"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,817. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER

Fair today; snow tomorrow; moderate northwest to north winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 18.

FULL TEXT OF FAMOUS LETTER BY MERCIER

Cardinal's Stirring Address to the Belgians That Germans Suppressed.

WON'T HEAR OF SURRENDER

Salvation for Those Who Die in Defense of Their Country.

GERMANY BROKE ITS OATH

"You Owe It Neither Respect, Nor Attachment, Nor Obedience," He Says.

ASKS PRAYERS FOR VICTORY

History Will Tell of the Martyrdom of Belgium, a Nation of Heroes.

THE NEW YORK TIMES presents herewith the Christmas Pastoral letter of Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, entitled "Patriotism and Endurance."

It is the first authentic translated copy of the now famous document to be received in America. The letter has caused a world-wide sensation because of its bold appeal to the Belgian people. Its publication resulted in the detention of the Cardinal by the Germans in his palace and a consequent protest by the Pope and throughout the whole Roman Catholic world.

The first reports of the arrest of the Cardinal were denied by the German authorities. Subsequently an official report made to the Pope stated that 15,000 copies of the Pastoral Letter were seized in Malines and destroyed, the printer being fined; that the Cardinal was detained in his palace during all Jan. 4; that he was prevented by German officers on Jan. 5 from presiding at a religious ceremony; that they subjected him to interrogations and demanded of him a retraction, which he refused to make.

The English reprint of the Cardinal's letter is copyrighted by Burns & Oates, Ltd., 28 Orchard Street, London. (All rights reserved.)

THE TIMES reproduces it by permission. The letter follows:

The Cardinal's Letter.

My Very Dear Brethren:

I cannot tell you how instant and how present thought of you has been to me throughout the months of suffering andn of mourning through which we have passed. I had to leave abruptly on the 20th of August in order to fulfill my last duty toward the beloved and venerated Pope whom we have lost, and in order to discharge an obligation of the conscience from which I could not dispense myself in the election of the successor of Pius X., the Pontiff who now directs the Church under the title, full of promise and of hope, of Benedict XV.

It was in Rome itself that I received the tidings—stroke after stroke—of the partial destruction of the Cathedral Church of Louvain, next to the burning of the library and of the scientific installations of our great university and of the devastation of the city, and next of the wholesale shooting of citizens, and tortures inflicted upon women and children and upon unarmed and undefended men.

And, while I was still under the shock of these calamities, the telegraph brought us news of the bombardment of our beautiful Metropolitan Church, of the Church of Notre Dame au De la Dyle, of the Episcopal Palace, and of a great part of our dear city of Malines.

Far from my diocese, without means of communication with you, I was compelled to lock my grief within my own afflicted heart and to carry it, with the thought of you, which never left me, to the Crucifix.

I craved courage and light, and sought them in such thoughts as these: A disaster has visited the world, and our beloved little Belgium, a nation so faithful in the great mass of her population to God, so upright in her patriotism, so noble in her King and Government, is the first sufferer. She bleeds; her sons are stricken down, within her fortresses and upon her fields, in defense of her rights and of her territory.

"Why All This Sorrow?"

Soon there will not be one Belgian family not in mourning. Why all this sorrow, my God? Lord, Lord, hast Thou forsaken us? Then I looked upon the Crucifix. I looked upon Jesus, most gentle and humble Lamb of God, crushed, clothed in His blood as in a garment, and I thought I heard from His own mouth the words which the psalmist uttered in His name: "Oh, God, my God, look upon me; why hast Thou forsaken me? O, my God, I shall cry, and Thou wilt not hear!"

And forthwith the murmur died upon my lips, and I remembered what our Divine Saviour said in His gospel, "The disciple is not above the master, nor the servant above his Lord." The Christian is the servant of a God who became man in order to suffer and to die.

To rebel against pain, to revolt against providence, because it permits grief and bereavement, is to forget whence we came, the school in which we have been taught, the example that each of us carries graven in the name of a Christian, which each of us honors at his hearth, contemplates at the altar of his prayers, and of which he desires that his tomb, the place of his last sleep, shall bear the sign.

"I, my dearest brethren, I shall return by and by to the Providential law of suffering, but you will agree that since it has pleased a God-made man who was holy, innocent, without stain, to suffer and to die for us who are sinners, who are guilty, who are perhaps criminals, it ill becomes us to complain, whatever we may be called upon to en-

Continued on Page 4.

SAVE 3 HEMMED IN BY FIRE.

Policemen Carry Unconscious Members of Family Down Ladder.

Three persons were taken out of a burning building at 27 West Thirty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, shortly after 10 o'clock last night by policemen of the Thirtieth Street Station, in a fire which swept up through a dumb waiter and did about $5,000 damage to the building.

Edward Hastings, who runs a restaurant there known as the Cottage Dining Room, was on the third floor with his wife and his 12-year-old daughter, Louise, when the fire broke out. He smelled smoke, and when he opened a door the flames shot up through the dumb waiter.

Mrs. Hastings was hysterical and tried to jump from the window. Escape by the stairway was shut off, so Hastings opened the window and called for help. Patrolmen Jacobson, Downey, and Dobbins of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who were near, got a ladder, climbed up to a balcony on the second floor, and raised the ladder to the third floor. When Hastings, his wife, and daughter were taken down the ladder they were overcome by smoke. As Policeman Jacobson descended he, too, was overcome. Dr. Stimson of New York Hospital treated them.

The firemen arrived just as the occupants of the building were taken out. It took them an hour to put out the fire.

C.F. MURPHY'S CAR HITS MAN

Mudguard Struck Laborer, but He Was Not Badly Hurt.

When crossing Fifth Avenue at Thirtieth Street last night, Antillo Monfirino, 51 years old, a laborer, of 243 West Thirtieth Street, was struck by the mudguard of an automobile owned by Charles F. Murphy of 305 East Seventeenth Street, leader of Tammany Hall. The machine was operated by Irving Babcock of 709 Ditmas Avenue, Flatbush, and in the machine was Miss Murphy, daughter of the Democratic leader.

Patrolman Butler of the West Thirtieth Street station, volunteered to call an ambulance, but the Italian said he was not badly injured and left for his home. Miss Murphy gave the name of her father as the owner of the car.

LEHON PLOT TRIAL PUT OFF.

Detectives Next Monday Face Charges Growing Out of Frank Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—Morris Brandon, one of the attorneys for Leo M. Frank, will be one of the chief witnesses Monday at the trial of Dan H. Lehon, C. C. Tedder, and Arthur Thurman, indicted for subornation of perjury. The trial was set for today, but was postponed until Monday because of the absence in New York of Mr. Brandon, who is one of Gov. Slaton's lawyers.

Lehon, Southern representative of the W. J. Burns Detective Agency, is accused with Tedder and Thurman of bribing the Rev. C. B. Ragsdale and R. L. Barber to make affidavits that they overheard the negro "Jim" Conley confess that he killed Mary Phagan. The makers afterward repudiated the affidavits and said they received $200 to swear falsely.

The testimony of Attorney Brandon is relied upon to acquit the defendants. It is said that Mr. Brandon will testify that he, as attorney for Frank, questioned Barber and Ragsdale, and then drew up the affidavits for them, there being no reason to doubt their statements. He will testify that, so far as he knows, Tedder, Thurman, and Lehon were not instrumental in drawing up the affidavits.

Conlel will be called by the State as a witness to deny that he ever made the confession alleged in the affidavits.

SUNDAY TALKS TO SOCIETY.

Bishop Garland Among Listeners at A. J. Drexel Biddle's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—Billy Sunday this afternoon spoke in A. J. Drexel Biddle's home before a throng of the city's social elect.

"Seek Christ while you are prosperous and don't wait until despair drives you to him," was his message. "You can't expect blessings when your mind is wondering about how to make more money, or how to cheat your brother, or how to wear better and more stylish clothes than your sister, or while dreaming over a night's bridge party, or with your head groggy with the fruits of a night's debauch."

Sunday toned down his voice and delivery greatly and avoided to a great degree the slang which has marked all his sermons in the Tabernacle. Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury sat on the stairway and listened, chin in hand, and Dr. W. W. Keen, the eminent surgeon, and Bishop Garland of the Episcopal Church were also attentive listeners.

"He is a marvelous man," declared Mrs. Stotesbury, after the sermon was over. "There is something magical in his voice and it makes you want to cry."

As Sunday emerged from the Biddle home, Mrs. Stotesbury dashed up to him with the cry, "I'm going to kidnap you!" She bundled the evangelist into her automobile and carried him off to the headquarters of the Emergency Aid Committee, where she showed him the work being done by the society women of Philadelphia for the poor. Sunday was greatly pleased with what he saw, and said so, even referring to the Emergency Aid Committee in his afternoon sermon in the Tabernacle as one of the most efficient organizations of the kind he had ever seen.

Following the delivery of the most terrific invective he has so far delivered in this city, 457 men and women "hit the trail" in response to Sunday's call in the Tabernacle tonight. Thirty-nine converts registered their names with the evangelist at the afternoon service, making 496 for the day.

Sunday preached tonight as he believed Jesus Christ preached in His day. "Oh," he shouted, "you miss the white heat of Christ's angry sword of denunciation. See if Christ was always the effiminate, sissy, gentle Jesus you cowards think Him. If Jesus Christ was the pastor of one of your leading churches here in Philadelphia and talked as He talked in Jerusalem I'll bet my life He wouldn't hold His job long.

"This is the way Christ preached," he continued: "Oh, you scribes and pharisees, you lobsters, you false-alarms, you four-flushers, you excess baggage, you vipers! You are a bunch of whitened sepulchres, nice without but all rottenness within. You're a fine bunch of guys! You rob the widows and orphans. The whole bunch of you ought to be in jail."

Genuine Deerfoot Farm Sausages are never sold in bulk, but are always wrapped in parchment paper, with the name printed in red ink. Beware of imitations. New York store, 172 Chambers Street. Tel. 3082 Cortlandt.—Advt.

PERKINS WANTS U. S. TO REGULATE UNIONS

They Place Great Power in a Few Men's Hands, He Tells Federal Investigators.

GUGGENHEIM A WITNESS

E. J. Berwind Follows Him in Telling of Employers' Duty to Workingmen.

With Daniel Guggenheim, E. J. Berwind, and George W. Perkins succeeding each other on the stand, the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations at its session yesterday in the City Hall was able to interrogate on their attitude toward labor three of the largest employers in the country. It found Mr. Guggenheim and Mr. Perkins strong advocates of the profit-sharing plan and Mr. Berwind a believer in paying the highest prevailing rate of wages, and from all three of them came a cordial recognition of the necessity of meeting in every possible way the legitimate demands of the working man.

While Mr. Perkins laid stress on the importance of extending Federal control not only to the industries which are now nation-wide, but also to the trade unions, Mr. Guggenheim laid stress on the duty of employers to realize how great was the social problem and bade them use the legislative power of both the State and the Federal Government to solve it.

It was notable also that the three witnesses of yesterday took a different view of the duties of Directors toward the labor problem from that expressed by some of the business men called at previous hearings. Mr. Guggenheim as a practical smelter, Mr. Berwind as the head of coal mining companies, Mr. Perkins as a member of the Finance Committee of the United States Steel Corporation and the International Harvester Company had almost direct knowledge of the conditions obtaining among their employes and could testify exactly as to their needs.

Rockefeller, Jr., Looks In.

The attendance at the hearings has been steadily growing. There were dozens of men standing yesterday. No small proportion of them had taken part in the I. W. W. and other labor agitations of the last few years, and some had personal knowledge of the troubles in the coal fields. Into this gathering came for a short time in the morning John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who will himself be a witness next week. He was not recognized by most of those present, and he explained his visit by saying that he had been much interested in the investigation and would have liked to spend a longer time at it if he were not just now so busy.

When George W. Perkins was called to the stand, he smiled as Chairman Walsh asked what his occupation was, and said:

"I'm afraid I shall have to get you to name that."

Then he proceeded to read a prepared answer to the questions submitted by the Commission. In this he declared that in his belief co-operation, and not competition, was the life of trade, and he strongly urged the extension of supervision of the Federal Government.

"I have long believed," he said, "that co-operation through large industrial units, properly supervised and regulated by the Federal Government, is the only method of eliminating the abuses from which labor has suffered under the competitive method. I believe in co-operation and organization in industry. I believe in this for both labor and capital; but as in both cases the result places large power in the hands of a few men, I believe that such organizations should be under the strict regulation and control of the Federal Government, in order that they may give the public the maximum amount of good and the minimum amount of evil."

Absentee Ownership.

Mr. Perkins dismissed the tariff as an appreciable factor in the formation of trusts, and put them down to the growth of means of intercommunication, and he scouted altogether the idea that there are grave evils inherent in absentee ownership. Of this he said:

"So long as there is the telephone and the telegraph people are going to do business of all kinds on the absentee basis. Our Federal Government is based on the theory that the President in Washington represents absentee ownership. It cannot be otherwise under modern methods of life."

Fears concerning the great philanthropic foundations Mr. Perkins brushed aside as illusory, as long as there was due publicity in their methods, and he objected to Chairman Walsh's suggestion of Government administration on the ground that it would greatly diminish their efficiency. He came out for small Boards of Directors, with individual power and responsibility, since he was for the "short ballot in business," as he was for the short ballot in politics, and he declared that it was impossible to solve the problem of compensating labor properly through the wage system alone.

"One reason why I believe in large corporations," he said, "is that the ownership, being impersonal, you can have profit-sharing, welfare work, pensions, accident and benefit plans, which cannot so well be had in small units where the ownership is personal."

Then Mr. Perkins launched into an attack upon Federal legislation. Ten years ago, he said, he would have said that unemployment and other industrial ills were due to the defects and maladjustments of American industry. But a great change had come, and now he believed that it was the defects in the Federal law and Administration which were to blame. The laws, both State and Federal, had been drawn as though we still were doing business under the same conditions as our forefathers.

Doing business, however, was a fact and not a theory, he said, and men must do business according to the customs which prevail today; yet the political leaders had been bidding men follow an altogether antiquated and unsound sys-

Continued on Page 9.

Feminism and the Baby

An unusually interesting talk with Miss Henrietta Rodman, who fought so valiantly in the teacher-mother battle

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

ORDER NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES TODAY.
THE TIMES IS ALWAYS SOLD OUT EARLY.

HOTEL DE GINK OPENS IN A BLAZE OF GLORY

City Officials and Others, in Evening Dress, See 'King Jeff' Davis Ascend His Throne.

GALA NIGHT FOR HOBOES

Itinerant Workers Hear Speakers Praise Them, and Actors Once Tramps Give Vaudeville Show.

In a blaze of electric lights that was punctuated every few minutes by the popping of flash lights, Jefferson Davis was installed as "Chief Gink" of the Hotel de Gink, at the hotel's official opening and house-warming last night. Davis, who is known to tramps the country over as "King Jeff," was the central figure in a celebration which exceeded in grandeur anything the 100 hoboes present had ever seen before. In the first place there was a throne for the king, with a big horseshoe on it for good luck. This horseshoe was made of cabbages, carrots, onions, potatoes, and other ingredients of a regular Mulligan stew.

Then garbed in evening dress and wearing silk hats, a number of city officials and other prominent persons stood about. A woman from Brooklyn, who insisted that she must be known only as "Ruth," stood at the right hand of the throne. Her motor car chugged outside the hotel while the ceremonies went on.

To do King Jeff fitting honor after he was declared Chief Gink there were speakers of many sorts. City Chamberlain Henry Bruere conveyed the good wishes of the administration. Cyrus Sulzberger, Vice President of the United Hebrew Charities, said that he was glad to learn at first hand what kind of men hoboes were, and Frederic Long of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment told of the strange suggestions made by city officials who feared it was not safe to let the hoboes use the empty loft building which they have converted into a hotel. Frank I. Cohen, former Master of Works of Glasgow, Scotland, who was in evening dress, praised King Jeff and insisted that the Chief Gink should wear his high hat in lieu of a crown.

When the formal ceremonies were over, a programme of classical music was played by an orchestra. Some vaudeville performers, who said they were hoboes once, sang, and finally Battling Nelson, former lightweight champion of the world, was initiated into the fellowship of hoboes.

"No hitting the hay till 2 A. M." was the rule at the Gink House, and it was lived up to, for performers kept strolling in after doing their turns in various theatres with a plea that they had a right as former hoboes to help make merry on King Jeff's night.

The factory building at Worth and Centre Streets, where the Gink House was established, had lost all of its dreariness last night. From some source Davis had procured flags by the hundreds. Small flags fluttered from every window of the five floors of the building. Large American flags hung down over the entrance and draped the staircase leading up to the second floor, where King Jeff's throne occupied a central place.

When 100 hoboes had been admitted the police stopped others from entering, as the Health Department had decided that only that number live in the building until changes had been made in it.

Motor cars soon filled Centre Street for a block beyond the main entrance as fashionably dressed persons arrived to see the Hotel de Gink opened. King Jeff, even before his coronation, took a lively interest in the visitors. He escorted them to the corner of the room in which a barber chair had been set up and assured them that the hoboes had a barber who could do thirty-two shaves in ninety minutes.

At first there weren't many seats for those who attended the coronation, but the "ginks" raided a supply of park benches that some city official had told them they might appropriate, and the benches were soon in place.

Frederic Long of the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment, who had done the actual work of getting the approval of the city departments for the opening of the hotel, said that the Fire Department had tried to enforce a rule that the window panes should be replaced by the woven-wire glass, while the Police Department had insisted on so many regulations about the furnace that it was even yet impossible to build a fire, so that the coronation occurred in a cold room.

At a signal from Leo Lippa, who acted as "chief of the jungle bulls," a number of visitors with "fenced necks"—that is, wearing collars—were taken into custody and brought before King Jeff.

Jeff dealt out justice, bearing a stick carved after the fashion of a totem pole. The first defendant at the bar was City Chamberlain Bruere. In his own behalf, when told that he might plead, he said he had started into the Hotel de Gink venture with many misgivings, but had slowly been converted to the idea and was now ready to help in any way he could.

"No wonder," put in Jeff from his throne, "your Municipal Employment Bureau said it hadn't a job for any of us. Now we have got all the jobs we can take care of, and a grand piano for our home besides." Bruere was sentenced "to the thanks of the hoboes."

Mr. Sulzburger, who was next pushed forward by the jungle bulls, said:

"We have known too little of our hoboes. We are their debtors, for they follow the seasonal work. They are not loafers. They are workers and they work where the crops are ripe, in the South one month, in the Northwest another month. Our prosperity depends o nthem, for they bring it to market for us and get it out of the fields. I venture to predict that never again in a cold Winter, when they are down on their luck, will they be clubbed and driven instead of being welcomed and housed till warm weather, and the jobs come again."

King Jeff from his throne explained the difference between a hobo and a vagrant.

"We hate the bums that won't work worse than you home guards do," he said. "We don't speak to the tramps on the road. No, sir. Not us. Sometimes they hit us over the head with a coupling pin and rob us of our clothes. That's all we ever do by way of mixing with them. We know how to sleep under the green trees, but we don't want the home guards to do that, so we won't take any man's work away. We never undercut the union wage. We never graft without doing work for what we get."

It is expected that the capacity of the Gink House will be increased from 100 to 500 today through the repair of plumbing on the upper floors.

HINT AT CONSPIRACY TO RUIN THOMPSON

Friends Say Steel and Banking Interests Seek Control of His Coking Coal Lands.

SHUT DOWN ON HIS CREDITS

He Had Refused to Sell on Their Terms, Holding Out for Much Higher Prices.

Josiah V. Thompson of Uniontown, Pa., reported to be worth $70,000,000, whose National bank in that city was closed on Monday by order of the Directors, after a conference with Federal bank examiners, spent yesterday in this city discussing long standing negotiations for the sale of some of his coal lands in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. He left for home in the afternoon and persons of his acquaintance refused to say whether he had made any sales in an effort to get money for the bank.

In Thompson's wake there were reports of an alleged conspiracy by big banking and steel interests to force him to the wall in the hope of getting hold of the 400,000 acres of coal land he is said to own. It was said on behalf of Thompson that he closed his bank of his own volition to escape foreclosure on his coal lands and the acquisition of them by big steel interests at a sacrifice.

The larger part of these coal lands lie in the Connelsville coking field, embracing four counties in Pennsylvania and two in West Virginia. The land in these counties, controlled and owned by Thompson and a few associates, is said to be worth more than $100,000,000.

Still Needs His Coke.

Mr. Thompson, it was said yesterday, knew that he had a property which was invaluable to the steel interests. Coke is used in the manufacture of pig iron, and the supply in Pennsylvania, according to the report of that State's Mine Bureau, is limited. This bureau, it was said yesterday, had recently estimated that the supply in Pennsylvania at the present rate of mining, could not last more than twenty years.

According to friends, Mr. Thompson owns more than half of the available coking coal lands in the State of Pennsylvania. The steel interests, according to his friends, realize that they must have these lands if their industries are to prosper in the future. Having tried to buy them without success, it was asserted, they had set about to use "invisible machinery" to force a sale on their own terms.

Thompson, it was stated, had incurred the enmity of certain big steel interests because of sales of coking coal lands to certain independent operators and limited sales to the larger interests. It was when he held out against the big interests, it is alleged, that pressure upon him began.

A reporter for THE TIMES learned on good authority last night that Thompson and his immediate associates in coal land ownership had sold not less than $51,000,000 worth of land within 15 years. Of this amount about $20,000,000 was sold since the panic of 1907. He purchased the lands at prices running from $30 to $100 an acre and sold the lands at prices ranging from $170 to $2,850 an acre.

$2,850 an Acre Paid.

The first sale was made in 1889 at the low figure. The high price, it is understood, was paid by the United States Steel Corporation several years ago.

Thompson's bank was considered the soundest institution of its kind in the United States. For ten years it held the place of honor among the 6,200 odd national banks in the country for the amount of surplus carried in proportion to the capital stock. Only last year the bank paid dividends of 700 per cent.

In the Thompson scheme of financing, as it was outlined to a TIMES reporter yesterday, this bank was only an incident. Thompson was proud of it, but he only used it as a means to an end. His ambition in life was to develop the coking coal lands. For years he flourished and his bank flourished with him. Transtctions were made through the bank and he enjoyed the confidence of bigger banks in all of the large cities of the East, including New York.

In April of last year, according to the story, a plan to sell a big block of this coal land to a large steel industry was under way. The price offered was $3,000 an acre and Thompson refused it, asking a much higher price. The negotiations terminated abruptly.

Not a sale of coking coal land was made by Thompson after April of last year. Instead of getting offers after that, it was said, the pressure began to be applied. The sales of past years carried easy, long-term payments, Thompson holding notes for these payments. It was when he tried to liquidate these notes, it was said, that pressure began to be applied.

Under no conditions, it was said, was he able to realize on them without incurring great losses. He held on, but finally the pressure became so great that he threw up his hands and went to the United States, and the State authorities and explained his predicament.

One of the last sales made by Mr. Thompson was to the St. Paul Coal Company. This sale involved 10,000 acres. It was said yesterday that Henry C. Frick was the man through whom the sale was made. The average price per acre for this land was $500.

While Thompson sold as he went he also loked about for new tracts and he acquired new lands all the time. He made the most expensive surveys before he bought an acre. There is not another man in Pennsylvania, it was said, with his knowledge of coal deposits.

Saw What Was Coming.

Mr. Thompson½ ti was said yesterday, foresaw what was coming several months ago when lareg banks began to call in their loans and when other banks refused to extend old loans and refused to enter into new ones. Large depositors also drew their deposits from his bank, it was said.

Mr. Thompson was not idle, and surrounded himself with a corps of lawyers. It was said yesterday that he

Continued on Page 5.

Seaboard Florida Limited, 2:05 P. M. Best equipped train to Florida, Savannah, Columbia, Camden, S. C. Inq. 1,184 B'way.—Advt.

BRITAIN OBDURATE TOWARD THE DACIA

Informs State Department She Will Seize German Ship Transferred to Our Flag.

OFFERS TO BUY HER CARGO

Or Will Forward It to Rotterdam, Free of Expense to Owner, in Another Ship.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The question of the Dacia, which at one time looked as if it might create considerable friction in the relations between Great Britain and America reached a stage today where all danger of serious complications seems averted. The British Government has sent a formal reply to the inquiry made by the American Government through Sir Cecil Spring-Rice as to the British attitude regarding the transferred Hamburg-American liner.

As previously indicated in THE NEW YORK TIMES dispatches, Great Britain resolutely stands to her determination to prevent, if possible, the completion of the Dacia's announced voyage. The vessel will, unless by some unlikely accident she evades the British patrol, be seized and brought to a British port so that the character of her transfer to American registry may be adjudicated by the prize courts.

Inconvertible evidence, however, of the desire of the British Government to eliminate every element of American dissatisfaction, so far as it is possible to do so without abandoning the position which in justice to herself and her allies Great Britain feels she must maintain, is, it is stated here shown by the acquiescence of the British authorities in the suggestion that the Dacia's cargo should be considered on entirely different lines from the vessel herself. Proposals have been submitted which it is believed will be completely satisfactory to American interests and which are a logical sequence of the position taken by the British Government in regard to the shipment of American cotton to Germany. These proposals are that Great Britain either should acquire the cargo at the price agreed to by the German purchasers or that it shall be forwarded to Rotterdam in another vessel at Great Britain's expense.

This country's contention is that to permit the Dacia to complete her journey would create a precedent highly detrimental to British interests and under the benefit of which other German vessels now in American ports might obtain American registry in conditions which would afford no guarantee that they might not ultimately, even during the period of the war, be enabled to fly the German flag. Even if this latter eventuality could be obviated the transfer of vessels to American ownership would in itself be prejudicial to British interests, as thereby furnishing Germany with a fund upon which she could draw in order to obtain supplies from the United States.

It is contended here that the onus of proof of validity of the Dacia's transfer rests with the persons who effected it. Dispatches from your side indicate that a different view is held by at least some of the American experts in international law. Should this difference of view be shown to be essential the matter would, of course, be the subject of discussion between the two Governments and in last resort of arbitration.

It may here be useful to mention that the British Government's position in regard to cotton shipments to Germany, which was taken with a view of conserving as far as possible the interests of American planters, has been criticised in several quarters which I can only indicate by saying that they are not British.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 22.—The London newspapers are filled with comments on the Dacia case. Many statements are printed in which the hope is expressed that Americans will not be surprised if the Dacia is seized and thrown into a prize court, but that they will realize that Great Britain is acting upon what the writers declare is a well-established principle of international law which must be maintained beyond doubt if Great Britain and her allies are to prevent the German merchant marine from escaping the consequences of the war and re-entering trade injurious to the Allies.

The refusal of the United States Government to insure the Dacia has given rise to rumors that the vessel will not sail. The rumors brought expressions of pleasure from prominent officials, who declared they would regret any friction which might result from the seizure of the ship under war conditions, or by reason of the prolonged and somewhat heated public discussion of the case.

The Foreign Office continues the compilation of statistics for the final reply to the American Government's note of protest concerning delays to American commerce, but no intimation has been given as to when the reply will be submitted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The British Embassy tonight issued the following announcement:

> In connection with the transfer of the Dacia from the German to the American flag, the British Government, while anxious to avoid causing loss to the shippers of the cargo, have found it impossible to agree that the transfer, in the circumstances in which it has been effected, is valid in accordance with the accepted principles of international law. If, therefore, the Dacia should proceed to sea and should be captured, the British Government will find themselves obliged to bring the ship (apart from the cargo) before the prize court.
>
> It is stated that the cargo of the Dacia is to consist solely of cotton owned by American citizens. If this is so, and if the vessel should be captured, the British Government will guarantee either to purchase the cargo at the price which would have been realized by the shippers if the cargo had reached its foreign destination, or, if preferred, they will undertake to forward the cotton to Rotterdam without further expense to the shippers.

Secretary McAdoo announced today that the Federal Bureau of War Risk Insurance would grant insurance on the cargo of the Dacia, from Galveston to Rotterdam.

"After careful consideration of the matter," the announcement continues, "the conclusion was reached that upon the merits of the case the insurance should be granted. It must be understood, however, that this does not establish a precedent, and that each case of a similar character that may arise must be judged on its merits."

No insurance was granted by the War Risk Bureau on the vessel itself. A distinction between the cargo and the hull of the Dacia was found by the

Continued on Page 2.

CRUISER KARLSRUHE SEEN OFF PORTO RICO

Steamer Coamo from New York Reports Sighting the German Ship Yesterday.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Jan. 21.—The steamship Coamo, Capt. Barber, which sailed from New York on Jan. 16 for San Juan, reports having sighted the German cruiser Karlsruhe off Moro this morning before daylight.

The cruiser turned a searchlight on the bridge of the Coamo, the ship's officers say, making the entrance of the vessel into the harbor difficult. The warship refused to answer wireless signals and disappeared in the darkness.

When the Karlsruhe captured the Lamport & Holt liner Vandyck in the West Indies on Oct. 26 the vessels captured or destroyed by her numbered sixteen. A few days afterward she captured the Dutch steamer Maria, and was then lost sight of until Nov. 13, when it was reported from New Orleans that she had been cornered by British cruisers and had fled to Las Palmas, Canary Islands, where it was likely she would be interned.

There was no confirmation of this report, and on Jan. 4 a dispatch from Wilemstad, Curacao, said the American steamer Maracaibo had sighted the cruiser on Jan. 1 off the Venezuelan port of La Guayra.

A fortnight ago the cruiser was reported to have been sighted by Haitian fishermen, who said she had a supply station at Mole St. Nicholas. This report, which came from Port-au-Prince, Haiti, was circulated at Washington, but it also lacked confirmation.

RAIDED GERMANS FROM ARDENNES WOODS

French and Belgian Fugitives Fought for Months—Promoted for Valor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Great astonishment was recently caused, says The Temps, at a military centre near Paris by the arrival of 100 war-worn French and Belgian soldiers under the leadership of Sergt. Laurent—all long registered as killed or prisoners after the battle of Charleroi.

Inquiries elicited the information that the party had just returned, via England and Holland, from the Ardennes, where, since the middle of August, they had successfully maintained a guerrilla warfare with sudden attacks on German dispatch bearers, and even small parties of troops. These exploits were followed by rapid retirement to the depths of the forest.

They obtained cartridges from the battlefields and provisions from friendly villagers and embarrassed the Germans so much that the General commanding in the Givet region issued proclamations promising all safe conduct to the French lines. Sergt. Laurent replied by placards saying that an attack was planned on a certain German post on a given date.

Finally lack of ammunition and the rigorous measures adopted by the Germans toward the friendly natives caused Laurent to decide on the return to France, which was managed with difficulty.

He has received a military medal and a Lieutenant's commission. His companions have also been promoted.

SAYS BRITAIN FORCED FRANCE TO FIGHT ON

German Charge that the Latter Wanted to Make Peace in September.

BERLIN, Jan. 21, (by Wireless to London.)—The Kölnische Zeitung today publishes the following sensational assertions regarding the German advance in France:

"In September France had sincere wishes for peace, and she instructed an eminent neutral diplomat to introduce preliminary proposals to this end.

"This diplomat had previously occupied an official position in London, and he was under English influence. He betrayed the secret to the British Ambassador in Paris, causing an enormous sensation in London.

"Lord Kitchener was sent to France. He threatened a bombardment of the French coast and forced from the French Government the well-known treaty not to conclude peace unless England consented."

NO INK FOR ANTI-GERMANS.

Kaiser's Envoy to Rumania Said to Have Cornered Printers' Supply.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The correspondent of Il Secolo of Milan at Bucharest gives a detailed account of the attempts of Baron von der Bussche, formerly head of the English and American department of the Foreign Office at Berlin, and later German Minister to Argentina, to buy Rumanian newspaper support for Germany.

He is said to have offered the Rumanian Ministter to Rome "any terms he liked to mention" to undertake the editorialship conduct of an evening paper established by von der Bussche. Having failed to capture the leading Rumanian papers, the German Minister then tried to starve them out by suddenly cornering all the available printers' ink in the country. Many papers, in order to appear at all, are obliged to have recourse to ink ingeniously manufactured in a hurry on the spot.

NEW ZEPPELIN LAUNCHED.

Goes to Join Air Fleet at Ghent—English Warned of Last Raid.

GENEVA, Jan. 21.—Another Zeppelin, after three days of trials, left Friedrichshafen yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon in a northwesterly direction in order to reinforce the air fleet near Ghent.

It is reported here that there is great rejoicing at Friedrichshafen over the Yarmouth aerial raid. The plan was known of in advance in certain quarters in Switzerland, it is declared, and warnings had even been sent to the British authorities, who are reported to have said they attached little importance to it.

CUBA, FLORIDA, SAVANNAH, AUGUSTA, 4 All Steel, Electric Lighted Limited Trains Daily. Atlantic Coast Line. 1218 B'way.—Advt.

GERMANS REGAIN LE PRETRE WOODS

Reinforcements Near Pont-a-Mousson Fight to Maintain Lines to Metz.

LOSE GROUND NEAR ARRAS

Admit That the French Have Retaken Trenches at Notre Dame de Lorette.

FRENCH MINIMIZE LOSSES

Say That in Recent Months the German Casualties Have Been in Excess of Theirs.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The battle for the trenches in Flanders and France continued today almost without cessation from the sea to the Swiss border, without notable advantage for either side. In the mud of Flanders, the floods of the Aisne Valley and the snows of the Argonne and the Vosges the soldiers of Germany and the allied nations keep up a continual fight to hold what they possess, and take something from that held by the enemy.

According to a long official report of the fighting during the past two months, issued by the French War Office today, the history of siege operations has largely favored the Allies, who, while they have gained ground on almost every part of the front, have been forced to give way in only one region, that of Soissons.

They are being put to a test, however, similar to that which obliged them to retire south of the Aisne, near Soissons, because the Germans, realizing the danger to their communications with Metz as a result of the French advance near Pont-a Mousson, have sent reinforcements there, and have begun a battle for the positions which they lost in the course of the last week. The Germans, apparently, have regained a portion of them, in the forest of La Pretre, and fighting for the remainder is now in progress.

East of Rheims the French have demolished German field works and wrecked a German ammunition depot.

At other points, particularly near St. Mihiel and in Alsace, there have been infantry engagements; but, on the whole, the artillery continues to be the busiest arm.

The French took occasion today to make official denial of two claims of German successes, one particular and the other general.

Whereas the German official report of yesterday announced the capture of 200 yards of trenches at Notre Dame de Lorette, northwest of Arras, the French War Office says that the German attack was repulsed with a loss of a company of prisoners. Today's German report admits that yesterday's advantage was lost.

This afternoon the following official statement was issued in Paris:

"Recent German communications regarding the French losses in the last few weeks are entirely erroneous. Our losses are less by more than half than those given by the German General Staff. Moreover, it has been found, estimating by the dead left on the field, that in all the actions in recent months the German losses have been greater than those of the French."

FRENCH ENUMERATE GAINS.

Claim Advantage in Two Months' Fighting, Except at Soissons.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—There was given out this afternoon an official statement under the caption of "The War Fr Nov. 15 to Jan. 15," reading as follow

"Since the 15th of November— other words, since the conclusion of t battle of Ypres, and up to the comple resumption of the great German offe sive movement against our left wing the war has taken the character of a siege. In such a warfare it generally is expected that the advantages obtained by one side or the other virtually offset each other. But in this case it can be said that, with one exception, we alone have gained ground. With this one exception, the Germans everywhere have gone back.

What the Germans Have Gained.

"The following recital of points gained makes it possible to get an idea of the progress on either side:

"By the German—Destruction of the market; of the Cathedral, and of the hospital of Ypres; destruction of the town of Nieuport and of Nieuport les Bains, and the bombardment of Armentières, Bethune, and Arras; bombardment of Soupir and Soissons; recapture of Hill No. 153 and of an eminence near Crouy, and a gain of from 1,200 to 1,800 yards to the north of Soissons; advance of 300 metres in the Argonne along a front of 800 metres, at a point near the Brook des Meurissons; bombardment of a church at Nancy and of the hospital at Thann.

Long List of Allied Successes.

"Results obtained by the French:

"From the sea to the Lys—Recapture of all the left bank of the Yser between Knocke and Hetsas and an opening on the right bank between the sea and St. Georges; the installation of a bridge-head four kilometres (two miles and a half) into this region, and the installation of a bridge-head to the south of Bixmude; capture of St. Georges, and of the house of the ferryman and of Korteker; the general extension of our front around Ypres; the success of Wybendrert, and the cessation of the attacks of the enemy's infantry.

"From the Lys to the Oise—The capture of the chateau and of the village of Vermelles and of Rutoire; the capture of numerous German trenches between Aix-Noulette and Carency; the partial recapture of St. Laurent and of Blangy, near Arras; the capture of La Boisselle; the capture of German trenches at Lihons; the capture of Quesnoy-en-Santerre at the end of October, and progress to the east followed by the general extension and consolidation of our front.

"From the Oise to Rheims—The capture of the German trenches at Nampoel and of the Plateau of Noubron; the taking of Spur No. 132, and of the eminence at Crouy, both of which, however, we lost again; the destruction of numerous pieces of German artillery; the reduction by four-fifths of our previous percentage of infantry losses, thanks to the greater efficiency of our artillery, and the consolidation of our defensive system.

"From Rheims to the Meuse—Advance of one kilometer (two-thirds of a mile) in the region of Prunay; advance of more than two kilometers in the region of Perthes and the stopping of seventeen German counter-attacks; advance of nearly one kilometer in the Argonne, in the Forest of La Grurie and of Bolante, and the repelling of numerous counter-attacks; the extension of our front in the neighborhood of Verdun, and the destruction of numerous German batteries.

"From the Meuse to the Swiss Frontier—Important advances in the Forest of Consenvoye, in the Forest of Aprémont, in the Forest of Ailly, in the Forest of Mortmare, and in the Forest of Le Prêtre; the checking of all the German attacks here; progress to the northeast of Nancy, in a locality called the Forest of Parroy; progress to the north and to the south of Senones, and in the entire neighborhood of Ban de Sapt; capture of the Tete de Vionu, which commands Ste. Marie and of the Tete de Faux; the complete checking of thirty-four counter-attacks delivered by the enemy; the capture of Aspach and of Steinbach, and of the heights to the east of the last-mentioned place, and progress in the direction of Münster, Cernay, and Altkirch.

Exception Made of Soissons.

"Summing up we get ten general advances on the part of our troops which were distinctly perceptible at certain places, as compared to twenty general withdrawals on the part of the enemy, always with the exception of the situation to the northeast of Soissons.

"This is a comparison of the last two months. To complete it it should be added that, first, the German offensive in Poland has been restrained for a month past; second, the Russian offensive continues in Galicia and in the Carpathian Mountains; third, the Turkish Army in the Caucasus has been in large measure annihilated; fourth, Germany has exhausted her resources in officers (an average of twelve officers to a regiment) and will not in the future be able to develop her resources in effective men except at the expense of the existing units; fifth, the armies of the Allies, on the contrary, are finding it possible further to strengthen themselves to a measurable degree.

"It can consequently be affirmed that to obtain final victory it is sufficient that France and her Allies know how to wait for it and at the same time prepare for it with inexhaustible patience.

"The German offensive has been broken; the German defensive will be broken in its turn."

VON KLUCK'S VETERANS WON SOISSONS FIGHT

Carried Apparently Impregnable Trenches—French Dead Lay Facing the Foe.

BEFORE SOISSONS, Jan. 18, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—It seems impossible, in the cold light of day and after the passing of the excitement of battle, to conceive of troops successfully storming such intrenched positions as those which the Germans carried in the action which resulted in the withdrawal of the French troops from the northern bank of the Aisne. The Associated Press correspondent counted in some places as many as five successive lines of permanent French trenches, each with its entanglement of barbed wire supported on iron posts which were screwed into the ground. Pioneers might cut their way through the first entanglement before the general attack, but it was necessary for the others to make the advance across the exposed positions under fire.

The attackers, however, were Gen. von Kluck's veterans, who, after the famous dash on Paris, the battle of the Marne, and the retirement to the Aisne, had been remaining here in comparative inactivity since the middle of September.

They succeeded somehow in sweeping across the plateau, first in the centre and then, on Jan. 13, on the left or eastern flank, carrying trench after trench by an uninterrupted and irresistible attack. By nightfall of Jan. 13 they had driven the French from the plateau. On the following day they cleared the French from the valley below and drove them across the river. The victory was completed by an advance through the valley on that same day.

The battlefield is still dotted with corpses by the hundreds, principally of French soldiers who had to cross open fields under artillery and infantry fire. The positions of the bodies show that most of the French soldiers retired fighting, although some of them fell on their faces as they were stumbling toward the rear. Some lie sprawling on their backs, faces to the sun, occasionally with heads pillowed on knapsacks, showing that death was not instantaneous, and that perhaps a last service had been rendered to them by their fleeing comrades. Three or four had managed to draw from their pockets packages of black French cigarettes for a final smoke before passing away. Most of the bodies lie with heads pointed toward the abandoned French trenches, rifles by their sides or often still clenched in the stiffened hands.

At the edge of the plateau, just over its brink, lay a long line of dead men. They had turned for a last stand against the advancing Germans, and had met their death. Study of the situation showed that they had made no attempt to rush down the declivity to temporary safety. The bayonets on all their rifles were fixed, and in a number of cases the chambers of their pieces still held exploded shells.

THINKS GERMANS' LINES THIN.

Belloc Explains Their Failure to Follow Up Soissons Victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Hilaire Belloc, writing in Land and Water of the battle of Soissons, points out that there is a remarkable similarity between what happened there and at Steinbach in Alsace. The external points are that a strong French offensive was ordered, with no more than the troops long on the spot, against a particular section of the long German line; that it succeeded, and that, after a delay of forty-eight hours at Soissons and nearly four days at Steinbach, very large German reinforcements arrived and reversed the French attack. The German counter-offensive, however, spent itself and could go no further.

The first conclusion drawn from the parallel is thus stated:

"The Germans, never knowing quite where the French are going to attack, are in great peril of having their line broken whenever an attack upon a considerable scale is delivered. They will not risk men—as yet, at any rate—in trying to recover the initiative for themselves and in being the first to attack. They are thus compelled to wait for the French initiative. They meet it, whenever a strong attack is delivered, by hurrying up men from elsewhere, and the men so hurried up, though coming in great numbers, do little more than hold their own."

A further conclusion is that the Germans draw men from other parts of their line and not from large available reserves or new formations. M. Belloc contends that the facts disclosed show that the enemy is now put to great anxiety by the thinness of his line. He continues:

"The problem before the Allies in the west is not the problem of gradually pushing back an opposing force; it is the problem of compelling that force, under pressure, to shorten lines which are already as stretched as they can be, consistently with being held at all, and when the compulsion for shortening these lines shall arrive it cannot take the form of gradual retirements from one line of trenches to another close behind it. It can only take the form of wholesale retirement, either evacuating Northern France and half of Belgium, or evacuating Alsace."

M. Belloc also analyzes the German report of the Soissons battle, and shows that the statement that more than 5,000 Frenchmen were killed and more than 5,000 taken prisoners is nonsense.

TRUCE SAVED THE WOUNDED.

German Fire Stopped Half an Hour While French Red Cross Worked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Temps prints a letter written by a French soldier to his family which shows an instance of French heroism recognized by the Germans with equal chivalry.

"Before Montauban, in the Somme district," he says, "was a villa which the Germans held strongly and we vainly tried to storm. Our greatest efforts only brought us to the enemy's wire entanglements. At nightfall several of our wounded lay helpless before the German trenches, whence it was certain death for us to try to fetch them. On the following morning two stretcher bearers—one belonging to a religious order—left the French lines and coolly approached the German wires, waving Red Cross flags.

"The fusillade immediately ceased on both sides as a German officer cried in good French: 'What are you going to do?' The bearers answered coolly: 'Pick up the wounded.' The German replied: 'Very good. I give you permission; but you ought to have come yesterday, thus saving them a wretched night. I would certainly have ordered my men to cease firing.'

"One of the German officers shook hands with the religious bearer, saying: 'You are brave fellows. We give you half an hour to finish your work, and the firing will begin again.' Meanwhile the German soldiers lying on a bank near waved their hats, cheering loudly. Thus were saved nearly a dozen wounded, all of whom are now recovering."

SUSPECT FRENCH CONTRACTORS

Socialists Ask for Close Scrutiny of Those Supplying the Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—According to the Socialist journal, L'Humanité, the Socialist group of Deputies, under the impression that scandals exist in connection with army contracts, has passed a resolution to urge the War Minister, M. Millerand, to publish a complete list of contractors in the Journal Officiel, with the amount and nature of the business intrusted to them.

The group Secretary, Hubert Rouger, today presented a letter to M. Millerand requesting full publicity regarding the names and regular callings of contractors, together with the location of their homes, factories, and offices.

"Now," says L'Humanité, "it is M. Millerand's turn to speak."

FRENCH QUOTE ELIOT'S LETTER

Paris Paper Prints Extract Fixing German Responsibility for War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Journal des Débats publishes a long extract from Dr. Charles W. Eliot's letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, commenting on which, it says:

"From the beginning to the end of the letter Dr. Eliot insists on Germany's responsibility for the war."

BRITISH TO AID IN ALSACE?

Visit of Wales to Belfort Gives Rise to the Rumor.

GENEVA, Jan. 21.—The visit of the Prince of Wales to Belfort has led to reports here that British troops would shortly be sent to Belfort to participate in any possible advance on the Rhine.

The French advanced trenches, according to reports received here, are now only sixteen miles from the Rhine

$45,962,000 A DAY FOR WAR

Estimate by Vorwaerts — Year of War Would Cost $16,676,130,000.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 1. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—An exhaustive study of the cost of the European war has just appeared in the Berlin Vorwaerts, a Socialist newspaper.

The military expenditures of the British Empire are given as about $4,250,000 per day, or $637,500,000 up to Jan. 1. The cost of the war to France up to Dec. 10 is given as $1,288,200,000, or, difference in time considered, more than twice the amount spent by Great Britain.

Taking the Russian expenditures to Nov. 15 as a basis, it is shown that the Russian campaign has so far cost $9,200,000 per day, or $1,380,000,000 up to Jan. 1.

The expenditures of the Belgian, Servian, and Japanese Governments are given as about $1,600,000 per day, or, roundly, $240,000,000 up to Jan. 1.

The figures also show that it costs the Allies $2.05 per day to keep a man in the field.

The following is given by the Vorwaerts as a table of expenditures made by the Governments of the Triple Entente and their Allies:

	War Cost Per Day.	Total to Jan. 1.
Great Britain	$4,250,000	$637,500,000
France	9,912,000	1,486,800,000
Russia	9,200,000	1,380,000,000
Their allies	1,600,000	240,000,000

No detailed amounts are given in relation to the cost of the war to Germany and Austria-Hungary. The statement is made, however, that the cost for the two is $21,000,000 per day, or $3,150,000,000 up to Jan. 1.

Adding to expenditures of all the nations at war, the daily total is about $45,962,000, and the total up to Jan. 1 $6,894,300,000.

For a year the European war would on this basis cost the tremendous sum of $16,676,130,000. Making an allowance for the cost of mobilization, but keeping in mind that the sending of new troops into the field is in effect a lesser phase of mobilization, it will still be found that at the end of a year the powers at war would have spent at least $16,500,000,000.

In this sum are not included the economic losses of the countries, nor the damage done to property in the various military terrains. The loss to Belgium from the destruction of property is estimated at $133,000,000, while the damage suffered by East Prussia is said to be roundly $88,000,000. No reliable estimates on the property losses in Poland, Galicia, Slavonia, Servia, Bosnia, Alsace, and Eastern France have so far been obtainable, but the impression prevails that together this would be no less than $1,400,000,000.

TO STOP TURKISH MUTINIES.

Order Permits Immediate Executions After Courts-Martial.

An imperial iradé has been published in Constantinople which gives the Sultan's sanction to the following law, which was drafted on Nov. 15:

"Article I. — Commanders of army corps are herewith authorized to proceed to the immediate execution of persons condemned to death by courts-martial held within their respective jurisdictions. This applies to soldiers as well as to civilians who have been condemned. The commanders are only required to send to the Minister of War the reports of the trials for ratification.

"Article II. — All officers have the right to punish, even to the extent of employing their arms, officers of a lower grade who may disobey or threaten them."

This law, which went into immediate effect, was formulated owing to the urgent need of enforcing military discipline, particularly with a view to securing the obedience of Turkish officers to their German superiors.

German Gold Sent to Italy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Jan. 21. (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The sum of half a million dollars in gold is reported to have been sent on Saturday from the Reichsbank in Berlin to the Banca d'Italia in Rome. This money is said to be for German propagandist purposes.

Official Reports of War Operations

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—The enemy violently bombarded our positions to the north of Notre Dame de Lorette, then, at 5 o'clock in the morning, began a new attack which was soon repulsed.

In the Champagne region two small woods north of a farm at Beausejour were occupied by us. The enemy delivered an unsuccessful counter-attack.

In the Argonne the Germans made a strong attack on a salient of our line in the neighborhood of St. Hubert. After a violent bombardment of our trenches they began the attack, but were repulsed by the fire of our infantry combined with artillery fire.

Fighting continues in the region of Hartmann-Wellerkopf.

(*Day Report*)—From the sea to the Lys yesterday there were artillery exchanges. From the Lys to the Somme, on the plateau of Notre Dame de Lorette, there occurred on the night of Jan. 19-20 the engagement reported Wednesday evening.

To the south of the Somme and on the Aisne there were some artillery engagements in the course of which we silenced the batteries of the enemy.

In Champagne, to the east of Rheims, in the region of Prosnes-Les Marquises-Moronvillers, we demolished certain German field works, forced the enemy to evacuate his trenches, and brought about the explosion of a depot of ammunition.

To the northwest of Beausejour we made progress by taking possession by surprise of three of the enemy's posts; here we installed ourselves. At a point to the north of Massiges our artillery was successful.

There has been no change in the Argonne. To the southeast of St. Mihiel, in the Forest of Aprémont, we occupied 150 yards of German trenches and repulsed a counter-attack. To the northwest of Pont-à-Mousson, in the Forest of Le Petre, the enemy succeeded, by a violent counter-attack, in reoccupying about 20 of the 500 yards of trenches taken by us in recent days. Generally speaking, we are holding ourselves securely in this position.

In the section of Thann, the region of Silberlach-Partmann-Wellerkopf, there has been infantry fighting since the night of Jan. 19-20. We are progressing slowly over a territory presenting great difficulties.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—In the western theatre of war only artillery duels took place yesterday between the coast and the Lys. Trenches at Notre Dame de Lorette, which we occupied on the day before yesterday, were lost again today.

Northeast of Arras the French repeatedly attacked both sides of the high road from Arras to Lille, but were repulsed. Southwest of Berry-au-Bac we took two trenches from the French and kept them, notwithstanding their fierce counter-attacks.

French attacks on our positions south of St. Mihiel were repulsed. Northwest of Pont-à-Mousson we succeeded in recapturing the positions we evacuated three days ago. In that vicinity our troops captured four cannon and several prisoners. Fighting still continues for the remainder of the lost trenches,

In the Vosges, northwest of Sennheim, battles still proceed.

The situation in East Prussia remains the same. An unimportant engagement to the east of Lipno ended favorably for us. One hundred prisoners remained in our hands.

In the region west of the Vistula, to the northeast of Borjimow, our attacks are progressing. A Russian attack west of Lopuszno, which lies to the southwest of Komskie, was repulsed.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—There has been no change in Oriental Prussia. In the vicinity of Mlawa we are in close contact with the enemy, and every effort on the part of the Germans to penetrate our lines during the last twenty-four hours has been repulsed. We took by assault the place called Skempe, which was rapidly evacuated by the enemy.

On the River Bzura and on the River Rawka there has been cannonading and heavy rifle firing along almost all the front. Our artillery was engaged successfully with that of the enemy, and reduced to silence several German batteries. Our troops were successful in repulsing several partial attacks of the enemy on this front.

South of the River Pilica and in Galicia there has been no fighting. Only here and there has the sound of cannon firing been heard.

In Bukowina we captured the town of Vorokhta, and drove back detachments of the enemy, who were endeavoring an offensive movement in the region of Kirlibaba. Here we captured a Major, several others officers, and more than 150 soldiers.

On Jan. 19, in the region of Ahalik, Lavsor, and Kyagani, we fought a series of combats with the Turkish rear guard, who retreated precipitately. We captured a great many prisoners and a Turkish camp.

On Jan. 18 we occupied Ardanoutch, in Transcaucasia, near the Turkish border.

A torpedo boat sent to inspect the Asia Minor coast sank twelve vessels with their cargoes near Archava.

In other sections there has been no particular change.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—The situation is without change along the entire front. Only local artillery engagements have occurred.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Russian attacks along the Caucasian front have now been brought to a standstill.

USE SOLDIERS' DIARIES TO ANSWER DENIALS

Pamphlet Sanctioned by French Government Issued in Reply to German "Intellectuals."

There has been issued in Paris, with the sanction of the French Government, an answer to the recently issued manifesto of the "German Intellectuals," in which the leading German scientists, littérateurs and educators solemnly declared on "our honor" that it is not true "that we are waging war contrary to the law of nations. Our soldiers are guilty neither of indicipline nor of cruelty." Copies of the French pamphlet reached New York yesterday.

The answer of the French is quotations from diaries found, it is stated, on captured Germans, and on the bodies of dead German soldiers. Photographic reproductions of pages from two of the diaries are printed with the pamphlet. In each instance the German text is given and following it the English translation.

The caption of the pamphlet is "German Barbarians. What They Say." Then follows an abstract from the manifesto issued by the German representatives of the arts and sciences, among the signers of which were Prof. Eucken, Prof Haeckel, Gerhart Hauptmann, Prof. Roentgen, Siegfried Wagner and Hermann Sudermann.

Then under the sub-caption, "What They Do; Their Confessions," follow the extracts from the diaries of the German officers and soldiers.

Some of these printed extracts, all of them taken, it is stated, from the original documents now on file in the French War Office, are as follows:

Longeviller, Aug. 24, 1914.

Village destroyed by the Eleventh Engineers. Three women hanged on the trees. * * *—(Extract from a German soldier's note book.)

Cirey, Aug. 24.

In the night, incredible things have taken place: shops plundered, money stolen, violences. * * * Simply to make your hair stand on end.—(From an officer's dairy.)

Dinant, Aug. 25.

The Belgians, at Dinant on the Meuse, fired on our regiment from inside the houses. We shot everyone we could see, or we threw them out of the windows, women as well as men. The bodies lay three feet high in the streets.—(From a soldier's diary.)

Aug. 26.

The charming village of the Gue-d'Hossus has apparently, though innocent, been destroyed by fire. It seems that a cyclist fell down, which made his gun go off of itself. He was immediately shot at. The male inhabitants were simply thrown into the flames. Let us hope that such horrors will not take place again. At Leppes about 200 men were shot. There an example was necessary; it was unavoidable that some innocents should suffer, but a proof of all suspicious of guilt ought to be required, so that such an indiscriminate shooting of all men might be controlled.—(Diary of an officer of the 178th Regiment of Infantry, Twelfth Saxon Army Corps.)

Laval-Morancy, Aug. 28.

Apparently a day of rest. Confiscation of all provisions: bread, jam, wine, cigars. Killed geese, chickens, &c. Played piano, plundered fast! * * *—(Diary of a soldier.)

We have thus destroyed eight houses with their inhabitants. In one house only two men with their wives and a girl of eighteen were stabbed with bayonets. I might have pitied the girl, for she had such an innocent way of looking at us, but it was impossible to do anything against the infuriated mob; then indeed they are no longer men but brutes. We are now on our way to Sedan.—Last page of an unknown soldier's notebook.

Rethel, eSpt. 8.

Unfortunately, discipline is getting looser and looser. Spirits, wine, and plunder are the order of the day.—From an officer's notebook.

25. Coffee. At 7:15, starting, again to occupy the bridge. At 10, starting for Orchies. Arrival at 2 P. M. Houses searched. All civilians are arrested. A woman was shot for not stopping at the command of halt, but trying to run away. Thereupon the whole place set on fire, &c.—From a soldier's notebook.

Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1914.—Reveille 5 A. M. Very violent fight in the woods. Artillery brought into action. Order to shoot down all Frenchmen, the wounded excepted, even if they offer to lay down their arms, because the French allowed us to come within a short distance, then took us by surprise with intense firing.—Last page from a killed soldier's notebook.

The pamphlet concludes:

"They spoke, they acted. Judge them. The above extracts may be verified by comparison with the original documents, kept at the French War Office."

WOULD STOP WAR SUPPLIES.

German Paper Argues United States Should Prevent Shipments.

BERLIN, Jan. 21, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—An official communication given out this evening contains the following article published in the North German Gazette:

"As reported by way of London, Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the United States House of Representatives, referring to memorandum of the German Government at a meeting of that committee created the impression that Germany had composed with America the question of supplying war contraband to her enemies. This is a gros mistake.

"The memorandum quoted by Mr. Flood only admits that the prevailing principles of international law do not entitle Germany legally to oppose the supplying of war materials to her enemies by neutral private persons. The United States being, as was said at the close of the memorandum 'properly speaking, entitled' to tolerate such supplies.

"According to the principles of international law the United States is, of course, likewise entitled to forbid all contraband trade with all the belligerents by proclaiming a prohibition of the exportation of war material and all the more so as the trade in war material with England and France has assumed such dimensions as to jeopardize the neutrality, not only of the American Government, but, indeed, of the American nation.

"Such a measure would be the more appropriate, as England does not even permit internationally allowed American trade with Germany, but most unscrupulously seizes all goods destined for Germany's economic life, the whole American trade with the belligerents thus resulting in partial encouragement to our adversaries.

"Furthermore, and this is a fact of the greatest importance to us, the supplying of our enemies with war material will most surely be cause for the prolongation of the war. It is consequently in contradiction of the United States' repeated assurances that it wishes an early conclusion of peace and that it would be ready to co-operate for that purpose."

Chairman Flood of the House Foreign Affairs Committee on Jan. 5, in a statement during the course of an argument with Representative Bartholdt, who was before the committee advocating his resolution which would empower the President to prohibit the exportation of arms and ammunition to the European belligerents, said he understood that the German Government, through its Foreign Office, had made it plain that it did expect the United States to stop such exports. He added that Representative Metz of New York had told the committee that he (Metz) had recently talked with "high authorities" in Berlin, who had held that the United States was within her rights under international law in permitting trade in war supplies with the belligerents.

Satisfied with Austrian Army.

VIENNA, (via Amsterdam and London,) Jan. 21.—Field Marshal Archduke Frederick, the cousin of Emperor Francis Joseph and Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian Army, has just returned from a visit to the troops of the First Army. He says that he found conditions excellent and the soldiers impatient to begin a further offensive campaign.

BERLIN OFFICIALLY DEFENDS AIR RAID

Says British Have Similarly Attacked Open Towns and Have No Right to be Indignant.

ALLIES ATTACK ESSEN

Bombs Dropped Near Krupp Works —London View of American Comment on Raid.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends the following dispatch from Berlin, giving the German official version of the airship raid on the English east coast:

"Our airships, in order to attack the fortified town of Great Yarmouth, were obliged to fly over other towns from which, it is stated, they were fired at. These attacks were answered by the throwing of bombs.

"England has no right to be indignant, as her flying machines and ships in broad daylight have attacked open towns, such as Freiburg, Dar-Es-Salam, and Swakopmund.

"Aircraft are acknowledged to be legitimate weapons in the carrying on of modern warfare as long as their operations are conducted in accodrance with the rules of international law.

"This has been done by our dirigibles. The German nation, forcer by England to fight for its existence, cannot be compelled to forego the employment of legitimate means of self-defense, and will not do it, relying upon her good right."

BERLIN, Jan. 21, (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The first pages of all the newspapers published in Berlin this morning were given over to news of the attack made by Zeppelin airships on the English coast, and the scanty reports from the eastern and western war theatres occupied inconspicuous places on inside pages.

With remarkable unanimity the German press appears to expect that this raid will be followed by others. While the amount of damage done by the bombs dropped from the airships is not yet known here, satisfaction is expressed in the fact that all the Zeppelins returned in safety, and in the announced belief that the moral effect of the bombardment cannot fail to be very great, especially as it follows so closely the recent bombardment of the Hartlepools and other points on the eastern coast of England by German cruisers.

PLANNING ANOTHER RAID.

Next One May Be Attempted on Kaiser's Birthday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Jan. 21, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.) — The greatest joy is felt throughout Germany at the Zeppelin raid on English towns. It is expected that, weather permitting, another Zeppelin raid will be made on or about Jan. 27, the Emperor's Birthday.

PARIS RAID RUMOR DENIED.

Three Zeppelins Were Reported on Their Way to the Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—A report that the Paris military authorities were expecting a Zeppelin raid and had special squads of aviators on watch last night, was officially denied this morning.

The report said that three Zeppelins were approaching from the northeast and that the special squads of watchers had not been withdrawn until the invaders sheered off.

The Lanterne, a Socialist organ of semi-official character through its relations with Socialist members of the Government, prints tonight a Zeppelin article by Abbe Moreux, Director of Bourges Observatory, who considers the orders to extinguish lights in Paris valueless unless similar measures are enforced in neighboring towns. Otherwise, he says, airships would be enabled to direct their course with sufficient certainty to strike Paris, even if the city were invisible.

Furthermore, he recommends stationing squadrons of ten aeroplanes each at points along the route. Finally he tells Parisians the danger is not serious because of the rarity of sufficiently fine weather and the fact that the low altitude at which the Zeppelins fly exposes them to the gun fire of the French lines. Furthermore, he says, the length of the journey from the Belgian base across country at low altitude is more hazardous than an over-sea trip.

ENGLAND NO LONGER SECURE.

Effect of Air Raid as Viewed by the German Press.

BERLIN, (Via Amsterdam and London,) Jan. 21.—"The isolation of the British Islands is conquered successfully," says the Morgen Post in its comment on the air raid made by the Germans on the English coast. "Of what use to Great Britain," it adds, "are the surrounding seas and war vessels if our airships cross the water, dropping bombs."

The Tages Zeitung expresses satisfaction at the first air attack and hopes it will be followed by others, while the Tageblatt says it is now clear that the North Sea is no hindrance to German airships.

HOPE FOR AMERICAN PROTEST.

London Newspapers Lay Stress on Our Views of Raid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 22.—A great display is made in the papers today of the American press comments on the Zeppelin raid upon Norfolk. Some of the evening papers suggest that the American Government should follow the example of the American press and protest against the flagrant violations of The Hague Conventions regulating the methods of warfare. As indications of individual opinion, these appeals to America are interesting, but it would be a mistake to attach much importance to them.

Not only in strictly official, but in what may be generally described as the governing circles of England, the attitude of the American Government is thoroughly understood. The explanation which THE NEW YORK TIMES gave editorially some time ago of the reasons which must weigh with the President of a Republic composed of so many different national elements as the United States, are, I find, quite well understood and appreciated here. Any criticism of President Wilson because of his failure to do what English public opinion would undoubtedly have been pleased to see him do, distinctly does not represent the considered views of the responsible authorities who are conversant with all the aspects of the situation.

There has been a tendency on the part of some of the newspapers and a certain section of public opinion to draw unflattering comparisons between Washington's silence in regard to German violations of international conventions and Washington's note on the shipping question. This was perhaps all the more marked because of the bad "atmosphere" created by the unfortunate cabled summary of the American note. This irritation has rapidly diminished and at no time, your correspondent has been assured in authoritative quarters, did it justify either in depth or extent some of the reports cabled to America.

The hasty impressions gathered from "the man in the street" are deprecated in most responsible circles here. The danger of inflaming international opinion at a time like the present, when the world's nerves are on edge, are well put by the author of a letter in today's Daily Mail, which on Wednesday printed an article purporting to be written by an American, who warned England of possible developments of the Dacia question.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH
Ask for the Non-refillable Bottle with the Green Stripe.
ANDREW USHER & CO., Edinburgh.

NEW GERMAN WAR MINISTER.

Wild von Hohenborn Relieves Falkenhayn, Who Is Promoted.

BERLIN, Jan. 21, (via London.)—The official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung today announces that Lieut. Gen. con Falkenhayn, who is now Chief of the German General Staff, has resigned his office as Minister of War. Emperor William, on accepting his resignation, appointed him a General of Infantry.

Major Gen. Wild von Hohenborn, according to the announcement, has been appointed to succeed Gen. von Falkenhayn as Minister of War.

The Emperor, in relieving Lieut. Gen. von Falkenhayn of his portfolio, sent him the following order:

"I agree with your reasons regarding the appointment of a new War Minister, and relieve you, according to your wish, from the office of Minister of State and War. My hearty acknowledgment of your excellent services in this important post I will express by leaving you in your office of Chief of General Staff of the field army and appointing you a General of Infantry."

The new War Minister will remain for the present at main headquarters.

The retirement of Lieut. Gen. von Falkenhayn from the office of Minister of War was occasioned by the fact that the work of the two posts was far too arduous for any one man. His retirement would have taken place simultaneouly with his appointment as Chief of Staff of the field armies if there had not been various important questions of organization with which he, as Minister of War, was familiar, then awaiting settlement. These questions have now been arranged.

Major Gen. von Hohenborn had seen considerable active field service as division commander in Flanders before his appointment as Quartermaster General on Nov. 27. He, like von Falkenhayn, is a comparatively young man.

CONSUL WAS RESTRAINED.

R. J. Thompson Criticises the State Department.

Robert J. Thompson, lately American Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany, who arrived from Europe on Tuesday, sent his resignation to Washington, and announced on Wednesday night that he was going to devote his time to enlightening the American people on the subject of the war, said yesterday that under a ruling of the State Department American Consuls in warring countries were prevented from being of use to their country and their fellow citizens.

"The policy of watchful waiting, soft-drink diplomacy and angle-worm neutrality forbids the use of the sponge, the fanning towel, or the protest of the referee against foul in this Armageddon bout," said Mr. Thompson. "At the time the charges were appearing in English newspapers that atrocities had been committed by the Germans, I wrote to the State Department telling that I was making a quiet investigation of these charges. A month later I received a letter from an Under Secretary of the department, saying: 'You will discontinue all such investigations. You are a Consul from a neutral country.' And I had always understood it to be a part of a Consul's duties to keep his Government informed of events and the feeling of the people in the territory to which he was accredited!

"It is a mistake to say that the German people are angry with the American people because sympathy in this country is against them. They feel that in the two weeks at the beginning of the war, when Germany was cut off from communication with the outside world, so much misrepresentation was done by the Allies, and so effectively, that it will take time for the truth to be realized over here. The Germans are fatalists, to a certain extent. They are disappointed and saddened because the thousands of special permissions they have given American experts and the facilities they have offered them during the last ten or fifteen years to study their institutions had not borne fruit in an appreciation of German ideals in this country.

"The conditions that existed in Andersonville, Libby, and the other prisons of the civil war do not exist in Europe as yet, perhaps cannot exist, but the war has hardly begun, and Germany's prison list approaches the million mark. The State Department at Washington instructs its representatives to keep away from the places where prisoners are quartered, even though those Consuls represent several countries who are engaged in the war.

"What I have to say, and I will say it in due time, will, I trust, relieve my own mind, if it does not exercise some slight influence in modifying the one-sided judgment and sentiment of the American people with respect to the merits of the war."

SHIPS SHELL MT. LOVCHEN.

Austrian Attack on Montenegrin Fort Does No Damage.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Austrians at Cattaro, near the Montenegrin frontier, have furiously bombarded Mount Lovchen, a strong Montenegrin position just across the frontier, without effect, according to a Havas Agency dispatch from Cettinje, Montenegro. The dispatch says:

"The guns of the Austrian fleet and force at Cattaro furiously bombarded Mount Lovchen for several hours. A great quantity of ammunition was expended without damaging the Montenegrin positions.

"A heavy fall of snow in the last few days has stopped military operations on all fronts."

CONVICTS AS ROAD BUILDERS

Warden Osborne Pleased with Work Done in Auburn Camp.

Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing, at a recent meeting of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, held at Columbia University, related some of his experiences in the Auburn road camp last Summer, where he spent two weeks with the honor convicts.

"The Auburn camp is different," he said, "in that men were selected for the work who had long terms to serve so as to put the scheme to the most severe test. Out of twenty men at the camp five were life termers and none had less than two years to serve. One man had been nineteen years in prison and had never seen an automobile. Another, a young Italian serving a long term for burglary, had special reasons for attempting escape, as he was innocent of the crime for which he had been convicted, his proof of innocence being that at the time when the burglary was committed for which he was serving time he himself was committing another burglary in a house three blocks away.

"The work performed by these prisoners is about the best that has been done in the State, as was attested by the residents of the district around Meridan, N. Y., where the work of the road camp was done.

"You would realize the advantage to society of this method of handling prisoners," Mr. Osborne concluded, "if you could see the result in the men themselves. Giving them healthy outdoor work helps to restore their moral tone and is undoubtedly a great help in the improvement of their attitude toward society. The success in the work done by the prisoners of Dannemora, Sing Sing, and Auburn Prisons points the way for outdoor work which ought to prevail in all our prisons."

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Carried Out of the House
Also expert service in problems of General Ventilation.
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Engineer and Contractor
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BRITAIN OBDURATE TOWARD THE DACIA

Continued from Page 1.

bureau on the ground that title to the cotton was absolutely vested in an American citizen and that it was not classed as contraband.

DACIA CASE PRECEDENT.

British Find It in Seizure of the Georgia During Our Civil War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 22.—The Morning Post, in an editorial, says that in deciding to seize the Dacia the British Government have a complete precedent in the action of the Federal Government during the civil war in seizing the steamer Georgia, which had been bought from the Confederates by the Liverpool shipowner Bates and after being chartered from him by the Portuguese Government was captured by a Federal frigate off Boston on Aug. 15, 1864.

"This parallel," says The Post, "should be conclusive to the United Sattes, for there is no essential difference between the two cases. It is true that the Georgia had been an armed ship, but all German merchantmen may be transformed into armed ships at any time, and have been so transfored in the present war.

"When the Georgia was seized she was not an armed ship. She had been transformed into a peaceful merchantman and was proceeding upon a peaceful voyage between neutrals. There was no suspicion that the transfer was not genuine or that she would be retransferred to the Confederates. She was seized by the Federal Government as a ship which had belonged to the enemy.

"But we do not seek to found our case only on precedents, but upon justice. We would remind Americans that while the importance of this case is to be reckoned by them only in dollars, it is reckoned by us in the lives of British subjects and in terms of national existence."

After recapitulating the arguments underlying the British case, the editorial declares that Germany is seeking "to use the United States exactly as the monkey in the fable used the cat to get its chestnuts out of the fire," and proceeds:

"Some Americans may hope that the British Government will concede this point to avoid friction, but if they so reckon they misunderstand the feeling in this country. The Imperial Government could not concede such a point, since it depends upon the British people, who would not tolerate such a surrender, not to the United States, but to Germany; for if the German mercantile marine is allowed free passage home, then the work of our navy is set at naught and our naval power becomes a laughing stock.

"We are deeply grateful to American opinion for its constant sympathy during this war and its expressed abhorrence of such vile outrages as those from which our east coast towns and viollages are suffering, but we cannot help feeling a little disappointed that the only points on which the American Government has officially expressed itself are those cases in which the Allies stand to suffer and Germany to benefit by the intervention.

"We confess ourselves at a loss to understand this disparity between sympathy and American action, but in all events we thank the United States for their kindly expressions of god feeling, and we say with regret that if Great Britain cannot give way on such a matter as the Dacia it is not because she does not realize and deplore the loss and inconvenience to American trade caused by the war, but because she feels herself a trustee not only for lives of her own subjects, but for the safety and interests also of her Allies and friends in this war."

HELD AMERICAN SAILORS.

Germans Arrested Crews of Greenbrier and Carolyn at Bremen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—While the American Government today awaited Great Britain's explanation of her seizure of the American steamer Greenbrier, it developed that American sailors of her crew, as well as those of the steamer Carolyn, had been arrested by German authorities at Bremen.

In a brief dispatch informing the State Department that the sailors had been released from detention and were now free to join their ships when they left the port, the American Consul at Bremen gave the first information that the sailors had been arrested, and added no details.

The general view of officials here was that the German military authorities did not want the sailors to gather information about the port of Bremen which might later be transmitted to the enemy if the vessels were to return to British ports.

In times of peace, it is understood that the arrest of the American sailors at Bremen would be a violation of American treaties with Germany, guaranteeing all American citizens freedom of the country unless they violate municipal laws, but in a state of martial law, it is generally accepted, superseded treaty arrangements in these respects. Early in the present war Americans were detained in all parts of Germany until the mobilization was completed.

EXAMINE BALES BY X-RAY.

Boston Customs Officers Take No Chances on Cargo Going to Bremen.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—With every bale subjected to an X-ray test, the steamer J. L. Luckenbach began taking on a cargo of cotton and wool for Bremen today.

Customs officers and representatives of the British Consulate were present and before the cargo was stored a careful examination was made to guard against shipment of contraband.

S-s-s-sh

"Pardon me if I whisper, but ours is an old-line business. We are sorter ethical, you know—couldn't think of advertising—oh, dear, no—it's so new and undignified.

"The President says that if our competitors who advertise are taking most of the business it'll come back some day. We may be dead—but it'll come back, maybe.

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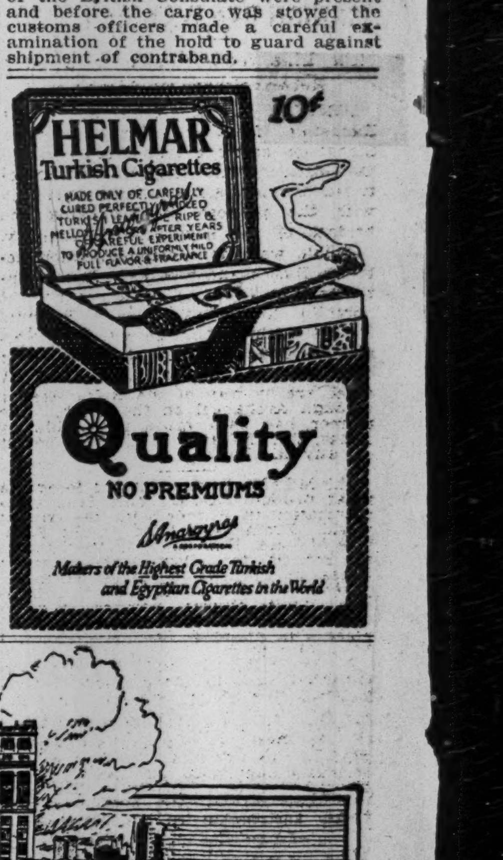

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Luncheon and Dinner
MUSIC
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SEND AID TO SERVIANS.

Americans in Paris Plan Hospital for the Wounded.

PARIS, Jan. 6, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Within a few days an advance guard of American relief will leave Paris for Servia. If the plans of those who are interested in the undertaking are carried out, a larger expedition will depart shortly thereafter and establish at a point in Servia to be designated by the Servian Government an American hospital for the care of the wounded.

This latest charitable movement among the Americans in Paris had its beginning in the minds of one or two of the colony who chanced to be familiar with conditions in Servia. These saw that, while great sums were being expended for the relief of the suffering in Western Europe, a pitiable situation had arisen in the Balkans, where many wounded lay almost uncared for on the open ground wrapped in straw for want of clothing, while such surgical work as the limited number of physicians available could carry out was hampered by an almost complete lack of anaesthetics and surgical appliances.

The committee which has been organized with a view to helping in the relief of this situation includes, among other Americans, Mme. Waddington, Mrs. Barton French, Mrs. Edmund Gros, Mrs. Herman Harjes, Mrs. Ralph Hickox, Mrs. Whitney Hoff, Mrs. H. A. Huntington, Mrs. Edward Tuck, Miss Margaret T. Johnston, Mrs. Benjamin Mairs-Wilson, Sr., Benjamin Jablons, and Henry Vignaud, formerly Secretary of the American Embassy in Paris.

Speaking of the committee's plans, one of its active members, Warrington Dawson, said: "The advance guard which will leave Paris in a few days will be a well-equipped expedition, consisting of two experienced surgeons and three trained nurses, who have already seen service with the British Red Cross in Belgium. They will co-operate with those already in Servia until our unit is large enough to be set up independently in its own hospitable."

FINNISH RAILWAY MENACED.

New Line from Russia to Sweden Reconnoitred by Airships.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Stockholm states that German airships have been reconnoitring the frontier between Sweden and Finland, evidently with the purpose of destroying the bridges of the new Finnish Railway.

If this were done communication between Russia and Sweden would be interrupted. The line runs around the northern end of the Gulf of Bothnia. Its destruction would be a serious blow to Russia, as the only other routes of communication between Russia and her allies are by way of the Baltic Sea or through Archangel on the north. The former has been made impossible by mines, and the latter is likely to be cut off any day by ice.

The railway spoken of in the foregoing is at present Russia's only land communication in Europe with the outside world. From Nikolaisted, in the Province of Vasa, Finland, it skirts the Gulf of Bothnia for about 1,000 miles to Umea, on the Swedish coast, whence it penetrates the industrial district of Sweden. At its extreme northern curve it crosses the Tornea River, which separates Finland from Sweden, by means of a train ferry.

It was originally built to counteract the effect of the steam ferry service between Trelleborg, Sweden, and Sassnitch, Prussia, which was inaugurated in 1909. It has proved of great benefit to the Bothnia country, although a year ago its advantage to Sweden was seriously questioned on account of its strategic value to Russia. The latter has long coveted her neighbor's open ports, and when friction between the two Governments arose early in 1914 the railway was considered Sweden's weak point.

As the line approaches the Tornea River, and particularly after it enters Sweden, it crosses numerous fjords which are bridged for the purpose. There are over fifty of these crossings, and their exposure to attack is obvious.

FAKE PROCLAMATION USED AS A RUSE

Bears Czar's Name and Is Circulated Among His Soldiers by Austrians.

CALLED "INFAMOUS CRIME"

Russian Staff Warns Army and Will Punish All Those Found to Have the Documents.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 21.—The general staff of the Commander-in-Chief has issued the following order of the day:

"Our adversaries have of late resorted to all kinds of proclamations to the troops and appeals to the people of the regions visited by the war, in inviting them to cease fighting and make peace.

"The Austrians, in this respect, exceeded the limits of the utmost insolence and baseness. Some Austrian soldiers, especially selected for that work, are circulating among our troops proclamations, in which our enemies are impudent enough to address you as 'The Noble sons of Holy Russia,' invoking the respected name of the Emperor, alleging his signature.

"Every loyal subject knows that every Russian, from the Commander in Chief to the private soldier, is obedient only to the sacred will of our highly venerated Emperor, who alone has the power to declare and stop war.

"Our enemies, relying no longer upon the strength of their arms and on success on the battlefield, have committed a vile forgery and an infamous crime.

"You must know, brave soldiers, that only complete demoralization and full consciousness of the fact that they are incapable of continuing a loyal fight could incite our enemies to stoop to such a despicable and extraordinary crime.

"I have the unshakable belief that, with God's help, our victorious army will give in the coming battles the proper reply to our unworthy adversaries.

"Consequently, every person captured with these proclamations in his possession will forthwith be brought before a military tribunal and arraigned as guilty of a felony.

(Signed) "AID DE CAMP GENERAL to GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS."

The General Staff reports, on its part, that an Austrian soldier intrusted with the distribution of these proclamations declared that the abettors of this crime are Capt. Sunther, of the General Staff, and Cavalry Capt. Pollak.

MENACE MLAWA AGAIN.

Russians Seek to Surround Defenders—Germans in Their Rear.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 22.—The Russians have renewed their offensive operations against Mlawa, a town which has changed hands often since the commencement of the war, and it appears as if they will again attempt to envelop the German forces, which are holding the line of the Masurian Lakes, and avenge themselves for the defeat at Tannenburg.

On the rest of the Polish front and in Galicia the Austro-German attacks are becoming more intermittent, according to the Russian report, which is generally brief when big events are happening.

The Russians continue to make progress against the Austrian outposts in the mountains between Bukowina and Transylvania.

Reports of Rumania's long-awaited entrance into the fight continue to circulate; one rumor today has it, however, that Rumania will not declare war immediately, but that she will throw troops into Transylvania, which is Hungarian territory, for the purpose of protecting Rumanian nationals.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 21, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—The Germans in Poland are beginning to realize that they are under the tragic compulsion of having to lay their hopes on the Austrians who are protecting their right flank. Their two months' struggle toward the middle Vistula has brought them only enormous losses and has not prevented the Russians from steadily developing their advance in the Carpathians and Bukowina.

Marshal von Hindenburg, seeking to make a virtue of necessity, professes in Germany that he has successfully accomplished the first stage of his campaign and is established in positions suitable for preparing a renewed effort. The exact contrary is the truth. His armies are in positions useless for them, really accidental positions where they have been halted from sheer exhaustion.

But the most dramatic progress in the present period of the war comes from Turkey, whose resistance is crumbling to a surprising degree. One result is that for the first time since the war began serious credit is given to the report that Bulgaria is approaching the Triple Entente for a friendly revision of the Bucharest treaty.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 21.—German forces have appeared in the rear of the Russian army which is advancing toward the Prussian border. They are along the road from Plock, forty miles northwest of Warsaw, to Geslitza, thus being between the advancing Russian army and the Polish capital. So far as is known, only comparatively small bodies of Germans, consisting of reconnoitring detachments, are in this locality.

The Bourse Gazette says that the Russian military authorities have learned that Russo-Germans in this vicinity have given information and other assistance to the Germans. On this account, the newspaper says, Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander in Chief, has ordered that all Russo-Germans resident in the district between Warsaw and the Russian front dispose of their property within six days, preparatory to being removed to the interior of the country.

ARCHANGEL WINTER-BOUND.

Ice-Breaker Disabled and Many Steamers Frozen In.

ARCHANGEL, Russia, Jan. 21.—The ice-breaker Canada, sent by the Canadian Government to keep open this port as late as Winter would permit, has been disabled. Sixteen steamers already have been frozen in, and there is little prospect of releasing them.

Archangel is the only port of European Russia which has been open for oversea commerce during the war.

RUSSIA BUYS IN SEATTLE.

Order for Cars Marks Opening of Trade with Northwest.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 21.—The Russian Consul here announced today that the Russian Government had awarded a contract for 15,000 railroad cars to a Seattle firm. The Consul said that this order marked the opening of commercial relations between the Russian Government and the Pacific Northwest.

TEUTONIC ALLIES TO CONFER.

Archduke Charles Francis and New Hungarian Premier in Berlin.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 22.—Telegrams reaching here from Berlin record the arrival there of Archduke Charles Francis, the Austrian Crown Prince, and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, who are to be joined shortly by Baron Burian, the new Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Presumably there is to be a conference regarding a plan of campaign against Russia, as well as the adoption of suitable measures against the prospective entrance into the war of Italy and Rumania.

TURKS AND GERMANS EXPELLING ZIONISTS

Systematic Destruction of the Jewish Colonies in Palestine Is Alleged.

7,000 REFUGEES IN EGYPT

Eighty Thousand Expected—All Colonist Deeds Must Be Destroyed on Pain of Death.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Painful accounts reached me from Palestine of the flight of the Jews from the Turkish military régime, prompted by Berlin.

Djemel Pasha, commander in chief of the army intended for the attack on the Suez Canal, appears to have undertaken the systematic destruction of the entire work of Jewish colonization built up by the labors of thirty years and the expenditure of millions of pounds.

Ten days ago a proclamation was issued ordering the destruction, under pain of death, of all colonist documents and papers relating to Jewish colonization. In many cases land settled by Jews was handed over to Arabs, and wheat collected by the relief committee in Galilee was confiscated in order to feed the army. The Moslem peasantry are being armed with any weapons discovered in Jewish hands.

The problem presented by the refugees, who are pouring into Alexandria by the sea route from Syrian ports, threatens to assume proportions only less formidable than those of the Belgian migration of last Autumn. Seven thousand men, women, and children, 95 per cent. being Russian Jews, have been landed up to the present. The vast majority are absolutely destitute, having been robbed by the Turks even of their little money and the few paltry belongings saved from the wreckage of their fortunes.

Only a small number have as yet been transshipped to Russia. It is estimated that the total number who will have to be dealt with is about 80,000.

The United States cruiser Tennessee has been fitted up on the lines of a troop ship for the accommodation of about 1,500 refugees, and is plying regularly between Alexandria and Jaffa.

THE EX-KHEDIVE WOUNDED.

Has a Bullet in His Jaw Owing to a Recent Attempt on His Life.

GENEVA, Jan. 21.—Ex-Khédive Abbas Hilmi of Egypt, according to Vienna dispatches, is going to Berne to consult a specialist regarding a bullet wound in the jaw received, it is stated, in a recent attempt on his life in Constantinople.

The dispatches say that the wound has not healed and that this makes it impossible for the ex-Khédive to head the army with which it is planned to invade Egypt.

BUILDING A LINE TO EGYPT.

Turks Pushing Forward Their Plan for a Strategic Railway.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Jan. 20, (Dispatch to The London News.)—Refugees assure me that the project of building a strategic railway to the Egyptian frontier has not been abandoned, but, on the contrary, is being pushed forward with the utmost energy. The line now reaches Nabulus, (thirty-three miles north of Jerusalem,) and it is intended to continue it by way of Jerusalem to Hebron and Beersheba.

Troops are now concentrating in the neighborhood of Beersheba and Gaza. Mount Lebanon is said to be held by about 8,000 men, and Mount Carmel has been fortified.

MAD MULLAH AGAIN ROUTED.

Had Been Attacking Tribes in Somaliland Friendly to Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—With all her other war preoccupations, England has found a force to deal with the "Mad" Mullah, who has been stirring up the tribes in Somaliland and attacking those friendly to Great Britain.

The Mullah's adherents have been defeated and scattered.

REPORT MISSIONARIES SAFE.

Board of Foreign Missions Receives a Reassuring Cablegram.

The Presbyterian Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, after receiving yesterday a cablegram reading: "Urumiah and Tabris missionaries well," announced that it felt justified in sending out the assurance that all the missionaries in Persia were safe.

The cablegram was signed by the Rev. James W. Hawkes, a Presbyterian missionary in Hamadan, Persia, and was sent from Teheran.

The board considered it significant that the message made no mention of any unusual conditions in other Persian cities where missionaries are located.

Urumiah was in the hands of Turks and Kurds, and cut off from all communication, according to a cablegram which the board received from Tiflis on Tuesday.

AMERICAN IN SCOTCH JAIL.

Dietzel Had Traveled in Restricted Area—Says He Lives Here.

ABERDEEN, Jan. 21.—Adolph Dietzel, who claims to be an American citizen and who has an American passport issued at Washington last August, was sentenced at a police court here today to two months' imprisonment for failing to register as an enemy alien.

Dietzel was arrested on Jan. 13 because, the police say, he had traveled through various parts of the north of Scotland within the restricted area without having registered with the police, as is required by the regulations.

Dietzel says he was born in Chicago and that he is a resident of New York.

SOCIALIST JUSTIFIES WAR.

Dr. David Says German Workers Consider It Necessary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—In a Mainz newspaper the German Socialist leader, Dr. David, defines afresh the Socialist attitude toward the war.

"We have been guided by the view that it is our duty to do everything that is in our power in order to prevent the terrors of defeat from being imposed upon our people in additional to the sacrifices of war," he says.

"We are convinced that the defense of our country and the keeping open of its paths of development, political, economic, and cultured, is as much in the interest of the working classes as in the interests of the whole nation.

"The great majority of organized workers has long ago, by its practical patriotism in the trenches and in social work at home, confirmed its approval of the attitude of the party."

SEIZE COUNT VON KELLER.

High German Officer Taken Off an Italian Liner by British.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) Jan. 21.—The newspaper Stampa of Turin, Italy, announces that a British warship has arrested, on board the liner Duc d'Aosta, from Genoa for New York, Count von Keller, a German officer of high rank who had been sent to the United States on a secret mission.

The newspaper adds that the Count has been landed at Gibraltar.

REWARDS SOBER RECRUITS.

Mrs. Waldorf Astor Provides Cottages Instead of Tents for Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan 21.—Mrs. Waldorf Astor, daughter-in-law of W. W. Astor, who since the outbreak of the war has been living at Plymouth, recently made an agreement with the men of two Scotch regiments encamped there. She promised that if they would sign a pledge to adhere to the temperate rules of conduct which Lord Kitchener has been so insistently advocating she would see that they all had cottages instead of tents to sleep in.

The men all thought this an excellent bargain. Mrs. Astor was as good as her word, and these two regiments now have warm, dry cottages, some of them rented and some specially constructed.

If the present occupants are sent to the front the men who take their places will have a similar opportunity.

Mrs. Astor each day visits every ward of the naval and military base hospitals at Plymouth. Her husband is on military duty with his regiment. The Astor home is on the famous Plymouth Hoe, where Drake played bowls while waiting for the Spanish Armada. Mr. Astor represents the district in Parliament as a Conservative.

Prison for Taking Letters to Belgium.

AMSTERDAM, (via London,) Jan. 21.—A dispatch to The Telegraaf from Sluis, Holland, says that an inhabitant of Bruges, Belgium, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment for carrying letters from Holland to Belgium.

Their Clientele is World-Wide

PALL MALL
FAMOUS CIGARETTES

Ask any tobacconist to show you the new Plain Ends, in the distinctive Single-Row Package

$14.75 For A Stein-Bloch

The lowest at which we have ever sold a Stein-Bloch Suit or Overcoat. In the height of season the price is $20.

$25 ....now $18.75
$35, $32, $30...now $24.75
$40, $38, $35...now $28.75

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th Street

Continuing today and *concluding* tomorrow

The Semi-Annual Sale of

Men's Overcoats at $18

Reduced from these prices

$30, $28, $25 and $23

A small charge for alterations

¶ Single breasted, double breasted, button through, kimono sleeve, regulation and—but let us have done with this repetitional verbosity about models—the fact is, there is literally everything in models and materials, and every garment is a Saks garment, from the Saks regular stock, labeled Saks, and carrying the indelible impress of Saks workmanship and skill.

From beginning to buttons, from cut to completion, from yardage to you—Saks-made!

Today and tomorrow, a sale of

Young Men's Overcoats at $9.50

Reduced from $17.50, $16.50 & $15

¶ Button through coats, patch pocket coats, flap pocket coats, Raglan coats, and regulation coats, in a fine selection of smart, colorful mixture cloths. The sizes range from 30 to 36. Fifth Floor.

Special today & tomorrow

Men's $1.00 Underwear at 69c

¶ Fine natural and white wool shirts and drawers, in just the proper medium weight.

$2 and $2.50 Union Suits at } $1.65

¶ Of medium and heavy worsted, with long sleeves, and anklet drawers.

Special today & tomorrow

Men's $6, $7 & $8 Shoes at $4.85

¶ Reduced from our regular stock, tan grain and wax calf shoes; mahogany Russia and gun metal shoes, with cloth or leather tops; and patent colt, and vici kid shoes—all in lace, button and Blucher styles—and all the present season's models. Great values. Fifth Floor.

These Furs Not on Sale Until (Tomorrow) Saturday

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Clearance Sale (Tomorrow) Saturday

Women's Fur Coats and Furs

Hudson Seal Coats Collar of Seal or Skunk. Regular Price $135.00	75.00	Caracul Coats Collar and cuffs of Caracul. Regular Price $75.00	37.50
Hudson Seal Coats Collar of Skunk or Seal. Regular Price $235.00	115.00	Moire Caracul Coats Collar of Fitch or Skunk. Regular Price $165.00	85.00
Hudson Seal Coats Collar of Skunk or Ermine. Regular Price $275.00	135.00	French Seal Coats Collar of Seal or various furs. Regular Price $75.00	45.00
Hudson Seal Coats Collars Skunk, Kolinsky or Ermine Regular Price $350.00	185.00	French Seal Coats Collar of Skunk, Squirrel or Fitch. Regular Price $110.00	65.00
Scotch Mole Coats Collar of Ermine. Regular Price $295.00	150.00	Persian Lamb Coats 52 in. long, of highest grade skins. Regular Price $450.00	295.00

Neckpieces				Muffs
5.00	Regular price $8.75	Natural Raccoon	Regular price $14.50	8.50
15.00	Regular price $29.50	Black Fox	Regular price $29.50	16.00
16.00	Regular price $29.50	Hudson Seal	Regular price $29.50	16.00
12.00	Regular price $24.50	Beaver	Regular price $39.50	21.00
19.00	Regular price $29.50	Natural Skunk	Regular price $39.50	22.00
20.00	Regular price $39.50	Pointed Fox	Regular price $39.50	20.00

WILL CLOSE OUT (Tomorrow) SATURDAY

52 Civet Cat Fur Cloth Motor Coats

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

Highest Grade Imported Civet Cat Fur Cloth, impossible to distinguish from the real fur.

Two exclusive models—one seven-eighth length convertible cross-over collar; flare coat and wide detachable belt; the other a copy of "Bernard" Empire flare model.

20.00 *Heretofore $59.50*

Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts.

Men's Shoe Shop
4 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Final Clearance Sale
(Today) FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

640 Pairs of
Men's Banister Shoes

Imported French patent calf with dull mat kid top or the newest novelties with taupe or golden brown buckskin tops. Also of mahogany, tan or black Russia calf.

4.50
Usual values $7.50 to $8.50

Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the entire lot. Sizes 5 to 12. Widths A to E.

Col. Roosevelt Says "No!"

25 Million Dollars

If you think we owe Colombia 25 Million Dollars it is proposed to pay her for the Panama Canal Right of Way, *the amount you will have to pay is $1.50.* Do you feel that you owe it? Colonel Roosevelt says it is blackmail. Read his powerful, convincing message to the citizens of the United States in the February Metropolitan. Colonel Roosevelt has chosen the Metropolitan Magazine as the medium to express his views to the people of the United States, and his articles on the big questions of the day will appear only in the

METROPOLITAN
"The Livest Magazine in America"
Just Out—All Good Newstands—15 Cents

GERMAN DEFENSE OF CRUELTY IN WAR

English Find It in Translation of Manual Issued by General Staff in Berlin.

NOT TO SPARE CHILDREN

Their Presence in a Town That Is Being Shelled "Greatly to be Desired," Says English Version.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 22.—Prof. J. H. Morgan has translated into English "The German War Book," the manual of the usages of war on land issued by the General Staff of the German Army, the most authoritative work of the kind in Germany.

There is a reference in the introduction to "humanitarian considerations, which not infrequently degenerate into sentimentality and flabby emotion." One passage is the following:

A war conducted with energy cannot be directed merely against the combatants of an enemy State and the positions they occupy, but it will and must in like manner seek to destroy the total intellectual and material resources of the latter.

The Daily Chronicle, which publishes a review of Prof. Morgan's translation, says that after what has happened in Belgium there is cruel irony in the direction that churches, schools, libraries, and museums should be spared and that open towns ought not to be bombarded.

According to this German war book, assassination and incendiarism are, in given circumstances, justifiable, as will be seen by the following quotation:

The bribery of the enemy's subjects with the object of obtaining military advantage, the acceptance of offers of treachery, the reception of deserters, the utilization of discontented elements in the population, the support of pretenders, and the like are permissible.

Indeed, international law is in no way opposed to the exploitation of crimes of third parties, assassination, incendiarism, robbery, and the like, to the prejudice of the enemy. The ugly and inherently immoral aspect of such methods cannot affect the recognition of their lawfulness.

The necessary aim of war gives to a belligerent the right and imposes upon him according to circumstances the duty not to let slip the important, it may be the decisive, advantages to be gained by such means.

According to the Germans an invader can compel a man to betray his country. The manual says:

The view that no inhabitant of occupied territory can be compelled to participate directly in the struggle against his own country is subject to an exception by the general usages of war which must be recorded here—the calling up and employment of inhabitants as guides on unfamiliar ground. However much it may ruffle feeling to compel a man to do harm to his own fatherland and indirectly to fight his own troops, none the less, no army operating in an enemy's country will altogether renounce this expedient.

But a still more severe measure is the compulsion of inhabitants to furnish information about their own army, its strategy, its resources, and its military secrets. The majority of writers of all nations are unanimous in their condemnation of this measure. Nevertheless, it cannot be entirely dispensed with. Doubtless it will be applied with regret, but the argument of war will frequently make it necessary.

The manual severely prohibits looting, and says that moveable private property is to be treated as inviolable.

Among the questions and answers in the book are:

Q.—Should peaceful inhabitants of an invaded country be exposed to the fire of their own troops?

A.—Yes. It may be indispensable, but its main justification is that it is that it is "successful."

Q.—Should women and children and the old and feeble be allowed to depart before a bombardment begins?

A.—On the contrary, their presence is greatly to be desired. It makes the bombardment all the more effective.

FOR WORLD PEACE MEETING.

Forum Advocates a Congress When European War Ends.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A world conference on permanent peace, to be called at the conclusion of the European war, was advocated here today by speakers before a mass meeting held under the auspices of the International Peace Forum. Dr. John Wesley Hill, of New York, President of the Forum, said it was not for the United States to interfere in the present struggle, that such a movement would be "foolish and suicidal," but America must look its responsibilities full in the face and be prepared to act when the proper time came.

Senator Sherman of Illinois presided at the meeting, and said the United States, as the greatest moral power in the world of today, could not mistake its duty to lead others in the interest of universal peace. Dr. Hill spoke on "The Outlook for Peace."

"The first step when peace in Europe is concluded," he said, "will be for our Government to call a world's peace conference. The call should be formulated by joint resolution of Congress and issued in the name of the Republic. It would thus have behind it the official force of the nation. The delegates should be chosen from all the nations."

A supreme court of the nations was proposed by John Hays Hammond as the ultimate solution of the peace problem. Mr. Hammond said that diplomacy had failed utterly to prevent war and that huge armaments of nations had proved ineffective.

Henry Clews denounced war as barbarous and useless, a condition which was caused frequently by pride and jealousy of the rulers. He went on record as favoring the establishment of a court of international arbitration, or some similar body which would enforce its decisions in international controversies through a world police system.

AIRCRAFT SAVES PATIENT.

Man Bitten by Dog Flies Out of Besieged Fortress for Medical Aid.

A novel feat of aviation at the besieged fortress of Przemysl is recorded in a Budapest dispatch in a recent issue of the Frankfurter Zeitung.

The dispatch asserts that one soldier of the defending force was bitten by a rabid dog. The injured man was taken from the fortress by means of an aeroplane, conveyed to the border, and from there by train to Budapest, where he was treated at the Pasteur Institute.

KRUPP PATENTS IN BRITAIN.

Application from Famous Gunmakers Arouses Much Comment.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The official journal of the Patents Office contains two applications relating to armaments from the Krupp firm of Germany. One patent is sought for a gun-mounting, another for a projectile fuse.

The fact that the Krupp firm should thus reveal secrets of the great plant at Essen to a hostile Government has aroused much comment. Patent agents suggest that some hidden motive may lie back of the applications.

TEXT OF FAMOUS MERCIER LETTER

Continued from Page 1.

dure. The truth is that no disaster on earth, striking creatures only, is comparable with that which our sins provoked and whereof God Himself chose to be the blameless victim.

Having recalled to mind this fundamental truth, I find it easier to summon you to face what has befallen us and to speak to you simply and directly of what is your duty and of what may be your hope. That duty I shall express in two words: Patriotism and endurance.

Gratitude to the Fighters.

"My dearest brethren, I desire to utter in your name and my own the gratitude of those whose age, vocation, and social conditions cause them to benefit by the heroism of others without bearing in it any active part.

When, immediately upon my return from Rome, I went to Havre to greet our Belgian, French, and English wounded; when, yater, at Malines, at Louvain, at Antwerp, it was given to meto take the hands of those brave men who carried a bulletin their flesh, a wound on their forehead, because they had marched to the attack of the enemy or borne the shock of his onslaught, it was a word of gratitude to them that rose to my lipe. "O valiant friends," I said, "it was for us, it was for each one of us, it was for me, that you risked your lives and are now in pain. I am moved to tell you of my respect, of my thankfulness, to assure you that the whole nation knows how much she is in debt to you."

For in truth our soldiers are our saviours.

A first time, at Liège, they saved France; a second time, in Flanders, they arrested the advance of the enemy upon Calais. France and England know it, and Belgium stands before the entire world, a nation of heroes.

Never before in my whole life did I feel so proud to be a Belgian as when, on the platforms of French stations, and halting a while in Paris, and visiting London, I was witness of the enthusiastic admiration our Allies feel for the heroism of our army. Our King is, in the esteem of all, at the very summit of the moral scale. He is doubtless the only man who does not recognize that fact, as, simple as the simplest of his soldiers, he stands in the trenches and puts new courage, by the serenity of his face, into the hearts of those of whom he requires that they shall not doubt of their country. The foremost duty of every Belgian citizen at this hour is gratitude to the army.

If any man had rescued you from shipwreck or from a fire, you would ossuredly hold yourselves bound to him by a debt of everlasting thankfulness. But it is not one man, it is 250,000 men who fought, who suffered, who fell for you so that you might be free, so that Belgium might keep her independence, her dynasty, her patriotic unity, so that after the vicissitudes of battle she might rise, nobler, purer, more erect, and more glorious than before.

Asks Prayers for Victory.

Pray daily, my brethren, for these 250,000 and for their leaders' victory; pray for our brothers in arms; pray for the fallen; pray for those who are still engaged; pray for the recruits who are making ready for the fight to come.

In your name I send them the greeting of our fraternal sympathy and our assurance that not only do we pray for the success of their arms and for the eternal welfare of their souls, but that we also accept for their sake all the distress, whether physical or moral, that falls to our own share in the oppression that hourly besets us, and all that the future may have in store for us, in humiliation for a time, in anxiety, and in sorrow. In the day of final victory we shall all be in honor; it is just that today we should all be in grief.

To judge by certain rumors that have reached me, I gather that from districts that have at least to suffer some bitter words have arisen toward our God, words which, if spoken with cold calculation, would not be far from blasphemous.

O, all too easily do I understand how natural instinct rebels against the evils that have fallen upon Catholic Belgium. The spontaneous thought of mankind is ever that virtue should have its instantaneous crown and injustice its immediate retribution.

"The Ways of God."

But the ways of God are not our ways, the Scripture tells us. Providence gives free course, for a time measured by Divine wisdom, to human passions and the conflict of desires. God, being eternal, is patient. The last word is the word of mercy, and it belongs to those who believe in love. "Why art Thou sad, O my soul? and why dost thou disquiet me? Quare tristis es anima, et quare conturbas me?" Hope in God. Bless Hi malways. Is He not thy Saviour and thy God? Spera in Deo quondam ad huc confite or illi salutare vultus mei et Deus meus."

When Job, whom God presented as an example of constancy to the generations to come, had been stricken, blow upon blow by Satan, with the loss of his children, of his goods, of his health, his enemies approached him with provocations to discouragement; his wife urged upon him a blasphemy and a curse. "Dost thou still continue in thy simplicity? Curse God, and die." But the man of God was unshaken in his confidence. And he said to her: "Thou hast spoken like one of the foolish women. If we have received good things at the hand of God, why should we not receive evil? Dominus dedit, Oominus abstulit; sicut Domino placuit ita factum est. Sit nomen Domini benedictum." And experienced proved that saintly one to be right. It pleased the Lord to recompense, even here below, His faithful servant. "The Lord gave Job twice as much as he had before, and for his sake God pardoned his friends."

Belgium's Unhappy Fate.

Better than ony other man, perhaps, do I know what our unhappy country has undergone. Nor will any Belgian, I trust, doubt of what I suffer in my soul as a citizen and as a Bishop, in sympathy with all this sorrow. These last four months have seemed to me an age long. By thousands have our brave ones been mowed down. Wives, mothers are weeping for those they shall not see again; hearts are desolate; dire poverty spreads, anguish increases.

At Malines, at Antwerp the people of two great cities have been given over, the one for six hours, the other for thirty-four hours, to a continuous bombardment, to the throes of death.

I have traversed the greater part of the districts most terribly devastated in my diocese, and the ruins I beheld, and the ashes, were more dreadful than I, prepared by the saddest of forebodings, could have imagined.

Other parts of my diocese, which I have not had time to visit, have in like manner been laid waste. hCurches, schools, asylums, hospitals, convents in great numbers are in ruins. Entire villages have all but disapepared. At Werchter-Wackerzeel, for instance, out of 380 homes a 130 remain. At Tremeloo two-thirds of the village are overthrown. At Bueken out of a hundred houses twenty are standing. At Schaffen 189 houses out of 200 are destroyed; eleven still stand. At Louvain the third part of the buildings are down; 1,074 dwellings have disapepared. On the town land and in the suburgs 1,623 houses have been burned.

The Destruction at Louvain.

"In this dear city of Louvain, perpetually in my thoughts, the magnificent Church of St. Peter will never recover its former splendor. The ancient College of St. Ive's, the art schools, the consular and commercial schools of the University, the old markets, our rich library with its collections, its unique and unpublished manuscripts, its archives, its gallery of great portraits of illustrious rectors, chancellors, professors, dating from the time of its foundation, which peserved for masters and students alike a noble tradition, and were an incitement in their studio—all this accumulation of intellectual, of historic and of artistic, rches, the frut of the labors of five centuries—all is in the dust.

Many a parish lost its pastor. There is now sounding in my ears the sorrowful voice of an old man, of whom I asked whether he had mass on Sunday in his battered church. "It is two months," he said, "since we had a church." The parish priest and the curate had been interned in a concentration camp.

Thousands of Belgian citizens have in like manner been deported to the prisons of Germany, to Munsterlagen, to Celle, to Madgeburg. At Munsterlagen alone, 3,100 civil prisoners were numbered. History will tell of the physical and moral torments of their long martyrdom.

Hundreds of innocent men were shot; but I possess no complete necrology; but I know that there were ninety-one shot at Aerschot and that there, under pain of death, their fellow citizens were compelled to dig their graves. In the Louvain group of communes 176 persons, men and women, old men and sucklings, rich and poor, in health and sickness, were shot or burned.

Cardinal Désiré Mercier

List of Some Priests Killed.

"In my diocese alone I know that thirteen priests were put to death. Their brothers in religion or in the priesthood will wish to know their names. Here they are: Dupierreux of the Society of Jesus, Brothers Sebastian and Allard of the Congregation of the Josephites, Brother Candide of the Congregation of the Brothers of Mercy, Father Maximin, Capuchin, and Father Vincent, Conventual; Lombaerts, parish priest at Boven-Loo; Goris, parish priest at Autgaerden; Carette, professor at the Episcopal College of Louvain; de Clerck, parish priest at Bueken; D'Argent, parish priest at Gelrode, and Wouters Jean, parish priest at Pont-Brule. We have good reason to believe that the parish priest of Herenta, Van Bladel, an old man of 71, was also killed. Until now, however, his body has not been found.

One of these, the parish priest of Gelrode, suffered, I believe, a veritable martyrdom. I made a pilgrimage to his grave, and amid the little flock which so lately he had been feeding with the zeal of an apostle, there did I pray to him that from the height of heaven he would guard his parish, his diocese, his country.

We can neither number our dead nor compute the measure of our ruins. And what would it be if we turned our sad steps toward Liége, Namur, Audenne, Dinant, Tamines, Charleroi, and elsewhere? And there, where lives were not taken, and there, where the stones of buildings were not thrown down, what anguish unrevealed—families hitherto living at ease now in bitter want; all commerce at an end, all careers ruined, industry at a standstill, thousands upon thousands of working men without employment, working women, shop girls, humble servant girls without the means of earning their bread, and poor souls forlorn on the bed of sickness and fever, crying, "Oh, Lord, how long, how long?"

There is nothing to reply. The reply remains the secret of God.

Yes, dearest brethren, it is the secret. (I have said that thirteen ecclesiastics had been shot within the Diocese of Malines. There were, to my own actual personal knowledge, more than thirty in the Diocese of Namur, Tournai, and Liège—Schlogel, parish priest of Hastière; Gille, parish priest of Couvin; Pieret, curate at Etalle; Alexandre, curate at Mussy-la-Ville; Marechal, seminarist at Maissin; the Rev. Father Gillet, Benedictine of Maredsous; the Rev. Father Nicolas, Premonstratensian of the Abbey of Leffe; two brothers of the same abbey; one brother of the Congregation of Oblates; Poskin, parish priest of Surice; Hotlet, parish priest of Les Aloux; Georges, parish priest of Tintigny; Glouden, parish priest of Latour; Zenden, retired parish priest at Latout; Jacques, a priest; Druet, parish priest of Acoz; Pollart, parish priest of Roselies; Labeye, parish priest of Biegny-Trembleur; Thielen, parish priest of Haccourt; Janssen, parish priest of Heure le Romain; Chabot, parish priest of Foret; Dossogne, parish priest of Hockay; Reusonnet, curate of Olme; Bilande, chaplain of the Institute of Deaf Mutes at Bouge; Docq, a priest, and others of God.)

He is the Master of events and the Sovereign Director of the human multitude. Domini est terra et plenitudo ejus; orbis terrarum et universi qui habitant in eo. The first relation between the creature and his Creator is that of absolte independence. The very being of the creature is dependent; dependent are his nature, his faculties, his acts, his works.

At every passing moment that dependence is renewed, is incessantly reasserted, inasmuch as, without the will of the Almighty, existence of the first single instant would vanish before the next. Adoration, which is the recognition of the sovereignty of God, is not therefore a fugitive act; it is the permanent state of a being conscious of his own origin. On every page of the Scriptures Jehovah affirms his sovereign dominion.

"The Whole Economy of the Law."

"The whole economy of the old law, the whole history of the chosen people, tend to the same end—to maintain Jehovah upon His throne and to cast idols down. 'I am the first and the last. I am the Lord, and there is none else; there is no God beside me. I form the light and create darkness, I make peace and create evil. Woe to him that gainsayeth his maker, a sherd of the earthen pots. Shall the clay say to him that fashioneth it, what art thou making, and thy work is without hands? Tell ye, and come, and consult together. A just God and a Saviour, there is none beside me.'

Ah, did the proud reason of mankind dream that it could dismiss our God? Did it smile in irony when through Christ and through His Church He pronounced the solemn words of expiation and of repentance? Vain of fugitive success, "Oh, light-minded man, full of pleasure and of wealth, hast thou imagined that thou couldst suffice even to thyself?

Then was God set aside in oblivion, then was He misunderstood, then was He blasphemed, with acclamation, and by those whose authority, whose influence, whose power had charged them with the duty of causing His great laws and His great order to be revered and obeyed. Anarchy then spread among the lower ranks of mankind, and many sincere consciences were troubled by the evil example. How Long, O Lord, they wondered, how long wilt Thou suffer the pride of this iniquity? Or wilt Thou finally justify the impious opinion that thou carest no more for the work of Thy hands? A shotf rom a thunderbolt, and behold, all human foresight is set at nought. Europe trembles upon the brink of destruction!

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.

Many are the thoughts that throng

the nations that made the attack, and the nations that are warring in self-defense, alike confess themselves to be in the hand of Him, without whom nothing is made, nothing is done.

the breast today, and the chief of them all is this:

God reveals Himself as the Master. Men long unaccustomed to prayer are turning again to God. Within the army, within the civil world, in public, and within the individual conscience, there is prayer. Nor is that prayer today a word learnt by rote, uttered lightly by the lip; it seurges from the troubled heart, it takes the form, at the feet of God, of the very sacrifice of life. The being of man is a whole offering to God. This is worship, this is the fulfillment of the primal moral and religious law: the Lord thy God shall thou adore, and Him only shall thou serve.

And even those who murmur, and whose courage is not sufficient for submission to the hand that smites us and saves us, even these implicity acknowledge God to be a master, for if they blaspneme they blaspheme Him for his delay in closing with their desires.

But as for us, my brethren, we will adore Him in the integrity of our souls. Not yet do we see in all its magnificence the revelation of His wisdom, but our faith trusts Him with it all. Before His justice we are humble, and in His mercy hopeful. With holy Tobias we know that because we have sinned He has chastised us, but because He is merciful He will save us.

Belgium's Delinquencies.

It would perhaps be cruel to dwell upon our guilt now, when we are paying so well and so nobly what we owe. But shall we not confess that we have indeed something to expiate? He who has received much, from him shall much be required. Now dare we say that the moral and religious standard of our people has risen as its economic prosperity has risen? The observance of Sunday rest, the Sunday Mass, the reverence for marriage, the restraints of modesty—what have you made of these?

What, even within Christian families, had become of the simplicity practised by our fathers, what of the spirit of penance, what of respect for authority? And we, too, we priests, we religious, I, the Bishop, we whose great mission it is to present in our lives, yet more than in our speech, the Gospel of Christ, have we earned the right to speak to our people the word spoken by the Apostle to the nations—"Be ye followers of Me. As I also am of Christ?"

We labor, indeed; ew pray, indeed; but it is all too little. We should be, by the very duty of our state, the public expiators for the sins of the world. But which was the thing dominant in our lives—expiation or our comfort and well-being as citizens? Alas! we have all had times in which we, too, fell under God's reproach to His people after the escape from Egypt: "The beloved grew fat and kicked; they have provoked me with that which was no god, and I will provoke them with that which is no people." Nevertheless, He will save us, for He wills not that our adversaries shall boast that they, and not the eternal, did these things. "See ye that I alone am, and there is no other God beside me. I will kill and I will make to live. I will strike and I will heal."

"God Will Save Belgium."

God will save Belgium, my brethren, you cannot doubt it.

Nay, rather, he is saving her.

Across the smoke of conflagration, across the stream of blod, have you not glimpsed, do you not perceive, signs of His love for us? Is there a patriot among us who does not know that Belgium has grown great? Now, which of us would have the heart to cancel this last page of our national history? Which of us does not exult in the brightness of the glory of this shattered nation? When in her throes she brings forth heroes, our mother country gives her own energy to the blood of these sons of hers. Let us acknowledge that we needed a lesson in patriotism. There were Belgians and many such, who wasted their time and their talents in futile quarrels of class with class, of race with race, of passion with personal passion.

Yet when, on Aug. 2, a mighty foreign power, confident in its own strength and defiant of the faith of treaties, dared to threaten us in our independence, then did all Belgians, wihtout difference of party, o rof condition, or of origin, rise up as one man, close ranged about their own King and their own Government and cry to the invader: "Thou shalt not go through!"

At once, instantly, we are conscious of our own patriotism. Far down within us all is something deeper than personal interests, than personal kinships, than party feeling, and this is the need and the will to devote ourselves to that more general interest which Rome termed the public thing, res publica. And this profound will within us is patriotism.

Our country is not a mere concourse of persons, of families inhabiting the same soil, having aomng themselves relations more or less intimate, of business, of neighborhood, of a community, of memories happy or unhappy.

Not so; it is an association of living souls subject to a social organization, to be defended and safeguarded at all costs, even the cost of blood, under the leadership of those presiding over its fortunes. And it is because of this general spirit that the people of a country live a common life in the present, through the past, through the aspirations, the hopes, the confidence in a life to come, which they share together.

Patriotism, an internal principle of order and of unity, an organic bond of the members of a nation, was placed by the finest thinkers of Greece and Rome at the head of the natural virtues. Aristotle, the prince of philosophers of antiquity, held disinterested service of the city—that is, the state—to be the very ideal of human duty.

Patriotism a Christian Duty.

And the religion of Christ makes patriotism a positive law; there is no perfect Christian who is not also a perfect patriot. For our religion exalts the antique ideals, showing it to be realizable only in the absolute. Whence, in truth, comes this universal, this irresistible impulse which carries at once the will of the whole nation in one single effort of cohesion and of resistance in face of the hostile menace against her unity and her freedom?

Whence comes it that in an hour all interests were merged in the interests of all, and that all lives were together offered in willing immolation? Not that the State is worth more, essentially, than the individual or the family, seeing that the good of the family and of the individual is the cause and reason of the organization of the State. Not that our country is a Moloch on whose altar lives may lawfully be sacrificed. The rigidity of antique morals and the despotism of the Caesars suggested the false principle—and modern militarism tends to revive it—that the State is omnipotent, and that the discretionary power of the State is the rule of right. Not so, replies Christian theology; right is peace—that is, the interior order of a nation founded upon justice. And justice itself is absolute only because it formulates the essential relation of man with God and of man with man.

War for War's Sake a Crime.

Moreover, war for the sake of war is a crime. War is justifiable only if it is the necessary means for securing peace. St. Augustine has said: "Peace must not be a preparation for war." And war is not to be made except for the attainment of peace. In the light of this teaching, which is repeated by St. Thomas Aquinas, patriotism is seen in its religious character.

Family interests, class interest, party interests, and the material good of the individual take their place, in the scale of values, below the ideal of patriotism, for that ideal is right which is absolute. Furthermore, that ideal is the public recognition of right in national matters, and of national honor. Now there is no absolute except God. God alone, by His sanctity and His sovereignty, dominates all human interests and human wills. And to affirm the absolute necessity of the subordination of all things to right, to justice, is implicity to affirm God.

When, therefore, humble soldiers whose heroism we praise answer us with characteristic simplicity, "We only did our duty," or "We were bound in honor," they express the religious character of their patrioitism. Which of us does not feel that patriotism is a sacred thing, and that a violation of national dignity is in a manner a profanation and a sacrilege?

Christ Crowns the Patriot's Valor.

I was asked lately by a staff officer whether a soldier falling in a righteous cause—and our cause is such, to demonstration—is not veritably a martyr. Well, he is not a martyr in the rigorous theological meaning of the word, inasmuch as he dies in arms, whereas the martyr delivers himself undefended and unarmed into the hands of the executioner; but if I am asked what I think of the eternal salvation of a brave man, who has consciously given his life in defense of his country's honor and in vindication of violated justice, I shall not hesitate to reply that, without any doubt whatever, Christ crowns his military valor, and that death, accepted in this Christian spirit, assures the safety of that man's soul. "Greater love than this no man hath," said our Saviour, "that a man lay down his life for his friends."

And the soldier who dies to save his brothers and to defend the hearths and altars of his country, reaches this highest of all degrees of charity. eH may not have made a close analysis of the value of his sacrifices, but must we suppose that God requires of the plain soldier in the excitement of battle the methodical precision of the moralist or the theologian? Can we who revere his heroism doubt that his God welcomes him with love?

Venerates Bereaved Mothers.

Christian mothers, be proud of your sons. Of all griefs, of all human corrows, your is perhaps the most worthy of veneration. I think I behold you in your affliction standing at the side of the Mother of Sorrows, at the foot of the Cross. Suffer us to offer you not only our condolence, but our congratulations. Not all our heroes obtain temporal honors, but for all we expect the immortal crown of the elect. For this is the virtue of a single act of perfect charity—it cancels a whole lifetime of sins, it transforms a sinful man into a saint.

Assuredly a great and a Christian comfort is the thought that not only among our own men, but in any belligerent army whatsoever, all who in good faith submit to the discipline of their leaders in the service of a cause they believe to be righteous are sharers in the eternal reward of the soldiers' sacrifice. And how many may there not be among these young men of 20 who, had they survived, might possibly not have had the resolution to live altogether well, and yet in the impulse of patriotism had the resolution to die so well?

"Is it not true, my brethren, that God has the supreme art of mingling His mercy with His wisdom and justice? And shall we not acknowledge that if war is a scourge for this earthly life of ours, a scourge whereof we cannot easily estimate the destructive force and the extent, it is also for ultitudes of souls an expiation, a purification, a force to lift them to the pure love of their country and to perfect Christian unselfishness?

We may now say, my brethren, without unworthy pride, that our little Belgium has taken a foremost place in the esteem of nations. I am aware that certain onlookers, notably in Italy and in Holland, have asked how it could be necessary to expose this country to so immense a loss of wealth and of life, and whether a verbal manifesto against hostile aggression, or a single cannon shot on the frontier would not have served the purpose of protest. But assuredly all men of good feeling will be with us in our rejection of these paltry counsels. Mere utilitarianism is no sufficient rule of Christian citizenship.

Germany Violated Her Oath.

On the 19th of April, 1839, a treaty was signed in London by King Leopold, in the name of Belgium, on the one part, and by the Emperor of Austria, the King of France, the Queen of England, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia on the other; and its seventh article decreed that Belgium should form a separate and perpetually neutral State, and should be held to the observance of this neutrality in regard to all other States. The co-signatories promised, for themselves and their successors, upon their oath, to fulfill and to observe that treaty in every point and every article without contravention or tolerance of contravention. Belgium was thus bound in honor to defend her own independence. She kept her oath. The other Powers were bound to respect and to protect her neutrality. Germany violated her oath; England kept hers.

These are the facts:

The laws of conscience are sovereign laws. We should have acted unworthily had we evaded our obligation by a mere feint of resistance. And now we would not rescind our first resolution; we exult in it. Being called upon to write a most solemn page in the history of our country, we resolved that it should be also a sincere, also a glorious page. And as long as we are required to give proof of endurance, so long we shall endure.

Will Not Hear of Surrender.

Al lclasses of our citizens have devoted their sons to the cause of their country, but the poorer part of the population have set the noblest example, for they have suffered also privation, cold, and famine. If I may judge of the general feeling from what I have witnessed in the humbler quarters of Malines, and in the most cruelly afflicted districts of my diocese, the people are energetic in their endurance. They look to be righted; they will not hear of surrender.

Affliction, in the hand of divine omnipotence, is a two-edged sword. It wounds the rebellious, it sanctified him who is willing to endure.

God proveth us, as St. James has told us, but he "is not a tempter of evils." All that comes from his is good, a ray of light, a pledge of love. "But every man is tempted by his own concupiscence. Blessed is he that endureth temptation, for when he hath been proved he shall receive the crown of life, which God hath promised to them that love him."

"Resisting Unto Blood."

Truce, then, my brethren, to all murmurs of complaint. Remember St. Paul's words to the Hebrews, and through them to all of Christ's flock, when, referring to the bloody sacrifice of our Lord upon the cross he reminded them that they had not yet resisted unto blood. Not only to the Redeemer's example shall you look, but also to that of 30,000—perhaps 40,000 men—who have already shed their life blood for their country.

In comparison with them, what have you endured who are deprived of the daily comforts of your lives, your newspapers, your means of travel, communication with your families? Let the patriotism of our army, the heroism of our King, of our beloved Queen in her magnanimity, serve to stimulate us and support us. Let us bemoan ourselves no more. Let us deserve the coming deliverance. Let us hasten it by our virtue even more than by our practices. Courage, brethren! Suffering passes away; the crown of life for our souls, the crown of glory for our nation shall not pass!

Germany's No Lawful Authority.

I do not require of you to renounce any of your national desires. On the contrary I hold it as part of the obligations of my episcopal office to instruct you, as to your duty in face of the power that has invaded our soil and now occupies the greater part of our country. The authority of that power is on lawful authority. Therefore, in soul and conscience you own it neither respect nor attachment nor obedience.

The sole lawful authority in Belgium is that of our King, of our Government, of the elected representatives of the nation. This authority alone has a right to our affection, our submissions.

Thus the invaders' acts of public administration have in themselves no authority; but legitimate authority has tacitly ratified such of those acts as affect the general interest, and this ratification, and this only, gives them jurist value. Occupied provinces are not conquered provinces. Belgium is no more a German province than Galicia is a Russian province. Nevertheless, the occupied portion of our country is in a position it is compelled to endure. The greater part of our towns, having surrendered to the enemy on conditions, are bound to observe these conditions. From the outset of military operations the civil authorities of the country urged upon all private persons the necessity of abstention from hostilities against the enemy's army.

That instruction remains in force. It is our army, and our army solely, in league with the valiant troops of our Allies, that has the honor and the duty of national defense. Let us entrust the army with out finad levirenace.

Toward the persons of those who are holding dominion among us by military force, and who assuredly can not but be sensible of the chivalrous energy with which we have defended and are still defending our independence, let us conduct ourselves with all needful forbearance. Some among them have declared themselves willing to mitigate, as far as possible, the severity of our situation and to help us to recover some minimum of regular civic life. Let us observe the rules they have laid upon so long as those rules do not violate our personal liberty, nor our consciences as Christians, nor our duty to our country. Let us not take bravado for courage, nor tumult for bravery.

Yo uespecially, my dearest brethren in the priesthood, be you at once the best examples of patriotism and the best suppotrers of public order. On the field of battle you have been magnifcent. The King and the army admire the intrepidity of our military chaplains in face of death, their charity at the work of the ambulance. Your Bishops are proud of you. You have suffered greatly. You have endured much calumny. But be patient; history will do you justice. I today bear my witness for you.

Priests Did Not Incite Civilians.

Wherever it has been possible I have questioned our people, our clergy, and particularly a considerable nnmber of priests who had been deported to German prisons, but whom a principle of humanity, to which I gladly render homage, has since set at liberty. Well, I affirm, upon my honor, and I am prepared to assert upon faith of my oath, that until now I have not met a single ecclesiastic, secular or regular, who had once incited civilians to bear arms against the enemy. All have loyally followed the instructions of their Bishops, given in the early days of August, to the effect that they were to use their moral influence over the civil population so that order might be presedved and military regulations observed.

I exhort you to persevere in this ministry of peace, which is for you the sanest form of patriotism; to accept with all your hearts the privations you have to endure; to simplify still further, if it is possible, your way of life. One of you who is reduced by robbery and pillage to a state bordering on total destitution, said to me lately: "I am living now as I wish I had lived always."

Multiply the efforts of your charity, corporeal and spirtual. Like the great Apostle, do you endure daily the cares of your hCurch, so that no man shall suffer loss and you not suffer loss, and no man fall and you not burn with zeal for him. Makeyourselves the champions of all those virtues enjoined upon you by civic honor as well as by the gospel of Christ.

"Whatsoever things are true, whatsoever modest, whatsoever holy, whatsoever lovely, whatsoever of good fame, if there be any virtue, if any praise of discipline, think on these things," so that the worthiness of our lives justify us, my most dear colleagues, in repeating the noble claim of St. Paul: "The things which ye have learned and received and heard and seen in me, those do ye, and the God of peace shall be with you."

Masses for Fallen Soldiers.

Let us continue then, dearest brethren, to pray, to do penance, to atend holy mass, and to receive holy communion for the sacred intention of our dear country. I recommend parish priests to hold a funeral service on behalf of our fallen soldiers on every Saturday.

Money, I know well, is scarce with you all. Nevertheless, if you have little, give of that little for the succor of those among your fellow-country men who are without shelter, without fuel, without sufficient bread. I have directed mp parish to form for this purpose, in every parish, a relief committee. Do you second them charitably and convey to my hands such alms as you can save from your superfluity, if not from your necessities, so that I may be the distributor to the destitute who are known to me.

Our distress has moved the ither nations. England, Ireland, and Scotland, rFance, Holland, the United States, Canada, have vied with one another in generosity for our relief. It is a spectacle at once most mournful and most noble. Here again is a revelation of the providential wisdom which draws good from evil. In your name, my brethren, and in my own, I offer the Governments and the nations that have succored us the assurance of our admiration and our gratitude.

With a touching goodness, our Holy Father Benedict XV. has been the first to incline his heart toward us. When, a few moments after his election, he deigned to take me in his arms, I was bold enough then to ask that the first Pontifical benediction he spoke should be given to Belgium, already in deep distress through the war. He eagerly closed with my wish, which I knew would also be yours. Today, with delicate kindness, his Holiness has decided to renounce the annual offering of Peter's pence from Belgium.

Letter from Pope Benedict.

In a letter dated on the beautiful festival of the Immaculate Virgin, Dec. 8, he assures us of the part he bears in our sufferings. He prays for us, calls down upon our Belgium the protection of Heaven, and exhorts us to hail in the then approaching advent of the Prince of Peace, the dawn of better days. Here is the text of this valued message:

"To our Dear Son, Desire Mercier, Cardinal Priest of the Holy Roman Church, of the title of St. Peter in Chains, Archbishop of Malines, at Malines:

"Our dear Son: Health and apostolic benediction. The fatherly solicitude which we feel for all the faithful whom divine Providence has intrusted to our care causes us to share their griefs even more fully than their joys.

"Could we, then, fail to be moved by the keenest sorrow at the sight of the Belgian Nation, which we so dearly love, reduced by a most cruel and most disastrous war to this lamentable state?

"We behold the King and his august family, the members of the Government, the chief persons of the country, bishops, priests, and a whole people, enduring woes which must fill with pity all gentle hearts, and which our own soul, in the fervor of paternal love, must be the first to compassionate. Thus, under the burden of this distress and this mourning, we call, in our prayers, for an end to such misfortunes: May the God of mercy hasten the day.

"Meanwhile we strive to mitigate, as far as in us lies, this excessive suffering. Therefore the step taken by our dear son, Cardinal Hartmann, Archbishop of Cologne, at whose request it was arranged that French or Belgian priests detained in Germany should have the treatment of officers, gave us great satisfaction, and we have expressed our thanks to him for his action.

"As regards Belgium, we have been informed that the faithful of that nation, so sorely tried, did not neglect in their piety to turn toward us their thoughts, and that even under the blow of so many calamities they purposed to gather this year, as in all preceding years, the offerings to St. Peter, which supply the necessities of the apostolic see.

"This truly incomparable proof of piety and of attachment filled us with admiration; we accept it with all the affection that is due from a grateful heart; but having regard to the painful position in which our dear children are placed, we cannot bring ourselves to favor the fulfillment of that project, noble though it is. If any alms are to be gathered, our wish is that the money should be entirely devoted to the benefit of the Belgian people, who are as illustrious by reason of their nobility and their piety as they are today worthy of all sympathy.

"Amid the difficulties and anxieties of the present hour we would remind the sons who are so dear to us that the arm of God is not shortened, that he is ever able to save, that His ear is not deaf to prayer.

"Let the hope of divine aid increase with the approach of the festival of Christmas and of the mysteries that celebrate the birth of our Lord, and recal that peace which God proclaimed to mankind by His angels.

"May the soul of the suffering and afflicted find comfort and consolation in the assurance of the paternal tenderness that prompts our prayers. Yes, may God take pity upon the Belgian people and grant them the tbundance of all good.

"As a pledge of these prayers and good wishes, we now grant to all, and in the first place to you, our dear son, the apostolic benediction.

"Given in Rome, by St. Peter's, on the feast of the Immaculate Conception of Our Lady, in the year MCMXIV, the first of our pontificate.

"BENEDICT XV, Pope."

Belgium Will Be Restored.

One last word, my dearest brethren: At the outset of these troubles I said to you that in the day of the liberation of our territory we should give to the Sacred Heart and to the Blessed Virgin a public testimony of our gratitude. Since that date I have been able to consult my colleagues in the episcopate, and i nagreement with them I now ask you to take, as soon as possible, a fresh effort to hasten the construction of the national basilica, promised by Belgium in honor of the Sacred Heart.

As soon as the sun of peace shall shine upon our country we shall redress our ruins, we shall restore shelter to those who have none, we shall rebuild our churches, we shall reconstitute our libraries, and we shall hope to crown this work of reconciliation by raising, upon the heights of the capital of Belgium free and catholic, that national basilica of the Sacred Heart. Furthermore, every year we shall make it our duty to celebrate solemnly, on the Friday following Corpus Christi, the festival of the Sacred Heart.

Lastly, in every region of the diocese the clergy will organize an annual pilgrimage of thanksgiving to one of the privileged sanctuaries of the Blessed Virgin, in order to pay especial honor to the protectress of our national independence and universal mediatrix of the Christian Commonwealth.

The present letter shall be read on the following dates: On the first day of the year and on the Sundays following the day on which it shall severally reach you.

Accept, my dearest brethren, my wishes and prayers for you and for the happiness of your families, and receive, I pray you, my paternal benediction.

D. J. CARDINAL MERCIER,
Archbishop of Malines.

GERMAN SPIES WORRY PARIS

Even Women Servants Help to Collect Military Information.

PARIS, Jan. 10. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—So numerous have daring German spies become that the French Government has found it necessary to organize a special service to guard against them. Women are playing an increasingly prominent part in the spying system, and arrests, especially of Germans working as servants in leading families and the homes of military officers, have been reported. Want advertisements in French papers even have been resorted to in recruiting spies, and French military uniforms have been sent to Germans in Switzerland.

The Germans, it has been found, have succeeded in seizing many military passport books from Belgian soldiers and reservists, which then are given to German spies whose descriptions agree in reasonable measure with the printed descriptions in the books, and who can speak Flemish. The men are sent to France by way of England.

The Germans also are said to scrutinize carefully the military books of the French prisoners of war, which contain occasionally the records of past misdemeanors, desertion in time of peace and similar offenses. Such soldiers then are singled out for special attention, are treated with the utmost consideration, and, if they prove susceptible, are asked to serve the German Secret Service.

The military authorities of both France and Belgium are making a thorough census of all the refugees, soldiers, and civilians, in order to detect impostors wherever possible.

HINDENBURG CALLS HALT.

That Is, to Letter Writers Who Have Swamped Him with Mail.

BERLIN, Jan. 6, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Though he regretted the necessity of the step, Field Marshal von Hindenburg has just announced that he would appreciate a partial, and, if possible, complete cessation of the letter-writing of which he has been both the subject and object. His announcement states that he is very grateful for the pleasant things said in the letters about him and that he has accepted them as belonging to his army.

Now, he thinks, there has been enough of this. He has more serious work to do than read letters of congratulation, even those of the "little school girls," as he puts it. In view of the fact that he is not able to read even a small part of those which reach him, he has concluded that after all the effort of the writer is wasted, and that the space occupied by his mail should be given to the letters intended for the soldiers.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg says that he found many of the letters amusing, some of them serious, and that he was greatly impressed by the chummy and confidential tone of others. One of those he liked best was that of a little schoolgirl, who asked that he send her a "small" Russian.

The Field Marshal has "suffered" most at the hands of German school youth. He has suggested that parents and teachers take the matter in hand. It is unnecessary, he says, to assure him of the love and gratitude of the German people, knowing that every man in the field, be he officer or private, would get that anyway.

COAST GUARDS AS TROOPS.

German Paper's Justification of Shelling of English Towns.

The protests of the English press against the bombardment of unfortified towns on the English coast by the German raiders are pooh-poohed in recent issues of German newspapers.

The Kölnische Zeitung denies that the bombarded towns were unfortified, pointing out that Whitby had a Coast Guard station and a signal station, and that Scarborough had a Coast Guard station. According to German handbooks, all Goast Guardsmen are liable to be called to serve in the navy, and consequently, the German paper adds, the Germans had an undisputed right to bombard such military stations.

That woman and children should lose their lives, the paper finds regrettable, but unavoidable if they remain in such coast towns and are not placed in security by the responsible officials.

THE COMBINATION

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MARRIED BY PROXY 10,000 MILES AWAY

Ceremony in Denver Hotel Makes Miss Campbell Bride of J. P. Scholten.

SIMILAR SERVICE IN JAPAN

War Prevented Their Marriage in Holland Last July—Brooklynite Represents Bridegroom.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 21.—Through a special dispensation by Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, Miss Eugenia Campbell of Colorado Springs was married here tonight by proxy to John Pieter Scholten, a young Hollander located in Semarang, Java. The ceremony was performed at 8 o'clock in a parlor at the Brown Palace Hotel; a similar ceremony was performed simultaneously in Semarang, 10,000 miles away.

Harvey V. Deuell, a Brooklyn young man, now engaged in newspaper work in this city, was the proxy bridegroom here; in Java some girl, unknown to Miss Campbell, stood beside Scholten at the Denver ceremony. Miss Elanor McFall was maid of honor, and Russell Chellgard best man. A sister of Miss Campbell and another young girl, in Dutch costume, were bridesmaids.

The Rev. David L. Fouse, of the First Reformed Church, performed the ceremony. The conventional wedding service was slightly altered to make it clear that Deuell was acting solely as proxy for Scholten.

A large group of local society folk witnessed the ceremony, and after it was over the bridal party went to the theatre. The bride was given in marriage by Col. Gideon B. McFall of Denver, and her mother, Mrs. Charles Campbell, also attended her.

The bride will leave in a few days for San Francisco to sail for Java. Immediately after her arrival a second wedding ceremony will be performed, with the bride and bridegroom standing side by side. Military splendor and a lengthy church service will mark the event.

Miss Campbell and Scholten met in Cripple Creek in December, 1913. She was there on a visit with her mother. He was a health seeker and member of a tourist party from California. While serving as manager of a coffee plantation in Sumatra, Scholten's health broke down and he came to the United States to rest and recuperate.

In July, after being acquainted with Miss Campbell for a scant seven months, Scholten asked her to marry him. She consented and her mother gave them her blessing.

The wedding date was fixed for December, at the home of the bridegroom's parents in Holland. Scholten sailed from San Francisco Sept. 3 for his post in Java. Miss Campbell made plans for her journey to Holland.

But mined seas and the perils of ocean travel, results of the European war, caused her to abandon her trip. Also, Scholten, an honorary officer of the Dutch Army, was put under military orders and held in reserve by the home Government. It was then that the proxy wedding was arranged.

"Dutch law relating to the landing of unmarried women in its colonies is ironclad. All such who arrive in its colonies are held for sixty days, virtually in quarantine. They are under constant observation of Government officials during that time, and at the end of the probation period, if the officials are satisfied, the newcomers are permitted to travel at will through the country.

But there is another law—that of proxy marriage—by which the rigid immigration regulations may be circumvented. Scholten had the matter presented to Queen Wilhelmina. Credentials for Miss Campbell proving satisfactory, the Queen gave her consent to the marriage and the Dutch Minister at Washington was authorized to issue the necessary papers.

Miss Campbell, granddaughter of Alexander Campbell, founder of the Campbellites, and daughter of the late Charles Campbell, who was a prominent and wealthy business man of Colorado Springs, is a fine type of the wholesome American girl. She was born in Clinton, Mo., twenty years ago, and received her education chiefly at a private school for young ladies in Lexington, Mo. Four years ago the family moved to Colorado Springs.

HIT OR MISS, AUTOS KILL.

Old Man Dies of Fright, While Girl Is Run Over.

While Henry W. Vogel, 73 years old, of 194 South Ninth Street, Williamsburg, was crossing Division Avenue, near Driggs Avenue, he narrowly escaped being run down by an auto. The shock was so great that when he reached the sidewalk he was stricken with heart trouble, and died in an ambulance on the way to the Eastern District Hospital.

Seven-year-old Frances Stein of 137 Manhattan Avenue, Williamsburg, was mortally injured yesterday at Leonard and Boerum Streets, when she was run over by an automobile owned by Alderman William P. McGarry of 143 Noble Street, and driven by his son Sylvester. The child's skull was fractured and she was internally injured. She was placed in the auto and taken to St. Catherine's Hospital, where it was said she could not recover. The girl had stepped from behind a coach directly in front of the auto.

ROBBER SLAYS AGED WOMAN

Footprints in Snow Only Clue to Pennsylvania Murderer.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Jan. 21.—Mrs. Mary J. Fulmer, 84 years old, was found dead in her home this morning. A valuable diamond ring was taken from her finger, and the place ransacked from basement to garret. Footprints in a newly fallen snow gave the only clue to the murderer, and county and city detectives are now using this as a clue.

Mrs. Fulmer had a number of parrots on the second floor of the house, which were let loose by the murderer when he was ransacking the place.

A week ago Emanuel T. Leib, an aged Civil War veteran, was murdered in his lonely home in the mountains east of the city. Charles A. Phillips, charged with the murder, is awaiting trial in the county jail.

1,000,000 BULLETS A DAY MADE HERE

American Factories Refute One Charge of Unpreparedness, Says Representative Hay.

1,000,000 RIFLES ON HAND

Gardner Asserts That Half of Our Small Array of Aeroplanes Are Almost Useless.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Representative Hay, Chairman of the House Military Committee, said today in the course of debate on the Army Appropriation bill that his committee had not been content to take the word of army officers, the General Staff, and War Department officials alone as to the amount of reserve rifle ammunition, but had gone to the manufacturers and had satisfied itself that since the European war the capacity in this country had been pushed up to a million rounds a day. This was a result, he said, of the war, and it answered the argument that if war were to come for the United States it would take two months to increase the capacity of the American factories so that they could turn out that quantity of rifle ammunition.

These statements made an impressoin on the House because they were wholly new and indicated the extent to which munitions of war were being furnished to the belligerents. They came in response to questions by Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, who had relied on the statements made before the Military Committee by Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance in the army.

Among the spectators in the Speaker's gallery during the debate was Cardinal Gibbons. Speaker Clark sat with him for an hour, occasionally explaining the course of the debate and commenting on the proceedings.

Representative Gardner gave a general review of the state of national defense and urged the importance of the joint commission proposed by him to co-ordinate the information of all departments and advise as to the necessities of preparing an adequate army and navy. He was repeatedly cheered. Much of the data which he quoted ceme from the confidential reports of the United States Army observers with the armies in Europe, and they were uniformly to the effect that our military equipment was far behind what it should be in reasonable preparation for the emergency of war.

Peril of Monroe Doctrine.

Mr. Gardner said the Monroe Doctrine appeared to the nations of central Europe "like a flaming sword guarding against their entrance into the terrestial paradise of South America." He discussed the country's past war experiences and possible future dangers through international complications, suggesting that impoverished nations teeming with population would not respect the Monroe Doctrine unless this Government had power to defend it.

"Suppose Japan wakes up some fine morning and finds her people are murmuring louder and louder that America must treat them as equals or they will know the reason why. I don't think the wisest of us can look very far into the future nowadays. Suppose the Japanese do demand equal treatment. What are we going to do?

"Why not take our heads out of the sand?" asked Mr. Gardner.

Besides the aeroplane being an American invention, he said the United States only had eleven in the army and twelve in the navy. "None is armored," he said, "not more than two are of the same type, and about half of them can't get out of their own way. We are not likely to get any Zeppelins, until the American people get up on their hind legs and 'holler' so that the Government deaf mutes can hear.

"Some of the gentlemen who oppose any expediture of money on preparations for our national defense console themselves by the comforting thought that we are better prepared than ever before in our history. Better armed, perhaps. More secure, certainly not. It may be true, in fact it is true, that we have more reserve artillery, more reserve rifles, and more reserve ammunition than formerly; but how does that fact alone dispose of the question of our security?

"Our reserves in material of war may be quite sufficient if we never pick a quarrel with any enemy more dangerous than Huerta and if we never fight a battle more bloody than the battle of Vera Cruz in the second Mexican war. But suppose we should meet a real enemy. The other great nations have bee nstriding forward by furlongs, while we have been crawling along by inches so far as military progress is concerned. Do you think that the modest increase in our reserve war material justifies the assertion that we are better prepared than ever before?"

Needs of National Guard.

Representative Greene of Vermont, a member of the Military Committee, who served in the Spanish war and for twelve years was a Colonel of militia, spoke for the development of the militia into a strong reserve.

"I want to venture the suggestion," said Mr. Greene, "that the very heart and centre of this question of a military reserve in a 'trained citizenry' never will be satisfactorily reached until the forty-eight States of this Union consent to surrender, each for itself, its executive jurisdiction over its quota of the so-called National Guard, and what is now in effect a mere localized militia in those States comes under the sole and executive authority, control, and support of the United States Government at Washington, just as the regular army is today.

"Now it is only a collection of localized militia, with widely varying standards of equipment, training, morale, discipline, and personnel. Only under national control will this collection of splendid young men, for the time being all too much the victims of misapplied energy, misapplied money, and misapplied State pride, become in truth a national guard that is just what its name implies, and prepared, detail for detail, to do just the kind of service that we are now vainly trying to prepare for through the attempt to organize an army reserve.

"How people can claim," said Representative Hay, "that the great nations now at war, which are exhausting themselves financially and physically, as soon as the war is over, are going to turn around and attack the strongest nation on earth is beyond my comprehension. The United States has a latent power greater than any other country, or of any other three countries, in the civilized world It is going to maintain peace with all the world. That is the policy of this country, not only of the Administration but of the entire citizenry.

"Nobody wants war. We are not going to do anything to bring about war. All this talk of our not being prepared for war and of conditions having arisen in Europe which makes it necessary for us to go into large military expenditures at the expense of the peaceful arts, harbors, public buildings, roads, and other activities is absurd. I am not in sympathy with those who would add 25,000 men and 1,000 officers to the regular army now.

"We are reasonably prepared. We have on hand 700,000 service rifles of the new model and 300,000 of the Krag-Jorgensen, making 1,000,000 rifles. It would be folly for us to lay up too large a reserve because the models change and things become obsolete. We have 196,000,000 rounds of small ammunition in reserve."

HINT AT CONSPIRACY TO RUIN THOMPSON

Continued from Page 1.

had engaged counsel in every county in which he has property. He took this step, it was said, to assure himself against attack by "the interest" in any vulnerable spot.

On the advise of these lawyers Mr. Thompson applied for receiverships of his properties in both Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

It is known that Mr. Thompson, during the last few weeks, prepared a financial statement, presumably for use in convincing the bank authorities of the solvency of his bank. This statement places the personal assets of Mr. Thompson above $70,000,000 and the liabilities at only $22,000,000. A close acquaintance of Mr. Thompson said yesterday that $70,000,000 was a most conservative estimate, while $22,000,000 was at least $3,000,000 too large for the liability column. He summarized the situation in this way:

"Mr. Thompson is in deep water for the time being because the banks have shut down on him. His large undertakings naturally require large amounts of money, and when this money was not forthcoming he realized that a creditor might make trouble for him. His property cannot be handled now except by court order. That is just what he wanted, for now it will not fall into hands that have been grasping for it for years."

No particular banks were mentioned in charges made by Mr. Thompson's friends.

LIGHT ON UNIONTOWN BANK.

John Skelton Williams Says He Saved Depositors' Money.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, today replied to criticisms aimed at him since the failure of the First National Bank of Uniontown, Penn., in which he was blamed for allowing the bank to continue in operation in view of his admission that it had not been in satisfactory shape since March, 1912.

Mr. Williams said that in keeping the bank open as long as he did he saved the greater part of $2,690,000 deposits. He attacks the old system of examinations, under which J. V. Thompson, President of the bank, was able for many years to use more than one-half of the total deposits of the bank, in violation of the National Bank act.

The Controller made this statement:

In the Spring of 1913, soon after the beginning of the present administration, the Acting Controller of the Currency, Mr. Kane, brought to my attention, as the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of fiscal bureaus, the matter of the First National Bank of Uniontown, Penn.

I found that the situation was a serious one, and promptly made a searching investigation into its condition and management. I found that the bank was conspicuously a "one-man bank," dominated and run by J. V. Thompson, prominent as a coal operator and dealer in coal lands in Pennsylvania.

An examination by a national bank examiner in April, 1913, showed that the bank claimed a capital of $100,000 and a surplus of $1,531,000, the deposits amounting to $2,689,000. The examiner reported, however, that direct and indirect loans to the President of the bank, J. V. Thompson, aggregated $1,227,000, and that, in addition to this, the bank had discounted paper, the proceeds of which were given to Mr. Thompson, for $120,000 additional, making the total direct and indirect loans to Mr. Thompson and his immediate interests $1,347,000, or more than one-half of the entire deposits of the bank.

Furthermore, it appeared that these direct and indirect loans to Mr. Thompson had been running at approximately $1,000,000—ten times the bank's capital—during the preceding ten years, and that such efforts, if any, as might have been made by the Controller's office to require him to obey the law and conform to the regulations of the office had been apparently fruitless.

Mr. Thompson and several other officers of the bank were required to come to Washington, and the condition of the bank was discussed with the Secretary of the Treasury, the Assistant Secretary in charge of the Financial Bureau, and the Acting Controller of the Currency, and energetic measures were adopted to save the situation and protect the interest of the bank's depositors.

RESOLVE TO FIGHT SHIP BILL TO END

Organized Opposition Planned by Republicans in Conference —Democratic Checkmate.

WEEKS ATTACKS PRESIDENT

Criticises His Indianapolis Speech and Alludes to "Flagrant Political Pressure" for Ship Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Another day of discussion of the situation produced by the insistence by the Administration that Congress shall pass the Government Ship Purchase bill at the present session has shown that the chances for the measure have not improved and that the prospects of an extra session of Congress are increasing. The Democratic Senators held another conference tonight, the third this week, to harmonize differences over the bill, while the Republican Senators at a conference this afternoon arranged a programme of opposition that emphasized their intention to fight to a finish to prevent placing the measure on the statute books.

As a result of the Republican conference it was asserted that, with the possible exception of Senators La Follette, Clapp, Kenyon, and Norris, who did not attend the meeting, the entire Republican membership of the Senate would vote against the bill. The belief was expressed that three of these four Senators might ultimately decide to vote with the majority of their party associates.

The programme agreed upon was that the Republican Senators should devote themselves to the work of trying to convince the country that the measure was "vicious." This work will be carried out through the delivery of speeches in the Senate.

It was said after the Republican conference that there would be no filibuster on the part of the Republican Senators—no dilatory tactics would be indulged in. The Democrats contend that the present course of the Republicans in indulging in long speeches against the bill is nothing but a filibuster designed to prevent the passage of the measure before the constitutional adjournment of Congress on March 4.

New Democratic Strategy.

To meet the plan of the Republicans, the Democrats have determined on a policy that they hope will be effective in shortening the debate. This policy contemplates having all the Democratic Senators except two absent themselves from the Senate while Republicans are discussing the Ship Purchase measure. These two Democrats will remain on guard against any proposal that might be detrimental to the bill's chances.

It is the expectation of the Democrats that the absence of most of the Democratic membership will tempt the Republicans to make the point that a quorum is not present. When such a point is made, a call of the Senate will be in order, and the chamber must suspend business until a quorum has appeared. Republican Senators were told today that if a point of "no quorum" were made, Vice President Marshall, the presiding officer, would rule that the Senator who was speaking at the time the call of the Senate was ordered could not regain the floor until a motion intervened.

The Democrats apparently expect that the Republicans will insist on the presence of a quorum in order to give their orators a chance to rest while the roll is being called. It is to prevent the Republican speakers from being "spelled" in this way that the Democrats have decided on the plan of displacing any speaker who has the floor when a call to obtain a quorum is made. Republicans contend that this course cannot be sustained under the rules, but they have been given to understand that the process will be attempted.

Among Republican Senators it was asserted today that there was no real sympathy for the Ship Purchase bill among their Democratic associates, and that the measure would be shelved if the Democratic Senators dared to displease the President. Some of the Republicans said that the reason the Democrats were making no speeches in support of the bill was because they were thoroughly dissatisfied with it in its present form, and would not come to its rescue until they had amended it materially, which up to this time they appeared to be unable to do. Evidence of the dissatisfaction among the Democratic Senators was found in the conference held by them and their failure to agree on the scope and character of amendments.

Weeks Assails President.

Most of the day in the Senate was occupied by Mr. Weeks in a prolonged speech against the bill. The Massachusetts Senator read a score of clippings from newspapers, which he said had supported the Administration, but which now opposed the President's shipping plan. He said if he read all the adverse comments available he could not conclude his remarks before March 4. The Senator read various reports, including a lengthy one on the Government-owned railways of Prussia, to support his contention that Government projects of every sort and in every country were incapable of operation as economically as the same projects under private ownership.

Senator Weeks said he was convinced that the advocates of the bill in the end would conclude to eliminate the idea of Government operation of the shipping provided for in the bill and make provision only for the purchase and construction of the ships by the Government and their lease to private operators.

"I believe," said Senator Weeks, "that there are possibilities of the gravest international complications involved in the passage of this bill; that if passed it would be ineffective, utterly failing to carry out the wishes of its sponsors; that it is economically unsound, ill-advised and dangerous; that the sentiment in favor of it among those who have given it consideration in or out of Congress is almost negligible and that if passed by this or any Congress it would be done not because those who vote for it favor the legislation, but as the result of the most flagrant political pressure."

Turning to President Wilson's Indianapolis speech, Mr. Weeks declared the people of the country, judging from press reports, could not understand how the President "could have so far lapsed from his previous poise and good taste as to go to the other extreme by indulging in not only questionable taste, but the unfounded statements with which his whole addres was filled."

"Could there be a more violent wrench to popular government," he asked, "than to have the had of the nation, speaking to the whole country, assert that those who disagree with him are misled, ignorant, self-assertive, and misrepresentative? No President in our rectn history has had such support on strictly administrative matterse from Opposition Senators as the present incumbent of the White House."

Senators Lodge and Root served notice that they would speak on the bill.

Senator Williams said the statement from the Republican side that there was no fillibuster in progress was laughable in view of what was happening.

GERMAN FEAR OF INVASION.

English "Source" Quoted to Show Terrible Things Threatened.

While English newspapers have been imagining what would happen if the Germans ever succeeded in getting a foothold in England, the German newspapers have not failed to ask what Germany might expect if the British succeeded in bringing the war into German territory. A recent dispatch from Brussels to The Kreuzzeitung, republished in The Mannheim Neue Badische Landeszeitung, under the caption, "England's Real Intentions," says:

"The Newspaper Information Bureau has learned from an English source that in London a systematic plan has been worked out for the methodical destruction of all German railroads, factories, coal yards, and the like in case the war should be transferred to German territory. Information adds: 'This plan shows the whole reason for the present campaign, namely, the rooting out of all German competition by England.'"

AMERICAN ARTISTS APPEAL TO ARMIES

National Sculpture Society Begs That Works of Art Be Spared Everywhere.

SAYS MANY HAVE PERISHED

"Does Not Portion Blame or Praise for Acts of War," and Speaks to All Countries.

The following petition, addressed to all the belligerents, has been sent out by the National Sculpture Society, whose membership includes many German-Americans:

To the European Belligerents:

The National Sculpture Society of the United States of America, a Society whose membership includes men of American birth and men of European birth, united by a common aim to cherish the art of sculpture in this country, hereby makes an earnest petition to all those now engaged in warfare, whether offensive or defensive, and prays that they may respect and spare the world's works of art wherever found.

Man's pictures, sculptures, temples, and libraries are his monuments to the soul and its aspiration, and hence belong not only to the races that create them and the places that enshrine them, but to the whole world. They are held in trust, as an inheritance. Whether such memorials of the spirit are in France or in Germany, in Belgium, or in Britain, in Austria or in Asia, the destruction of them shames the destroyer, and makes all peoples poorer.

The National Sculpture Society does not portion blame or praise for acts of war when it states a fact which the best on both sides acknowledge with sorrow—namely, that in the first five months of the present European war sacred monuments of art and science have been irreparably injured. Shrines that five months ago were living messages of art are now nothing but mournful memoirs in archaeology. Looking toward the future rather than the past, the society asks: Shall warring people continue such destruction as this they already deplore, and thus increase the weight of disgrace that already lies heavy upon our twentieth century civilization?

Perhaps Europe herself has scarcely understood the pricelessness of her own monuments. She grew up with them, she became used to them. Great architecture and great sculpture were her inherited commonplaces of daily life before ever Columbus set sail for our newer world. But the eyes of American artists are neither seared by war nor sated by custom. In our younger land, whose whole national artistic life cannot yet be counted by centuries, our artists know from pioneer experience that it is a difficult matter to produce a nation's masterpieces, and therefore they feel the more kneely that it is a crime to destroy them.

The National Sculpture Society is gratefully aware of the debt our country owes to Europe for her help and sympathy in our effort to build here on our own soil a worthy national art. Will not Europe now further extend this obligation by showing us an example—heroic, perhaps, at the present hour—an example of that spirit of reverence in which all that is best in art is created and conserved? This our prayer springs from a hope and a good wish for all mankind.

Adopted Jan. 12, 1915.

ROBERT AITKEN, Secretary.

Says Lawyer Deceived Her.

Mrs. Laura V. Fraley, widow of John U. Fraley, a dry goods merchant, sued Eugene Van Schaick, a lawyer, in the Supreme Court yesterday for $15,000 and interest which she said he had induced her to invest in worthless bonds. Mrs. Fraley said that Mr. Van Schaick persuaded her to buy three of the first lien bonds of the Massapequa Construction Company, assuring her that the company owned three lots at Massapequa, L. I., and that on each one of the lots was a $10,000 house. She said she had discovered there were only hollow tile frames of houses on two of the lots, that they had never been completed, and were not worth $1,000 each.

JEWS ARE LOYAL IN WAR.

400,000 in the Field, American Congregations Are Told.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The final session of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations was held today. The Committee on General Welfare reported that more than 400,000 Jews are serving in the various armies of Europe.

"This fact," the report continued, "must give reply to the oft-heard assertion that the Jew is not a patriot. Millions of Jews are among the innocent sufferers of the war. This is the time for Jews in America to prepare to bring pressure on the peace conferees in such a way that the final settlement will secure to our co-religionists in Europe those inalienable rights that have for centuries been denied them."

Protest against the literacy test in the Immigration bill now before President Wilson was made and a message to the President asking his veto was recommended.

Officers were elected as follows: President, J. Walter Freiberg, Cincinnati; Vice President, Charles Shohl, Cincinnati; Secretary, Lipman Levy, Cincinnati; Treasurer, Solomon Fox, Cincinnati; Trustees to serve for two years, Isaac W. Bernheim, Louisville; Bernhardt Bettmann, Cincinnati; Judge Josiah Cohan, Pittsburgh; Gustave Efroymsen, Indianapolis; Edward L. Heinsheimer, Cincinnati; Adolf Kraus, Chicago; Jess L. Lilienthal, San Francisco; Baruch Mahler, Martin A. Marks, and Judge Max B. May, all of Cleveland; Emil Wathal, St. Louis; Adolph S. Ochs, Jacob H. Schiff, Solomon Sulzberger, all of New York; Marcus Raug, Pittsburgh; Sigmund Rheinstein, Cincinnati; Simon W. Rosendale, Albany; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago; Louis Schlesinger, Newark; Jack Schnadig, Chicago; Maurice Stern, New Orleans; Samuel Straus, Cincinnati; Joseph Weisenfeld, Baltimore; Albert Wolf, Philadelphia; William B. Woolner, Peoria; William Ornstein, Cincinnati, and Harry Cutler, Providence, R. I.

Washington, D. C., was selected as the meeting place in 1917.

A BARBARA FREITCHIE IN JAIL

Aged Alsatian Woman Sentenced for Cheering the French.

In Zabern, the town where the clash occurred between the Alsatian populace and the German troops about a year ago, a 71-year-old woman, named Marie Sayer, who had been living on an annuity, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of 100 marks, according to a Strassburg dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung.

The woman, according to the dispatch, greeted the French troops when they marched into the town on Aug. 16 with the cry: "Vivent les Francais" (hurrah for the French!), and displayed a French flag. She said, in defending herself on her trial, that she had wished to protect her house. Moreover, she added, she had never sought to disguise her sympathies for France; and besides, she had several relatives who were officers in the French army.

Besides the sentence and money fine the woman was obliged to pay the costs of her trial.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE PERFECTION OF RAILWAY SERVICE

Is best symbolized by the hospitality found aboard the "Golden State Limited"—America's foremost transcontinental train. It is not as a passenger but more as a guest that you are regarded on this beautiful train.

The attendants are there to serve you—to see that your wants are not only supplied, but anticipated—to see that your trip will be one of pleasure and comfort.

Go to California on the "Golden State Limited"—via the Golden State Route—the direct line of lowest altitudes, the most comforttable and ineresting route West. Both Expositions included in one ticket at no extra cost.

We maintain a Travel Bureau at 1238 Broadway, New York City. Our representatives are travel experts, who will help you plan a wonderful and an economical outing, give you full information about California and her wonder Expositions, how best to see them, and look after every detail of your trip.

Write, phone or drop in for our literature on California and the Expositions. K. E. Palmer, G. E. P. A., Rock Island Lines, 1238A Broadway, New York. Phone 2350 Madison Square.

Mail Orders Receive Immediate Attention, and Should Be Sent Without Delay to Avoid Disappointment.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Today and Saturday, Our Entire Stock of
Men's Overcoats and Raincoats
Will be placed on sale at prices decidedly lower than the Quality, Cut and Style would Suggest.

Reductions Averaging 1/3 Less Than Former Quotations.

New Spring Model Overcoats
New coatings of indistinct checks and fancy mixtures. Velvet and self collars. Narrow yokes, set-in sleeves and full box backs. Sizes 34 to 40 only.
Value $22.50
16.50

Finest Dress Winter Overcoats
Conservative styles and a few young men's form fitting models. Black, brown and Oxford mixtures. Mostly silk lined yokes and sleeves and strapped seams.
Value $30.00 and $35.00
22.50

Cravenette Top Coats
Every Balmacaan coat in our entire stock reduced. Mostly light weights, suitable for Spring and rainy days—Cheviots and tweeds of grey and black and white mixtures—
Regularly $19.50
11.50

Raincoats from Priestley's Cloth
New Scotch Moor mixtures made in unusually fine manner. Set-in sleeves, full back and 3/4 length. All sizes.
Value $21.00
12.75

Special Sale of Men's Fine Shirts

White Tucked Dress Shirts
All our own and the fine E. & W. grades in every size and most sleeve lengths.
(Regularly $2.00, $2.50, $3.00)
1.45

New Fancy Negligee Shirts
Special purchase of some very fine shirts and several lots from our regular stock to be closed out.
(Values $1.50, $1.65)
95c

Crepe de Chine Shirts
The most popular of all silk shirtings and always the hardest to find at special prices. All neat stripes on light grounds.
(Regularly $6.50)
3.95

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GIMBELS
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4 Per Cent. Interest
Is Earned By Deposits In Our
Interest Department
Payable Semi-Annually—Credited Monthly
GIMBEL BROTHERS
Bankers
(Under the Supervision of the Banking Department, State of New York)
Main Floor, Rear Balcony

Dress Fabrics in the Panama-American Exposition Colors
These four pleasing shades have been adopted as the official color scheme of the great San Francisco Exposition:
Flagpole Red — Wall Blue
Exposition Gold — Lattice Green
GIMBEL BROTHERS announce a display of Materials for Spring Costumes in these official colorings, which are certain to be in great demand, as follows:
Chiffon Dress Taffetas, $1.25 & $1.50 yd.
Dress Satins, $1 to $3.50 Yard
Crepe de Chine, $1.50 Yard
Silk-and-Cotton Poplin, 36-in., 65c Yard
Silk-and-Cotton Pongee, 36-in., 28c Yard
Second Floor

The European War Relics
are arousing keen and persistent attention.
The newly arrived reproductions of the huge German 42-centimetre Shells, secured through our Berlin office, the French Aeroplane Arrow, and the various pieces of military accoutrement gathered from the battlefields of Western Europe, form a vividly interesting collection, which is without a duplicate in America.
Fourth Floor

A Big Paris Millinery Scoop!
The First Authentic Model Hats for Spring to leave Paris were dispatched to us by our Paris Bureau—via the S.S. "Rochambeau."
These Hats—The First to Arrive in America
Will be Displayed Today in our French Salon, Third Floor.
The Styles
It quite suffices to say that they are the creations of Monsieur Lewis, who is one of the few world-famous milliners of Paris.
Orders will be accepted for
Reproductions of These Models
which will be made of imported materials at our usual reasonable prices—$18 to $28.
Mon Lewis
16, Rue Royale, 16

Now It Is the Turn of Our Men's Finest
Suits and Overcoats
Hitherto $35, $37.50, $40, $42, $45
To Go Out at $25
These are the clothing aristocrats that have stayed proudly in dust-proof crystal cases during their sojourn in the GIMBEL Clothing Store.
Men who know clothing quality know what it means when we say that among these Suits and Overcoats are the finest materials, made up by the highest paid specialists, in absolutely correct new styles. These models are, for the most part, exclusive with GIMBELS in service-ready clothing, and embody the style ideas of the high-class and high-priced New York custom tailors.
Among the Suits are soft-roll and conventional lapel styles, single and double-breasted, with two to four-button coats; some fully silk-lined, others alpaca lined. Fabrics—plain, checks, plaids, stripes, mixtures—are unusually handsome. Sizes 32 to 44.
Chesterfield and loose-fitting models are included among the Overcoats—the tip-top of overcoat luxury, in fine kerseys, meltons, cheviots and chinchillas. Styles essentially fitting the well-dressed New York men. Sizes 34 to 46.
Today, all at $25—a mighty good bit of news.
Fourth Floor

RELIGION BRYAN AID IN AFFAIRS OF STATE

Sullivan Says Secretary Favored Support of Catholic Church in San Domingo.

EXPECTED PRESTIGE HERE

Ex-Gov. Fort Declares Minister Went in Neglige and Suspenders Among Dressy Dominicans.

John G. Gray of Wilmington, Del., a long-time friend of Secretary Bryan, and one of the men who recommended James Mark Sullivan for United States Minister to the Dominican Republic, testified yesterday at the Waldorf in the investigation of charges against Mr. Sullivan before Senator-elect James D. Phelan.

To show Mr. Sullivan's "high purpose in office," he submitted a personal letter from the latter dated Jan. 31, 1914, which Mr. Sullivan had asked him to show to Secretary Bryan. hWether it was so shown, he did not say.

The letter, after regretting the undeveloped condition of "the richest, fairest land in the whole universe," goes on:

> The trouble with the Dominican Republic is that many of the people are unmoral. Religion, in the form of the Catholic Church, which is practically the only moral influence, receives no assistance from without and constantly assailed from within, is unable to cope with the savage, brutal tendencies of semi-civilization. If this country is to live the Catholic Church here must have its arms strengthened.

After referring to the "gross and crass ignorance" of the people of the republic and to the attacks made by various administrations on the Church, the letter continues:

> The United States Government should do everything in its power to remedy the wrong inflicted by the irresponsible governments here and to utilize the church to reclaim the country and the people. The men of this generation are hopeless, but I would have the youth taught the tenets of Christianity, and the true meaning of patriotism. It would be mighty good politics, John, as well as a glorious philanthropy.
>
> I need not tell you how well the Republicans "collected" on their friendship to Catholic interests in the Philippines and Cuba. They had to deal with a Protestant antagonism, but I believe it was settled by that experience that it was idle to confuse those people that had some idea of Catholicism by the introduction of doctrinal controversies. I am sure this is Mr. Bryan's opinion also.

After praising Archbishop Nouel of Santo Domingo and recounting various acts of spoliation of the Church by the Government and the "high-handed robbery" of some Church lands by Santiago Michelena, the Santo Domingo banker, Mr. Sullivan goes on:

Bryan Friend of Christianity.

> I have convinced the old Archbishop that he must lay aside his pride and let the Christians of America become aware of the fire situation. I have told him that Mr. Bryan asked me to help Christianity, and that he was glad I was a Catholic.
>
> I believe it is our duty to see that the Archbishop gets what belongs to him and that in doing our duty we would be doing no harm to ourselves, when the Archbishop would tell Gibbons, Farley, O'Connell, and all the others how kind Mr. Bryan, through me, had been to the church.

Mr. Gray submitted another letter of the same date from Minister Sullivan, in which the latter commends his own record and says:

> I have devoted myself to the task of driving unworthy American, bent on loot, out of the island. How well I have succeeded can be measured by the bitter attacks made on me by the New York press. These papers have championed the cause of as audacious a gang of pirates as ever sailed the Caribbean.

Referring to the change in deposit of the customs funds from the bank of Santiago Michelena to the Banco Nacional, Mr. Sullivan says that he urged it for "decency's sake," condemning the former bankand praising the latter.

Mr. Gray admitted that he had supported Mr. Sullivan's candidacy and said that he had been asked to do so by the Irish-American Society of Wilmington. He had not represented or been connected with the Banco Nacional in any way until last Spring, long after the Minister's appointment.

Among other questions, Mr. Gray resented one as to his relations with Minor C. Keith and the United Fruit Company. He admitted that he had supported Boaz W. Long for Minister to San Salvador, but when asked as to any interests he or the United Fruit Company might have had in that country he answered. "That thing should not be brought into this inquiry and I resent it."

Grays Part in Sullivan's Job.

Mr. Gray related his own share in Mr. Sullivan's appointment as follows:

> Mr. Sullivan told me he would like to be made an Assistant United States District Attorney in New York, but that he knew that was hopeless, and he would like to have some kind of an appointment. Then I heard he was a candidate for his present post, and my Irish friends asked me to recommend him. I told Mr. Bryan that Mr. Sullivan was always ready and willing to come to Delaware as a campaign orator, and that he was an active worker for the party. This is the only time I have ever asked a political favor from Mr. Bryan, though I am proud to call mself his friend.

Mr. Gray also explained the story of Mr. Sullivan's running around the Potomac Speedway in Washington in his bare feet: He said:

> We were sitting in the lobby of the Willard one night when Mr. Sullivan complained that he had been suffering for days from burning feet. A refreshing rain had just fallen, and he said that in the old country they used to take a "grass bath" for that complaint—that is, walk around in the grass barefoot just after a rain. So we took a cab to Potomac Park, and Mr. Sullivan took off his shoes and socks and walked aroun don the grass for about ten minutes. The cab driver, who seemed to be intoxicated, asked me what in the world that man was trying to do, and after we returned to the hotel I understand that the driver commented widely on the episode. The next day the story appeared in the Washington papers, and I consider it a most outrageous distortion of the truth.

Not a Dressy Diplomat.

J. Franklin Fort, former Governor of New Jersey, who, with Charles Coggswell Smith and Mr. Sullivan, went to Santo Domingo as a Peace Commission to settle the revolution of 1914, said he had made no official investigation, but had conducted some private inquiries after he discovered that certain prominent Dominicans distrusted the Minister. The substance of his testimony, as summed up by Mr. Strong and agreed to by Mr. Fort, was that he had neither investigated, vindicated, nor condemned the Minister, but that on the whole his impression had been favorable.

Mr. Fort, however, said that he did not consider Mr. Sullivan an ideal diplomat—not on account of any lack of mental fitness, but because he was careless in his personal appearance. "He used to sit about his home in a negligee shirt and suspenders," said Mr. Fort, "with trousers larger than the New York tailors would advise one to wear."

"How are the Dominicans clad?" asked Mr. Phelan.

"The officials," said Mr. Fort, "wear silk hats and Prince Albert coats on the hottest day. They look as well as you or I." As to the story that Mr. Sullivan received other diplomats in his undershirt, Mr. Fort expressed some doubt, but added: "That's a hot country down there, and most people wear as little as they may."

James K. McGuire, former Mayor of Syracuse and a contractor with wide interests in Latin-American countries, told the Commissioner on this point:

"I wouldn't recommend Sullivan for Minister to Paris or London, but in my opinion he was a good man for Santo Domingo, from what I've seen of it."

"But you testified," said Mr. Strong, "that you have spent only three days in the island."

"That was enough," said Mr. McGuire. "Sullivan is impetuous, earnest, well meaning, clever, and a good man for that kind of a country. I wouldn't send a high-class lawyer down there."

Mr. McGuire admitted frankly that he had indorsed the candidacy of Mr. Sullivan, who had been a subordinate of his in the campaign of 1912, and that after the latter's appointment as Minister he had written to him and asked him as to business openings in the island.

"I don't see anything improper in that," he said. "German and British Consuls give information as to business openings to their fellow-nationals. There was no arrangement that I was to have my pick of the contracts. As a matter of fact, I didn't get any, though my brother-in-law and I made a proposition to the Government with regard to the development of land."

"Did you ask for the Minister's assistance in this matter?" asked Mr. Strong.

"I think a kind word from him would have helped," sal dthe witness, "but the matter never got as far as that. Conditions were unsettled and the matter was dropped. I never paid Sullivan any money."

The hearing will be resumed at 2:15 this afternoon.

DENIES DAVIS'S STORY.

Congressman Hamill Resents Attack on Bryan, Glynn, and Himself.

Congressman James A. Hamill of Jersey City yesterday denied the truth of the statements which William C. Beer, according to the testimony of M. E. Davis in the Santo Domingo inquiry, was said to have made regarding his alleged business interests is Santo Domingo.

"The testimony of that man Davis that Secretary Bryan, former Governor Glynn, and I were involved in Santo Domingo graft is ridiculously absurd," said Mr. Hamill. "It is just silly, besides being a deliberate lie.

"I have known James M. Sullivan for some years. At one time he did some law business with me, asd in 1911 I brought him over to address a mass meeting in the Jersey City Mayoralty campaign. When he wired me asking whether I would help him get the post of Minister to Santo Domingo I was, of course, ready to do my little to help him, but to say he was my candidate is poppycock. He had many recommendations from influential people.

"Walker W. Vick has talked to me about his friction with Sullivan, but I never took much interest in the stories because I certainly did not consider Sullivan my appointee. I believe Sullivan will be fully able to defend himself, and I wish to say that the attempts to drag in Secretary Joseph P. Tumulty and to besmirch his reputation are on a par with the underhanded attempts to attack me. I do not care to speak further at this time; but I have made a demand to be heard under oath by the committee, and I shall have something to say when I take the stand."

CLEARY CHARGES FILED.

District Attorney Gagan Is Accused of Malfeasance in Office.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Gov. Whitman announced this afternoon that formal charges of malfeasance in office had been filed against District Attorney Thomas Gagan of Rockland County in connection with his prosecution of William V. Cleary for killing his son-in-law, Eugene M. Newman. Cleary was acquitted.

The charges were made by Frederick E. Newman, father of the victim. A copy of the complaint was sent to Mr. Gagan today, and Feb. 3 was fixed as the date on or before which he might make answer. On receiving this the Governor will make his decision on the request for the removal of the District Attorney.

Newman alleges that Gagan did more to help the case of the defense than he did to help the case of the State. It is charged specifically that he did not cause the arrest of Cleary when the Town Clerk offered to surrender to him after shooting young Newman. It is further charged that the District Attorney knew of witnesses who went on a train to Haverstraw from New York with Newman the night before the shooting who would have testified that Newman was not intoxicated, as was contended by the defense. It is also charged that the District Attorney accepted jurors evidently favorable to the defense.

The most striking charge is that Gagan failed to call as witnesses Mrs. Vanderzee and Mrs. Lyman Appleton, who would have testified that Mrs. Cleary said her husband knew before the shooting of the marriage of Newman to their daughter, and that the father of the victim was rebuffed by Gagan when he tried to gain admission to the witness chair in behalf of the prosecution. It was a part of the defense that Cleary did not know of the marriage at the time of the tragedy.

Newman alleges that he gave to the District Attorney letters from Cleary's daughter to his son which were very pertinent to the trial, but that Gagan not only failed to introduce them in evidence, but that he has refused to return them.

SUFFRAGE BILL AT ALBANY.

Senator Brown Revives 1913 Resolution to Submit the Question.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The 1913 equal suffrage resolution, which, if concurred in by both Houses of the Legislature, will submit the question of woman suffrage to the voters of New York State next Fall, was offered in the Senate today by Senator Brown. The Legislative leaders early in the session were asked by the suffragists to defer action on the matter for a time, but they are now satisfied that the resolution will pass, and it is understood that Senator Brown will get it before the Senate as early as possible. Majority Leader Hinman, it is said, will take similar action in the lower house.

SAY GOOD STOCK WAS SLAIN.

Slaughter by State of Mrs. Harriman's Herds Stirs Agriculturists.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Charges made by the Rev. Andrew Schriver of Orange County today before the State Agricultural Society that uninfected cattle were slaughtered by order of the State Agricultural Department on the ground that they were tubercular arouseed heated discussion.

Mr. Schriver said that of two herds slaughtered on the farm of Mrs. E. H. Harriman only five cattle had been found to be infected. On another occasion, he said, when seventy-three cattle were slaughtered, only five of them proved to be tubercular.

Dr. J. F. Devine of the Agricultural Department, in reply, asserted the cattle owners had been misled into the belief that the tests had been unfair.

The society adopted a resolution urging that the Legislature immediately appropriate money to pay for diseased cattle that had been slaughtered.

WHIPPED MAN TO DEATH.

Three Who Plead Guilty to Crime Get Life Imprisonment.

NEW ALBANY, Miss., Jan. 31.—Pleading guilty to the charge of whipping Jesse Snider, a farmer, to death, Clarence Coley, Lawrence Rakestraw, and Dillard Elder were sentenced today to life imprisonment in the State Penitentiary. No cause for the attack has been revealed.

Snider lived here with his wife and three young children. He was called to his door at midnight, carried to a nearby woods, and after being flogged for an hour was left in a dying condition.

A DISTINCTIVE CIGARETTE IN A DISTINCTIVE CASE
20 Cents
MADE for SMOKERS of DISCRIMINATION
BUD CIGARETTE CO. INC. - NEW YORK

LABOR WANTS RIGHT TO SUE FOR INJURIES

Ironworker Finds Injustice in Maximum Award of Compensation Law.

COMMISSION IS "SLOW PAY"

Samuel Gompers, Seth Low, and August Belmont at Civic Federation's Committee Meeting.

Employers and employes discussed amendments to the Workmen's Compensation act at a meeting of the joint committee appointed by the New York State Council of the National Civic Federation and the State Federation of Labor yesterday afternoon in the Metropolitan Tower. Protests against the Compensation act were made by David B. Sullivan and J. P. Gillen, representing the Ironworkers' Local No. 35.

"We want the right to sue under the Employers' Liability act, in case of an injury or death, if we see fit," said Mr. Sullivan. "We believe that an injured workman should have the option of suing or of claiming compensation. The act works a great injustice upon trades like that of the ironworkers. Under this law men who make $5 or $6 a day ordinarily, and sometimes between $50 and $60 a week wit hovertime, cannot obtain more than $15 a week in the way of compensation."

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said the Compensation act was not liberal enough.

"Before this act was passed," said Mr. Sullivan, "employers, to avoid heavy verdicts against them, took every precaution for the safety of their men. Now, since their liability is lessened, many of them fail to provide planking, for instance, in building construction, because they can afford better than they could formerly to have employes hurt."

J. O. Carr, counsel for the General Electric Company, asked how much workmen who sued under the old law paid to lawyers. Mr. Sullivan said there were plenty of good lawyers who would take cases of that kind for one-third of the amount of the verdict.

Theobald H. Guerin, Vice President of the New York State Federation of Labor, said a good deal of discrimination was practiced by some employers against married men and men suffering from physical defects, because of the increased liability in such cases. To eliminate such discrimination, he urged that all employers should be made to take their insurance in the State Fund, in which cases there would be no incentive to discriminate.

This was opposed by all representatives of employers who spoke. J. O. Carr said that the General Electric Company insured itself for 20 per cent. less than the price it would have to pay for insurance in the State Fund.

Mr. Carr and several others said that the State Workmen's Compensation Commission was slow in making its awards, so that injured workmen frequently did not obtain any benefit until two or three months had passed after the injury.

Louis B. Schram presided at the meeting. Seth Low and August Belmont were among those who attended the session. The joint committee will hold another meeting up State.

CHANGE COMPENSATION LAW

Amendment to Lower Minimum Time for Disability Payment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The minimum time of disability for which awards may be made under the workmen's compensation law is lowered from two weeks to one week by a bill introduced today by Assemblyman Nathan D. Perlman of New York. The time in which the employer must be notified of the injury is reduced from ten to five days.

Senator William P. Greiner of Buffalo is preparing a bill abolishing the existing system of workmen's compensation and substituting the plan used in Germany. Under this plan the State would issue to employers stamps of varying denominations in proportion to wages paid. Every week the employer would give the employe a stamp to be pasted in a good conduct book. In the event of an injury the employe would present his good conduct book, which would contain a record of the amount of his wages and receive from the State an award paid from taxes collected from employers by a mutual assessment plan.

Mr. Greiner's bill probably will be opposed by labor organizations.

THINKS EXPLORERS DEAD.

Bartlett Has No Hope for Eight Who Left Karluk.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, commander of the Karluk of the Stefansson expedition to the Arctic, expressed the belief today that the eight explorers of the expedition who left Camp Shipwreck in advance of most of the company of the Karluk perished long ago.

"Those eight men set out from the place where the Karluk was crushed in the ice and headed for Wrangel Island, eighty miles distant," he said. They never reached the island. As I remember, it came up stormy shortly after they left the camp of the main party. The men had neither proper supplies nor experience in Arctic work to carry them safely through all the months since February, 1914. They perished, without doubt."

Among the eight men were several scientists of the expedition. Stefansson himself and his companions also are missing in the Arctic.

HEALTH OFFICIAL A SUICIDE.

Administration of Salem Director Was Being Investigated.

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 21.—Thomas J. Lally, Director of Public Health at Salem, committed suicide by shooting at a hotel here today. A committee, appointed by Mayor O'Keefe in accordance with a vote of the Salem City Council, began yesterday an investigation of Lally's administration of the Health Department. Just before ending his life Lally paid several bills and his life insurance premium.

Lally, who was born in Ireland in 1850, had been prominent in Salem politics. He was elected Director of Public Health in December, 1913, beginning a three years' term the following month. He is survived by a wife, two daughters, and two sons.

MR. REGAN HAS YOUR DOLLAR

Knickerbocker Proprietor Redeeming Belgian Auto Tickets.

James B. Regan has $2,346 that belongs to others. Possession of it goes back to the time when Mr. Regan decided to give an automobile to be raffled for the benefit of the Belgian sufferers. Then Anthony Comstock sent word to the hotel proprietor that the raffle was illegal, and Mr. Regan canceled it.

At the time he announced that he would refund the money to ticket holders. Since then the owners of 168 one-dollar tickets and the contributors of $13 in cash have asked that their subscriptions be sent direct to the Belgian Relief Fund, and 4,572 have called at the hotel in person and got their dollars back.

ETTOR GIVES $5,000 BAIL.

Then Leaves Ohio Town, After Promising Not to Enter County Again.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 21.—Joseph J. Ettor, leader of the Industrial Workers of the World, who has been in jail here awaiting hearing on the charge of treason, was arraigned before Mayor Davis this morning, and was held to the Grand Jury.

Ettor gave $5,000 bail and immediately left town with his attorney, after agreeing not to enter Belmont County again or to send any representative here.

WINS DIVORCE FROM PRINCE.

Daughter of E. C. Hazard Gets Final Decree in Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—Florence Ellsworth Hazard, daughter of the late catsup king, was awarded a final decree of divorce by Chancellor Walker today in her suit against Prince Francis Maria Joseph Auersperg, son of a former Premier of Austria. The Prince is now somewhere at the battle front in Europe. The young woman charged desertion, saying the Prince abandoned her when, after her father's death, she refused to place her inherited fortune in his name.

Prince Francis Maria Joseph Auersperg came to this country twenty years ago, after resigning from the Austrian Army. He was graduated from the Long Island College Hospital and became a practicing physician. Later he married Miss Hazard. The pair lived at 320 West Seventy-sixth Street until eight years ago, when they separated. It is believed the Prince is now serving with the Austrian Red Cross. He entered no defense to his wife's suit.

IN DUEL WITH AUTO THIEVES

Hackensack Garage Owner Wounded by Band Shoots Back.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 21.—Frederick D. Washer, proprietor of the Hohokus Garage near Ridgewood, noticed an automobile without lights which passed and repassed his place at 2 o'clock this morning. He sat in the darkened office with revolver ready and presently heard some one at the back door. As he ran out two bullets struck him, one in the left shoulder and the other grazing his neck. He fired three shots and the thieves, who had been preparing to remove a new car from the garage, ran to their own car and escaped.

Before the alarm reached Paterson an automobile containing four men had been stopped there for running without lights. Its number was taken and the police are now looking this car up. Meantime John Crowley of 12 Cliff Street, Ridgewood, and George Van Wagner of Allendale, were arrested, charged with stealing tires and supplies from Washer's garage. They denied that they had had any hand in the robbery attempted this morning.

IN NEW JERSEY.

WEEHAWKEN—The freight and pasenger steamship Ulrica, owned by the Weehawken Dry Dock Company, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

NEWARK—Mrs. Emma Crosson of 111 Ferry Street, filed suit yesterday for $8,000 damages against Dr. Joseph A. Belott of 88 Jefferson Street and the Seidler Drug Company because of burns on her back caused by a liquid obtained from the druggist on the physician's prescription.

SOUTH ORANGE—Mgr. James F. Mooney, President of Seton Hall College, announced yesterday that a high altar of solid marble had been given to the college by Mgr. Isaac P. Whelan, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark.

RED BANK—Peter Gordon of New Brunswick was found dead on the tracks of the Long Branch Railroad near here yesterday. The police believe that he was killed in a fight and his body was thrown on the tracks.

J.M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Sts.

Offer for Immediate Disposal—
The following groups of garments,
taken from regular stocks—

$45 to $85 Suits—$18 and $25
Including fur-trimmed effects.

$65 to $95 Dresses—$38
Street and afternoon styles, of silk, cloth and velvet.

$65 to $95 Wraps—$38
Of velvet, trimmed with fur.

Furs—for Radical Clearance

$125 to $350 Fur Coats—$75 to $195
Of Caracul and Hudson Seal, including plain or flare effects, with and without trimmings of contrasting fur.

$65 to $225 Fur Sets—$35 to $125
Red Fox, Cross Fox, Black Fox, Skunk, and combination effects.
($495 Natural Blue Fox Sets—$295)

$35 to $45 Coats—$18
Ones and twos in outing and utility styles.

ACCUSES EXECUTOR OF $500,000 ESTATE

Widow of H. P. Dunham Says G. L. Doty Seeks to Probate Will He Knows Is Void.

OTHER WOMAN TO GET ALL

Charged That Prior Document Making Wife Sole Heir Has Disappeared.

Bertha Dunham Myers, widow of Henry Poillon Dunham, in her contest for the $500,000 estate of Mr. Dunham before Surrogate Fowler, has filed an affidavit asserting that George L. Doty, one of the executors, in business at 47 White Street, has insisted upon the probating of the will which does not mention Mrs. Myers for the purpose of blocking a settlement and aiding Thomas C. Dunham, a brother of the decedent, "in his designs."

Mrs. Myers, who has married again, contests the will on the ground that her late husband was mentally incapable of making it, and that if he did make the will it was under undue influence.

The will offered gave $10,000 outright to Mrs. Henrietta V. Carll of Northport, L. I., diamond cuff buttons to Mr. Doty, and the residue in trust for life to Mrs. Carll, and, at her death, to her daughter Henrietta. Mr. Dunham died at the home of his mother at 53 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Prior Will Disappears.

Mrs. Myers says there was a prior will by which she received the entire estate, but which has since disappeared. There is also a record of a divorce suit brought against her by Mr. Dunham, that a decree was entered in the Chancery Court in New Jersey against her on Oct. 5, 1912, the day after Mr. Dunham's death. The record in the Chancery Court was falsified, the record shows, to make it appear the decree was entered before the death of Mr. Dunham. This decree has been set aside and the New Jersey court has since declared that Mrs. Myers was the wife of Mr. Dunham at the time of his death. She is entitled to all his personal property under the New Jersey law, if the will is not admitted.

The record of the case also shows that George L. Doty, as executor of the offered will, on Oct. 7, 1912, petitioned the Surrogates' Court here to admit the will to probate. On Jan. 15, 1913, he asked the Court for permission to file objections to the will. This was granted, and he filed objections that Mr. Dunham was a citizen of Englewood, N. J.; that he was not of sound mind, and that he was unduly influenced by Mrs. Henrietta V. Carll, if he did sign the instrument. Mr. Doty also made affidavit that he witnessed a former will, in which the widow was to get all.

Doty Changes Front.

On April 29, 1914, Mr. Doty, having been permitted by the Appellate Division to do so, withdrew his objections to the will and asked that the will be probated.

The record also shows that Mrs. Carll at first petitioned for the probating of the will, but later asked that it be not admitted, and asked to have Mrs. Myers appointed administratrix of the estate.

The record contains a letter submitted by Mrs. Myers, written by Mr. Doty on Jan. 27, 1913, which says in part:

"Regarding the will, at the time of Tom's death in Englewood, Harry made out a new will (during your stay in Atlantic City), and made me executor and told me he had remembered a few friends and the balance was to go to Bertha, and this has since been confirmed by Tom Dunham to me. We have hunted for that will, but cannot find it.

"As you know, Harry always consulted me about his affairs, and when they sprung the new will (in Mrs. Carll's possession) I remarked after it was read, 'Mrs. Dunham is still his legal wife,' and I was told a cash settlement would be made.

"Jan. 31 is the day set for probating the will, and you can rest assured if the Carlls try to get this through I will fight it to a finish."

Charges Bad Faith.

In her affidavit Mrs. Myers says in part:

"The action of George L. Doty in asking now to insist upon the probate of the will, and to block the settlement which has been arrived at between the parties in interest, is not in good faith, but is made for the purpose of aiding the said Thomas C. Dunham in his designs."

In part explanation of the "designs" Mrs. Myers's affidavit says that Thomas C. Dunham proposed an agreement by which he should receive a part of the estate, which was refused. She says she is informed that Thomas C. Dunham entered into an agreement with Henrietta V. Carll by which he was to support her in proving the will.

"It was after this," she says, "that Doty, at the instance of Thomas C. Dunham, has come into this court and now, seeks to aid Dunham in procuring part of the estate to which he is not entitled."

Thomas C. Dunham is head of the paint business of Thomas C. Dunham, Inc., 68 Murray Street.

Surrogate Fowler has ruled that Dunham died a resident of Englewood, N. J., hence Mrs. Myers will inherit all his personal property if the will is rejected.

ADMONITION IN HIS WILL.

Joseph Oshinsky Tells Children to Remain True to Faith.

The will of Joseph Oshinsky, who died in this city on Jan. 5 at his home, 151 West Eighty-sixth Street, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. He was a member of the firm of Oshinsky & Valentine, shirts, of 107 Franklin Street, and says in his will, "It is my earnest wish that my sons shall go into the business together."

The petition says that the estate consists of real estate, $25,000, and personal property, $345,000.

To his widow, Mathilde Oshinsky, the testator leaves $1,000 and his household effects, and says she receives so small a bequest because she is the beneficiary of his large life insurance policy. The children share the residuary estate equally, the executors being instructed to provide properly for any daughter who shall get married before the partition of the property. The executors are also instructed to set aside $15,000 for charity; which is to be distributed according to their judgment.

The will ends with an admonition to the testator's children to remain true to their faith, saying:

"I also wish to impress on my children that they should cling steadfastly to the orthodox Jewish religion and faithfully observe the laws thereof, in order that they may enjoy happiness both in this world and in the everlasting world to come."

A. D. HEWITT'S WILL FILED.

He Leaves Large Life Insurance to Mrs. M. B. Bangs.

The will of Alfred D. Hewitt, who died at 151 West Eighty-sixth Street, on Jan. 15, discloses that he bequeathed to Mrs. Maraquita B. Bangs of 121 West Eighty-sixth Street, $5,000 in cash, his household effects, and the income for life from a trust fund of $150,000. The residuary estate, estimated at $75,000, goes to Joseph F. Hewitt, a grand nephew, of 121 West Eighty-sixth Street.

There is a provision in the will that the one-hundred-and-fifty-thousand-dollar trust fund, after the death of Mrs. Bangs, goes to the grand nephew when he shall reach his fortieth year. Should he die prior to that, the fund goes equally to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, the Board of Home Missions of the same society, the Board of Church Erection Fund of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and the Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers and the Widows and Orphans of Deceased Ministers of the Presbyterian Church.

Leaves $1,000 to Faithful Nurse.

In her will, filed yesterday, Mrs. Emma Losee, who died at the Wyoming Apartments on Jan. 7, the widow of Augustus Hewlett Losee, bequeaths $1,000 each to the Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, at 135 West 106th Street, and an institution of the same title in East 183d Street. Mary Murray, "my faithful nurse," gets $1,000. Margaret S. Losee, mother-in-law of decedent, gets the income from $10,000 for life, and Joseph H. Lemkauf, brother of decedent, gets $10,000 and a gold watch. Two sisters, Mrs. Bertha Alexander and Mrs. Stella Lithauer, get $5,000 each. There are bequests to other relatives and friends.

WADSWORTH HOME ROBBED.

Burglars Make Haul While Family Is in Washington.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Finding of jewelry dropped in front of the house and a broken window led to the discovery today that the home of Senator-elect James W. Wadsworth, between Geneseo and Mount Morris, had been broken into and ransacked.

The amount of the burglars' loot is not known, as the Wadsworth family is in Washington.

Choosing Jury for Gifford's New Trial

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Three jurors were selected at the trial of Malcolm Gifford, Jr., the Hudson schoolboy charged with the slaying of Frank J. Clute, an Albany chauffeur, which opened today. This is the second trial of the case, the first resulting in a disagreement.

LOW FARES
TO THE CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS VIA CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RY.

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CAMMEYER SHOES

No number of Shoe Sales can detract from the interest shown by men in this

Cammeyer "Year-End" Sale of Men's Shoes

Men's $5.00 $6.00 & $6.50 Shoes have been reduced to
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Gun Metal and Mahogany Russia Calf Lace and Button Boots—Gun Metal Lace with Gray Cloth Tops—Patent Leather Button Boots with Fawn Cloth Tops—Gun Metal and Tan Grain Winter Blucher Boots with Double Soles and Countless Other Models.

Cammeyer
Stamped on a Shoe means
Standard of Merit
6th Avenue at 20th Street
THE STORE OF A THOUSAND STYLES

"The Sale which may never occur again"

The GORHAM Co.
announces the continuance of its

Sale of Sterling Silverware
at reductions of 25% to 60%

This important event is consequent upon our making Providence, instead of New York, the pivotal point for our wholesale distribution. Therefore, we have made these radical price reductions of Gorham Silverware.

There are thousands of articles, one hundredfold in variety and desirability, from pieces of the most simple sort to those of the most inspirational character.

It is the first and only event of its kind ever announced by The Gorham Co., in the 83 years of its existence. It will not occur again. It is, therefore, a sale to be patronized now—today, if possible—tomorrow without fail.

The selections are literally tremendous—but they grow appreciably less, hour by hour.

The GORHAM Co.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
Fifth Ave. and 36th St., (*on our Second Floor*)
Also at 15-17-19 Maiden Lane (*Main Floor*)

Redfern Corsets

Are you planning to while away the next month or so under Southern skies, or down in the tropics?

Then your wardrobe is a matter of serious consideration with you just now.

First—for it is the foundation of all good dress—you will need to make your corset selection.

The perfect service and charming appointments of the

Redfern CORSET SHOP
Five Hundred Ten
Fifth Avenue
Between 42nd and 43rd Streets

make the selection and fitting of your corsets a pleasant diversion instead of the usual "bete noir."

Redfern Corsets can be obtained here or wherever high grade corsets are sold, varying in price from

Three to Twenty-Five Dollars Per Pair.

The One Safe Place
for valuable papers, accessible to you alone, is a safe in a burglar proof and fireproof Vault. The vaults of the

Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
42d Street, opp. Grand Central Terminal
are readily accessible from any point in Greater New York.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE STORED in separate fireproof rooms. Guaranteed against fire, theft, moth and other damage by special arrangement. Send for estimate. Telephone Murray Hill 5888.

All Price Increases Cancelled

In spite of the War and the attendant extraordinary expense of importing, the prices of the entire line of

French and English Pharmaceutical Specialties

which we import are at the present time the same as before the opening of hostilities.

E. FOUGERA & CO., Inc.,
Established 1849 NEW YORK

WAR AWOKE NATION TO FOREIGN TRADE

One Week, Says Steel Leader, Did More Than Ten Years' Discussion.

REDFIELD STIRS HEARERS

Tells St. Louis Convention of South America's Eagerness to Welcome Envoys of Our Merchants.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 21.—Speakers at the opening sessions today of the second National Foreign Trade Convention laid especial emphasis on two essentials for trade expansion—one a clear construction of the Sherman Anti-Trust act as it applies to foreign trade, the other the establishment of American-controlled banks in foreign countries.

More than 600 of the delegates attended a dinner tonight at the Planters' Hotel. Alba B. Johnson, who was made Permanent Chairman of the convention, was toastmaster, and addresses were made by ex-Gov. D. R. Francis, James A. Farrell, President of the United States Steel Corporation, and Prof. J. W. Jenks of the School of Commerce of New York University.

In his speech President Farrell said that one week of the European war did more than ten years of academic discussion to convince the American people that foreign trade was a vital element in domestic prosperity.

"No doubt remains," he said, "that the nation is determined to see its foreign commerce safeguarded and increased. Differences of opinion relate only to methods. All parties and all elements are united in patriotic co-operation for the common end.

"Diplomacy of the future, as of the past, will be intimately concerned with commercial aggrandizement and it is of vital consequence to America's future position that advantage be taken of the present opportunity to exploit the products of American invention and to establish a firm foothold in the markets of the world, which neither political effort, tariff discrimination, nor low prices successfully can assail.

"Too little weight is given to the fact that the war which, for the time being, eliminated half of Europe as a source of supply, likewise curtails Europe's consumption of South American products. South American purchasing power eventually will improve with increased exports and imports, but American manufacturers and merchants, embarking for the first time in foreign trade, should be prepared to exercise patience and persistence in their efforts."

Prof. J. W. Jenks said in the course of his speech:

"The present war has opened up opportunities and should stimulate the imagination of the American business man as nothing else has done for years. The opening up of foreign markets furnishes an opportunity for the broadening of our outlook, of our sympathy with the people of other nations."

Secretary of Commerce Redfield departed from his prepared speech at the opening session of the convention this morning to impress on his auditors the great opportunities for foreign trade that the war had brought American business men. He stirred his hearers when he said

"A manufacturer expecting to enter the South American market recently told me that as a preliminary he investigated the conditions of his competitors in Europe, and found that it would take them four years to recover from the effects of the war, by which time he hoped to be so entrenched that his product could not be dislodged.

"I wish I could print the language of the dispatches that come to the Department of Commerce. It is a singular thing to have the Foreign iMnister of a nation wire his Ambassador at Washington that they desire us to take the place Europe has held in their trade, and yet tfice have such messages recently come either through Ambassadors or direct."

It became evident during the discussions of Monday that an effort soon would be made to determine whether the Sherman anti-trust law prohibits combination by American manufacturers and merchants for the purpose of sending agents to foreign countries. Conflicting opinions on the matter were attributed to former Attorney General iWckersham by John D. Ryan, President of the Amalgamated Copper Company, and D. E. Skinner, President of a lumber company in Washington.

Mr. Ryan quoted "an Attorney General" to the effect that manufacturers who sent a joint agent abroad would do so in violation of the Federal anti-trust law. Mr. Skinner then introduced a letter written to him in 1912 by Attorney General Wickersham, which, Mr. Skinner asserted was an opinion that "we can act in concert in export trade."

In view of this opinion, Mr. Skinner urged his hearers to combine in sending sales agents abroad, and said that he was prepared to do so now.

At this point Mr. Ryan said: "I want only to remind you gentlemen that it was Mr. Wickersham who told me we could not send a joint agent to foreign countries."

Prof. John Bassett Moore, former Counselor of the State Department, in an address on "Problems of War and Commerce," said: "At the present moment a negotiation is in progress between the United States and Great Britain in regard to the exercise of the right of visit and search, particularly in relation to the question of contraband. The representations of the United States are friendly in tone, but were evidently inspired by the desire to reach an arrangement which should be duly considerate of the interests of all concerned, of belligerents and neutrals alike. But, no matter what arrangement may be made, it can, in the present state of the law, hardly be expected to be more than a makeshift. The question requires for its eventual adjustment a more radical solution than any of the compromises attempted in recent years have afforded. A solution must, in my opinion, be sought, if not in the abolition of the principle of contraband, at any rate in the adoption of a plan embracing (1) the abolition of 'conditional contraband,' and, (2) a single list having been agreed upon, in the co-operation of neutrals and belligerents in the certification of the contents of cargoes, so that the risk of capture may be openly borne by those who may voluntarily assume it and harassing 'searches' and detentions no more be heard of."

Among those who discussed the points raised in the address of Prof. Moore was Carman F. Randolph of New York, who saih:

"The duty of the moment is to back the Government's effort to lessen the war hazards of foreign trade. Of the preliminary notes lately exchanged by the United States and Great Britain I have only to say here that they should tend to lessen the vexing of our Atlantic commerce and the rigor of embargoes." John J. Arnold, Vice President of the First National Bank of Chicago, another speaker at the morning session of the convention, urged an amendment to the Federal banking laws whereby American banking institutions could unite with Americans interested in oversea commerce in capitalization of foreign banks.

"It is my judgment," he said, "that a movement of this character should be launched by the banking instiutions of our land, and I should like to see this body indorse the recommendation that our banking laws be amended so as to permit American banking institutions to subscribe not more than an aggregate amount equal to 5 per cent. of their respective capital toward the capitalization of foreign banks."

HIRED UNLICENSED DOCTORS

Admitted at Civil Service Inquiry Several Worked for Health Board.

Commissioners of the Municipal Civil Service Commission testified yesterday at the investigation of their body by the State Civil Service Commission to refute testimony that positions had been given to persons who did not take civil service examinations. Commissioner Alexander Keogh, the only Democratic member of the local commission, was asked by President Neu if there were any physicians employed by the Health Department who had not received licenses to practice. Commissioner Keogh said that Health Commissioner Goldwater and the Academy of Medicine were agreed that the men referred to were not engaged in the practice of medicine as the term is understood.

Robert W. Belcher, Secretary of the local commission, testified that Charities Commissioner Kingsbury wrote him a letter stating that if Sigmund Simon, Assistant Superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House, was removed he, Kingsbury, would have to close up the lodging house. It was brought out that Simon was not in the lodging house at the present time, as he had disappeared last Monday, on the same day that $185 belonging to one of the lodgers, who had given the money to Simon for safe keeping, also disappeared.

Ernest Goodrich, consulting engineer of the Borough of Manhattan, was asked by Frank Moss, counsel to the State Commission, if he knew that certain politicians and prominent church members had telephoned President Neu and asked him to "go easy" with Mr. Goodrich. He repudiated such statements.

PLEAS FOR MRS. GRIFFIN.

Swindler's Sentence in General Sessions Is to be Deferred.

Mrs. Clara H. Griffin, who was sentenced to Auburn Prison on Wednesday for from two to six years by Judge Pope of the United States District Court for using the mails to defraud, and who pleaded guilty to an indictment in General Sessions, was to have been sentenced by Judge Crain yesterday. George Gordon Battle, her counsel, made a strong appeal to save her from any further punishment. Catherine T. Kennedy of 111 West Forty-fourth Street, whom Mrs. Griffin swindled out of $10,600, also spoke in Mrs. Griffin's behalf.

"If there is any speck of womanhood in Mrs. Griffin," Mrs. Kennedy said, "she has been punished enough."

The other two indictments charged a swindle of $30,000 from Gustave E. Walther, an interior decorator, and of $1,650 from Mary I. Cole, a dressmaker.

Judge Crain said that he would lodge the warrants with the Auburn authorities and that Mrs. Griffin would be sentenced after she had served the first two years in Auburn Prison.

MRS. HAEFFNER'S DEFENSE.

Denies Seeking Life of Ease or Having Baby Thinly Clad.

The case of George F. and Jeannette Haeffner, who abandoned four children, will be taken before the Grand Jury today. Abandonment is punishable by seven years' imprisonment.

In her cell in the Tombs Mrs. Haeffner told reporters yesterday that she had never said she abandoned the children for a life of greater ease. "I am not heartless," she said. "When children are crying for food and you don't know when you will be turned into the streets then you may do things which afterward seem horrible. We had both read in the papers of a foundling being adopted by wealthy people, and we decided that the youngest children should find some home where they would be cared for. I never had a hat worth $8. I am not the frivolous, unmotherly person depicted in the papers. I love every one of those children."

Mrs. Haeffner said that the baby who died was warmly clad when she left it in a hallway, and that it was provided with a bottle of milk.

HID OPIUM IN OIL BARREL.

Customs Inspector Found 300 Cans on British Freighter.

Customs Inspector A. O. Hokenson returned yesterday from Baltimore, where he was sent by Thomas Rush, the Surveyor of the Port, to search the British freighter Vedamore, which resulted in the seizure of 300 cans of opium found hidden in an empty oil barrel lashed to the side of the ship. Three of the crew were held for smuggling. Capt. Henry, the master of the Vedamore, could not satisfy the Collector that he had used proper diligence to prevent smuggling by his crew, and was fined $3,000, and the ship was penalized for $14,000.

Inspector Hokenson said that when he arrived in Baltimore last Sunday the Vedamore had been searched three times, and no opium was found

"Altogether we have seized 739 cans of the drug," he continued, "including those found on the Lusitania and the Adriatic, and they were all shipped by the same man from Liverpool, in answer to code cablegrams."

Towing Relief Ship to Halifax.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The United States revenue cutter Androscoggin is convoying the disabled Belgian relief ship Camino, which the British steamer Kanawha is towing to Halifax, according to a radiogram received by Capt. Broadbent of the revenue cutter service tonight. The Canadian Government steamer Lady Laurier is acting as a drag.

BIG INCREASE SHOWN IN FOOD EXPORTS

Oats Shipped Abroad During December Exceeded Total for the Entire Year of 1913.

WHEAT AT $1.25 A BUSHEL

More Than 28,000,000 Bushels Exported at That Figure Last Month —Other Gains Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Five times as much wheat and six times as much corn were exported from the United States in December as in the same month in 1913; flour exports increased more than 68 per cent. for the same period; fresh beef increased more than twelvefold, and generally the exports of "breadstuffs," which includes practically all the staple grains, increased five times.

These figures were disclosed today in a preliminary statement from the Department of Commerce, issued in response to many inquiries as to what extent foodstuffs were going abroad, with resulting abnormal prices at home. The department's summary says:

"Wheat exports in December aggregated 28,875,217 bushels, or five times the quantity in December, 1913. The average export price last December was $1.25 per bushel, against 93 cents in December one year earlier. Of flour the month's export movement was 68½ per cent. more than in December, 1913. The value thereof was $9,473,660, compared with $4,903,223 in December, 1913.

"Oats showed a larger total in December than in the entire calendar year 1913. The outward movement totaled 5,203,431 bushels in December last, against 30,798 bushels in December, 1913, and 5,202,717 in the year ending with that month.

"Corn exports in December, 1914, amounted to 4,582,006 bushels, valued at $3,554,592, against 749,124 bushels, valued at $560,165 in December, 1913.

"Fresh beef in December showed a total export of 6,594,348 pounds, against 524,430 pounds in December, 1913, and 6,618,831 in the twelve months ending with December, 1913. Pickled and salted beef doubled in quantity of exports, the December total being 2,951,080 pounds, against 1,467,743 pounds in the same month of the preceding year.

"Comparing the export movement of the last two years, wheat increased from 99,360,278 bushels to 173,246,305 bushels; flour, from 12,216,515 barrels to 12,625,135 barrels; and oats, from 5,202,717 bushels to 35,029,585 busnels; while corn decreased from 44,709,954 bushels to 15,107,410 bushels. Fresh beef nearly quintupled, while picked and salted beef slightly decreased in quantity of exports, the former advancing from 6,618,831 to 31,245,438 pounds, and the latter receding from 24,804,600 to 23,675,266 pounds, though this downward tendency was reversed in the closing months of the year."

FOOD INQUIRY STARTED.

Chicago Attorney Looking Into Cause of Rise in Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Department of Justice is pushing its investigation of the rise in prices of foodstuufs, particularly in wheat. Attorney General Gregory has called on the Agricultural Department for figures showing the amount of wheat in elevators and in the hands of the growers and the quantity of flour in this country. He has also asked the Department of Commerce for figures on the amount of wheat which has been exported.

District Attorney Clyne of Chicago has already begun an investigation to determine whether an illegal corner exists on the Board of Trade. In Minneapolis another investigation has been undertaken to find if there are any grounds for a charge made by farmers that a combination between the Board of Trade and the milling interests has fixed the price of wheat.

President Wilson received today and forwarded to Mr. Gregory a resolution adopted by the Executive Board of the National Association f Retail Grocers in Chicago, in which they say that the advance in wheat has caused an advance in the price of flour, which means an increase in the cost of bread.

Talking informally, Mr. Gregory said that in his opinion the recent big advance in the price of wheat has been largely due to natural causes, and has not been out of line with the increased cost of other foodstuffs.

The Department of Justice is limited in its activities to offenses involving both a conspiracy and an interstate shipment. It was pointed out that there might be a very bad condition at Chicago or Minneapolis, with indications pointing to an organized effort to boost the price of wheat, which would not be amenable to correction by a Federal officer.

THAW MANDATE ISSUED.

Jerome Expects to Have the Fugitive Here on Sunday Night.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The mandate of the United States Supreme Court providing for the extradition of Harry K. Thaw was issued today and was mailed by the Clerk of the Supreme Court to Franklin Kennedy, Deputy Attorney General in New York City. When Mr. Kennedy was in Washington on Tuesday he said that it was his intention to leave New York tonight with William Travers Jerome for Concord, N. H., to have the mandate delivered to Judge Aldrich of the Federal Court for the New Hampshire District, and make the necessary arrangements for the extradition of Thaw.

It is doubtful, however, that the mandate reached New York in time tonight to enable Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Jerome to take it with them to Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 21.—By arrangement between court and counsel the formality of transferring Harry K. Thaw from the custody of the United States Court to the jurisdiction of the State of New York will take place in the United States District Court here Saturday morning.

William Travers Jerome said yesterday that he expected to start tonight for New Hampshire, if the Thaw mandate reached him. Franklin Kennedy and Sheriff Fred C. Hornbeck will go with him. After they have presented the mandate to the New Hampshire Sheriff they will give Thaw a few hours in which to arrange his affairs, so that the start for New York may be made on Sunday. Mr. Jerome hopes to have Thaw in the Tombs Sunday night.

Thaw will be brought back by rail. The court order covers the passage through other States, according to the New York authorities, so that the use of an automobile will be unnecessary.

Ex-Assemblyman Richard Butler, who was indicted with Thaw on the charge of conspiring for Thaw's escape from Matteawan, was in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday. He was asked about reports that he was to turn State's evidence against Thaw.

"Jerome and I have an understanding," was his only comment on the report.

Mr. Jerome said if there was any understanding with Butler and the authorities he knew nothing of it.

STUDENT DRILL FOR N. Y. U.

May Be Headquarters of the Young Guards Movement.

New York University students at University Heights may petition the Faculty to allow military drill at the university if a committee of students appointed yesterday by the student organization reports favorably on the matter. It will probably be brought up immediately after the examinations, which begin today. The project received its start yesterday through the delivery of a speech by Major Willis J. Physioc, a member of the Young Guards of the United States. This is an organization formed to interest college students in military drill. Ardolph Kline is President of the organization and Herman A. Metz is Vice President. It is said that Gen. Leonard Wood is interested. Major Physioc said New York University would be the headquarters of the movement were the plan adopted there.

Major Physioc assured the students that if they desired to form a company the United States would supply them with arms and ammunition for target work, although uniforms probably would not be given. When asked whether the military drill might not be substituted for part of the gymnasium work, Dean A. L. Boulton of the College of Arts said he thought it would be possible.

F. E. Vogel's Death Was Natural.

District Attorney Perkins received a report yesterday from the Ferguson Laboratories of 121 West Forty-second Street on the analysis of the stomach of Frank E. Vogel, who died suddenly at the Biltmore on Oct. 19, several weeks before the date set for his trial for grand larceny, for which he was indicted with his partner, Henry Siegel. The analysis tended to show that Mr. Vogel's death was natural.

MRS. WERNER DOUBTS SHE IS LEGALLY WED

Banker's Daughter Says Husband's Divorce from First Wife Was Irregular.

HE SUES FOR $250,000

Former Miss Morosini Denies That She or Her Guard Kept ex-Policeman's Property.

The testimony of Mrs. Giulia Morosini Werner, in the suit of her husband, Arthur M. Werner, to recover $250,000 for property of his which the ex-policeman alleges his wife has in her possession, was filed yesterday with County Clerk Schneider. Mrs. Werner gave her evidence in the office of Henry S. Bottonheim, her husband's counsel, under an order of the Supreme Court. Werner's first suit against his wife was for $10,000 a year, which he said she promised to pay him if he refrained from resuming his old occupation as a policeman.

In his complaint Werner alleged that after he and his wife separated, Mrs. Werner refused to permit him to enter her estate, or to deliver his papers and other belongings to him. This property, he said, consisted of receipted bills, check books, and check stubs, a passbook and canceled vouchers, a horse name Caesar, an antique sideboard, and other household furniture, and a photograph of himself and some of his friends.

Mrs. Werner admitted that she excluded her husband from her estate on April 1, 1913, but asserted that all of his papers had been turned over to him. She said that Werner had written her indorsement on some of the checks she received. She was asked for the name of the detective she had employed to accompany her to a dancing academy.

"What has that to do with the case?" Mrs. Werner asked sharply.

Then she wanted to know if the question referred to her bodyguard. When told that it did she replied:

"Mr. Connors accompanied me in my car wherever I went. But he had no letters or checks belonging to Mr. Werner." Then she said:

"I believe Mr. Werner had taken the papers himself, as he did other things."

"Did he take other things?"

"Well, he was selling things off the place, and keeping the proceeds. At least," Mrs. Werner said in qualification of her statement, "I believe that was the case, although I don't know anything about it. He told people he was not getting any money from me."

A little later the witness declared that she was not Mrs. Werner, but Miss Morosini. Then she said:

"I can't say whether I am Mrs. Werner or not."

Mrs. Werner has a suit pending against her husband for an annulment of their marriage on the ground that he had never been divorced from his first wife. She admitted that his first wife had obtained a decree of divorce in Nevada on the ground of desertion, but contended that neither Werner nor his wife was a legal resident of that State when the decree was granted. Mrs. Werner's estate, from which Werner was evicted, is at Riverdale.

Werner and his wife were married on Jan. 12, 1911. He was a mounted policeman, and it was said that he had rescued the banker's daughter in a runaway. After their separation, Mrs. Werner, it was alleged, denied this story.

SOCIETY FOLK SLOW TO PAY

Reason Given by Fifth Ave. Tailor, Whose Wife Wants Alimony.

Frederick William Whitaker, head of a fashionable English tailoring establishment at 588 Fifth Avenue, from which it is alleged he receives an income of $50,000 a year, and who is being sued for $200 a month alimony and $2,000 counsel fees by his wife, Mrs. Millicent E. Whitaker, pending the trial of her action for absolute divorce, through his attorney, Eugene N. L. Young, told Justice Scudder in the Queens County Supreme Court yesterday that his income had been cut to $10,000 a year owing to the fact that his patrons were backward in the payment of their bills.

He also claimed that under an agreement of separation entered into on Nov. 22, 1909, he had paid his wife more than $13,000, and was now $717 in advance of the payments due. Mrs. Whitaker named Mrs. Daisy N. Morgan, housekeeper of Whitaker's home in Bayside, L. I., as corespondent. Justice Scudder reserved decision.

STOPS PASSPORT RELEASES

Complaint Amplified Against Men Held in German Plot.

A new and more complete complaint was filed yesterday in the Federal District Court by the Federal authorities against the men alleged to be involved in the plot to defraud the Government by the issue of false passports to German reservists. The complaint names as defendants not only Carl Ruroede and his son and the four men picked off the steamship Bergenfjord at Quarantine but Maurice Deiches and Hans Adam von Wedell, who has not been arrested. John Aucher, Ruroede's employe, was not mentioned in the new complaint.

By filing this fresh complaint the Government defeated the attempt of Ruroede and the three young German engineers, August B. Mayer, Walther Mueller, and Herman Wegener, who have been locked up in the Tombs, to obtain their release. Ruroede had been held in $20,000 bail and the other three in $5,000 each, and they had sued out writs of habeas corpus. Judge Augustus N. Hand ordered their release, which was immediately followed by their rearrest on the new complaint and their commitment to the Tombs under their old bail.

The Government charges in its new action that on Nov. 24, Hans Adam von Wedell hired a room in the Elks Club in Forty-third Street, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway, and there received from John P. Corrigan, who was at one time connected with the Mayor's Bureau of Licenses, two blank applications for passports, one of which was intended to be used by a native-born and the other by a naturalized citizen in getting foreign passports from the Department of State.

Then it is alleged Ruroede on Dec. 31 delivered to Arthur Wilhelm Heinrich Sachsse, a German non-commissioned officer of the reserves, a passport in the name of Howard Paul Wright, a citizen of the United States. This constituted the overt act which the former complaint lacked, but Assistant Superintendent Baker of the Federal Secret Service Department declined to give further information of the Government's charges on the ground that it might injure his case. He asserted that the two Ruroede's, father and son, Sachsse, Meyer, Mueller, and Wegener had made statements to him.

The defendants will have a hearing before Commissioner Houghton on Jan. 28, but it is expected that the Federal Grand Jury will have completed its investigation before then, and if it returns indictments there will be no need for this proceeding.

HITS HUMANE SOCIETY FINES

Mallett Asks Injunction Against City Turning Over Money.

William A. Mallett, President of the Mallett Contracting and Supply Company, Inc., 117 Westchester Square, the Bronx, a life member of the Humane Society, who tried to have its charter revoked last year and who recently threatened to charge in court that the organization put a premium on arrests, had papers served yesterday on Mayor Mitchel and other city Sinking Fund Commissioners to prevent payment to the society of fines collected for cruelty to animals.

In his complaint Mr. Mallett says the society never made any profit until it was permitted by Section 196 of Article XVI. of the penal law to receive fines, which section, Mr. Mallett contends, is unconstitutional. He declares that it violates Section 10 of Article VIII. of the Constitution by giving public money to a private corporation. He also contends that it violates Section 2 of Article X. in that it makes a private corporation a public officer.

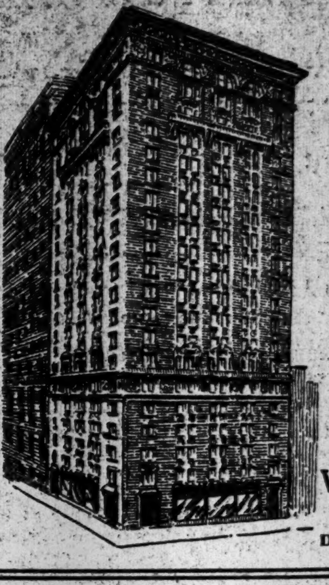
Mr. Mallett demands that the city be permanently enjoined from paying fines to the society.

Protective Tariff League Report.

The American Protective Tariff League held its thirtieth annual meeting yesterday at its headquarters, 339 Broadway. The Treasurer's report showed a deficit of $6,566.47, due to slow collections. In the year $48,424 was received. The annual report showed that the newspaper service of the organization had been increased from 4,544 to 4,984, that the canvass of colleges had increased from 398 to 424, and that the total distribution of documents by the league in the year was 10,138,143. The new officers are Francis L. Leland, President; Edward H. Clift, Vice President; Charles Cheney, Second Vice President, and Wilbur F. Wakeman, Treasurer and General Secretary.

Police Discussion Tonight.

Men and women delegates of more than forty civic organizations will attend the meeting of the Committee on Remedial Measures of the Citizens' Protective League tonight in the Garden Room of the Hotel Martinique. It is to be the first of a series of public hearings given by the committee. There will be discussions of the needs of the Police Department by ex-Commissioner McKay, Charles Dillon, head of the bail department of the District Attorney's office; ex-Inspector Dooley, ex-Capt. Gallagher, and others.



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The Men's Custom Shirt Department

is now displaying, for the early Spring season, a large and interesting assortment of American and foreign fabrics for the making to order of Shirts and Pajamas. The selection includes new, attractive designs in madras, cheviot, flannel, silk and silk mixtures.

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Concluding Tomorrow (Sat.) at the same hour
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More Than Thirty Rare and Fine
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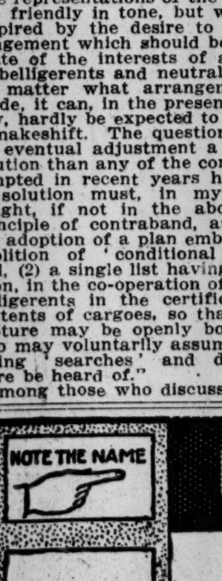

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In the Bloomingdale files are two recent letters. We wish you could read them.

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NEW GOODS.

The Business Page of The New York Times contains the business news of the city. Describe your new goods on that page.—Advt.

SERVICE INQUIRY OPENS NEXT WEEK

Joint Committee Is Named—First Hearing at the City Hall Here.

WHITMAN HAS FIRM HOLD

His Legal Adviser Counsel for Investigators—Senator Thompson Made Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The Legislative investigation of the Public Service Commissions will begin next week. The first public hearing will be held in New York City in the Aldermanic chamber at the City Hall at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

The concurrent resolution providing for the inquiry was adopted in the Assembly today, with two amendments proposed by Majority Leader Harold J. Hinman. One of these amendments broadened the scope of the inquiry by specifically charging the investigating committee with the duty of looking into the duplication of work in the regulation of steam railroads by the Public Service Commissions and the Interstate Commerce Commission. This was with a view of recommending legislation to prevent the overlapping of functions in the future.

The other amendment increased the membership of the investigating committee from nine to eleven. This last change was in response to a persistent demand by legislators from Kings County that Brooklyn should have ample representation. The Senate concurred in both amendments. The members of the committee are:

Senators—George F. Thompson of Niagara, Ogden L. Mills of New York, George Cromwell of Richmond, Robert R. Lawson of Kings, and James A. Foley of New York.

Assemblymen—William J. Maier of Seneca, John Knight of Wyoming, R. Hunter McQuistion of Kings, J. Leslie Kincaid of Onondaga, Frederick S. Burr of Kings, and Charles D. Donohue of New York.

The Democratic members of the committee are Senator Foley and Assemblymen Burr, and Donohue. Senator Foley represents the district of Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy and is Chairman of the Tammany Law Committee.

A majority of the members are lawyers. The only exceptions are Assemblymen Maier and Burr. The former is a bond broker, the latter a real estate dealer. Senator Cromwell was Borough President of Richmond for many years. Mr. Maier, who heads the Assembly delegation, is Chairman of the Committee on Water, Gas, and Electricity.

The committee held its first meeting this afternoon and effected partial organization by electing Senator Thompson Chairman, and William Hayward, Gov. Whitman's legal adviser, as its counsel. At a meeting of the committee to be held here on Monday night the scope of the investigation will be discussed.

The selection of Col. Hayward as counsel was not the only indication that Gov. Whitman expects to exert more influence on the course of the prospective investigation than Governors usually have in the deliberations of legislative committees. Immediately after the meeting of the committee this afternoon all the members who attended, including Senators Thompson, Mills, Cromwell, and Lawson and Assemblymen Maier and Knight, called on the Governor in a body and remained in conference with him for almost an hour.

"We asked the Governor for any suggestions that he might wish to make with regard to the inquiry," said Senator Thompson in discussing the visit to the Executive Chamber. "The Governor told us that he had received many complaints regarding the work of the two commissions, and informed us that all complaints which had been submitted in writing would be turned over to the committee. We asked Gov. Whitman's permission to appoint his legal adviser, Col. Hayward counsel to the committee, and the Governor granted this request."

It is understood at the Capitol that the initiative looking to Col. Hayward's appointment was taken by Gov. Whitman himself.

"Does this mean that the Governor will run this investigation?" Senator Thompson was asked.

"I do not understand that to be the Governor's prpose," was the reply. "The Governor, however, is taking a very active interest in the matter, and it is safe to presume that through his legal adviser, who will act in the same capacity for the committee, he will keep in very close touch with the inquiry as it proceeds. I need not tell you that we shall be very glad to receive suggestions from Gov. Whitman from time to time."

"Speaking for the committee," Senator Thompson continued: "I would like to say that we will be glad to hear from anybody who has any helpful information to communicate, but that we would prefer that such communications contain the name and address of the writer. I do not like anonymous communications as a basis for action. We are going down to make a thorough investigation because of the very general criticism of the operation of the Commissions. We are going to investigate the work of the Commissions in all its aspects under the very broad authority conferred upon us by the Legislature. We hope to be able to get through in about three weeks, but if we cannot do our work thoroughly in that period we will ask for an extension of time and undoubtedly get it."

A sub-committee composed of Senators Thompson, Cromwell and Lawson and Assemblyman Maier will go to New York tomorrow to engage headquarters for the committee.

The present members of the Public Service Commissions are: First District, with jurisdiction in New York City, Edward E. McCall, Chairman; Milo R. Maltbie, J. Sergeant Cram, George V. S. Williams, and Robert Colgate Wood; Second District, which includes the rest of the State and exercises exclusive supervision over telephone companies, Seymour Van Santvoord, Chairman; Martin S. Decker, Devoe P. Hodson, William Temple Emmet, and Frank Irvine.

Only one of the members, Commissioner Maltbie, is a Republican. He and Commissioner eDcker of the up-State commission are the sole surviving members of the first Commissioners appointed by Gov. Hughes. Of the other members, J. Sergeant Cram and George V. S. Williams of the New York City Commission and Devoe P. Hodson of the up-State commission were appointed by Gov. Dix, who also reappointed Commissioner Decker as a member of the up-State commission. Chairman McCall of the New York City Commission owes his appointment to Gov. Sulzer. Commissioners Wood, Van Santvoord, Emmet, and Irvine were appointed by Gov. Glynn. The terms of Commissioners Decker and Maltbie expire on Feb. 1.

It is expected at the Capitol that a complete change in the personnel and possibly some vital changes in the law affecting the organization duties and salaries of the Commissioners will result from the investigation.

Gov. Whitman had a conference today with William R. Willcox, who was appointed Chairman of the commission for the First District by Gov. Hughes and was suceeded by Commissioner McCall. The Governor also conferred with Travis H. Whitney, who has been Secretary of the commission for the First District since it was created.

"Is Mr. Willcox a candidate for a place on the commission in the event of a reorganization?" the Governor was asked.

"I think not," was his reply.

"Did he recommend Mr. Whitney for a commissionership," he was asked. "He has spoken very highly of Mr. Whitney?"

"A good many here are speaking highly of Mr. Whitney whom I have known for many years," said the Governor, but he did not answer the question directly.

COUNTY BOSSES ALARMED.

Fear Loss of Patronage Under Election Reform Bill.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Cries of distress from nearly all the Republican bosses up-State have followed the introduction of a bill by Senator Jones of Chenango to carry out one of Gov. Whitman's recommendations for election reforms in the interest of economy.

Gv. Whitman in his message dwelt at some length on the high cost of elections. He urged that the County Election Boards created during the Glynn administration be abolished and that the custody of election records in all counties except those including a city of the first class should revert to the County Clerks.

The Jones bill does not carry out fully the Governor's recommendations, for it excludes counties containing cities of the second class as well as counties containing a city of the first class. Nevertheless the Republican bosses are protesting on account of the prospective loss of patronage. The bill would throw about fifty rural Republican Election Commissioners, who receive salaries of $1,000 each, out of jobs. In fifteen counties there are Democratic County Clerks who, under the Jones bill, would become legatees of the powers and incidental patronage.

Delegations from Columbia, Dutchess, and Putnam Counties came to the Capitol today to lodge their protests against the bill with the legislative leaders.

Hennessy's Visits Start Rumors.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—The frequent visits of John A. Hennessy to Albany and his repeated conferences with Gov. Whitman have revived rumors that an investigation of the Highway Department is contemplated. Gov. Whitman, Mr. Hennessy, and Joseph J. Curran, who assisted Mr. Hennessy in his highway graft investigations under Gov. Sulzer, conferred today. None of the conferees would discuss the object of the visit.

Inquiry Into Niagara Fair.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Reports of irregularities in the conduct of the affairs of the Niagara County Fair Association caused an investigation to be begun today by Controller Travis's office. No details were forthcoming as to the nature of the inquiry. Several other investigations relating to the expenditures of appropriations granted to various county fair associations by the State are under way.

BOY POLICEMAN WINS CASE.

Gets Lottery Man Fined and Scorns Bribe of Candy.

When the Court Clerk in Special Sessions called, "Officer Goldstein," yesterday, to have him press a complaint of operating a lottery which had been lodged against Morris Hoffman of 1 Essex Street, a small boy in short trousers came forward. He looked very grave as he sat swinging his legs from the witness chair and fished a shiny badge out of his pocket and pinned it onto his coat.

"Sergeant Louis Goldstein, attached to the East Fifth Street Station," was the way he gave his name to the court stenographer.

"Do you mean to say you're a regular policeman?" asked Chief Justice Russell, who with his colleagues, Salmon and Moss, was sitting in the case. "How old are you?"

"Thirteen," replied the boy. "I'm a member of Capt. John Sweeney's juvenile police force. I was in this defendant's store on Jan. 14 and he had there a big board on which were numbers with slips pasted over them. The children bought chances and sometimes they won chocolates. I got the evidence and then called on Patrolman O'Neil of the Madison Avenue Station to help me arrest him. Here is the board and some chocolate which we seized."

Hoffman decided that the evidence against him was overwhelming and pleaded guilty. He was fined $25, which he paid. Then, under the law, the chocolate was impounded by the iDstrict Attorney, to be sold at public auction, the proceeds to go to the City Chamberlain.

The auction was held in the District Attorney's private office, with Assistant District Attorney Perkins himself acting as auctioneer. After several bids were received the District Attorney turned to Sergeant Goldstein and offered to give him the money to bid on the candy.

"Oh, no, sir," the boy replied. "I am a police officer and I can't take money for doing my duty."

Oscar Zinn, a process server, who obtained the chocolate at a price of 51 cents, tried to get Goldstein to accept some as a gift, but in vain. Later, however, when the boy saw it being passed around among members of the District Attorney's staff, he said: "If you don't mind, sir, I think I will take one cake of that chocolate. I don't want it for myself, but my sister is awfully fond of candy."

This was not the first arrest the Goldstein boy has made, District Attorney Perkins learned. Three weeks ago he caught two men breaking open a show case on the East Side, and had them sentenced to six months each. It was for that arrest that he was promoted to Sergeant.

Cornell Dinner to Prof. Marx.

The Cornell Society of Civil Engineers will hold its tenth annual dinner and reunnion this eveing at the Hotel McAlpin. The chief guest will be Prof. Charles D. Marx of Leland Stanford Junior University, who has just been elected President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the first Cornell graduate to hold that office. Other speakers will be Prof. George F. Swain of Harvard, Dean Haskell of Cornell, and Coach John F. Moakley, the track wizard of Ithaca. All Cornellians are welcome.

ROGERS INDICTED AS A WHITE SLAVER

Companion of Woman Who Killed Her Babies Locked Up in Default of Bail.

STUNNED BY FELONY CHARGE

Lawyer Expected Misdemeanor Trial—Indictment Followed Real Wife's Testimony.

Lorlys Elton Rogers, the companion of the woman known as Mrs. Ida Sniffen Walters Rogers, who has recovered from poison which she took after giving fatal doses to her two children, was arrested yesterday afternoon soon after the Bronx County Grand Jury had found an indictment against him based on a provision of the Penal Code governing "white slavery."

Rogers was arrested in Lebanon Hospital at the door of the room occupied by Mrs. Ida Sniffen Rogers, and he was locked up in the Bronx County Jail after a hearing before Judge Gibbs in default of $7,500 bail. If convicted he is liable to imprisonment for from two to twenty years.

Rogers's indictment followed the testimony of his real wife, Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers, before the Grand Jury. Mrs. Caroline Rogers told the members of the jury that Rogers was her lawful husband and that he had lived with Mrs. Ida Walters. This evidence completed the case against her husband. Shortly after the wife was led from the Grand Jury room the Grand Jury entered the Supreme Court, where Justice Brady was hearing a case, and handed up the indictment.

Law Governing Rogers Case.

Article 220, clauses 2 and 3, of Section 2,460 of the Penal Code under which the indictment was found, was part of an enactment by the Legislature in 1906 and was amended in 1910. The clauses affecting Rogers read:

2.—Any person who shall place any female in the charge or custody of any other person for immoral purposes, or in a house of prostitution, or elsewhere, with intent that she shall live a life of prostitution, or any person who shall compel, or shall induce, entice, or procure, or attempt to induce, entice, procure, or compel any female to reside with him or with any other person for immoral purposes or for the purposes of prostitution, or shall compel or attempt to induce, entice, procure, or compel any such female to reside in a house of prostitution or compel or attempt to induce, entice, procure, or compel her to live a life of prostitution shall be guilty of a felony. And on conviction thereof shall be punishable by imprisonment for not less than two years nor more than twenty years, and by a fine not exceeding $5,000.

3.—Any person who shall induce, entice, or procure, or attempt to induce, entice, or procure any woman or girl for the purposes of prostitution or concubinage, or for any other immoral purpose, or to enter any house of prostitution in this State shall be deemed guilty of a felony. And on conviction thereof shall be punishable by imprisonment for a period of not less than two years, nor more than twenty years, and by a fine not exceeding $5,000.

Real Wife Testifies.

When Mrs. Caroline Giddings Rogers came to the Bronx County Court House she showed the strain that she has been laboring under. She was supported on one side by her counsel, Emory Buckner, and on the other by H. Starr Giddings, her nephew. She looked straight ahead, as though dazed, and her eyes showed that she had been crying. She is small and her figure is graceful. She and her companions went to District Attorney Martin's office. When she appeared later on the way to the Grand Jury room she was more composed. She told the jury the story of her meeting with Rogers some twenty-five years ago, when he was a student in New York University, and it was said that she shielded her husband so far as it was in her power to do so. Mrs. Rogers was in tears when the ordeal was over.

No time was lost after the warrant was signed in arresting Rogers, who had been under police surveillance for five days. He was pacing up and down the hall outside the door of Mrs. Ida Sniffen Rogers's room in Lebanon Hospital when the detectives arrived. Close by sat one of the uniformed policemen who watch over Mrs. Ida Rogers night and day. Detective John McLaughlin told Rogers thot he was under arrest, charged with a felony.

"Have I been indicted?" asked Rogers. The detctive told him that he had been, and Rogers said that it must be for a misdemeanor.

"Not for a felony," said McLaughlin. This startled the lawyer, and he asked to see the warrant. He studied it for a few minutes, and appeared to be very nervous. He asked the detectives to allow him to telephone to his office, and they allowed him to do so. On the way to the court the prisoner walked between Detectives McLaughlin and Clark. He wore green glasses, kept his silk muffler well up about his face, and foiled photographers who sought to take his picture by holding his handkerchief before his face.

"I have kept silent so far, and I intend to go through this thing without opening my mouth," he said to reporters.

Rogers was taken to the Branch Detective Bureau in the Bronx, where his record was taken and his finger prints were recorded. He said he was 44 years old, was born in Paris, and lived at 244 West 167th Street. He went then to the County Court room and took a seat near the rear. Judge Gibbs interrupted a civil action to call Rogers to the bar. The prisoner was represented by Abraham Levy, who is counsel for Mrs. Ida Rogers, and by M. L. Jacobs, his former law partner. Assistant District Attorney Richard H. Mitchell appeared for the prosecution.

"You are called before me for violating Section 2,460 of the Penal Code," said Judge Gibbs. "Does the District Attorney wish to inquire about bail?"

Mr. Mitchell said he thought bail should be fixed at $10,000. Mr. Levy asked that his client be allowed until next Thursday before entering a plea. This was granted.

Levy Calls Indictment "Absurd."

"This section of the code does not fit this case at all," said Mr. Levy. "The indictment is absurd. It is a manifestation of widespread antagonism. The fixing of bail at $10,000 would also indicate this antagonism. This defendant is not to be judged differently from any other person accused of a crime. It is absurd to charge white slavery in this case."

Mr. Levy asked how the District Attorney could justify himself before the community for his action in having Rogers indicted under the clause cited.

"That is a question that will be answered at the trial by the jury," said Mr. Mitchell.

Bail was then fixed at $7,500.

Later in the afternoon Mr. Levy returned to Lebanon Hospital and told Mrs. Ida Sniffen Rogers of Rogers's arrest.

"This is an outrage," she said, according to Mr. Levy. "Mr. Rogers is the best of men; he is a good man who has never wronged anybody. I would die to save him. It is cruel and vindictive."

"The indictment is a joke," said Mr. Levy. "No twelve men will convict Rogers. The statute contemplates that in white slave cases profit shall accrue to the man. There are thousands of men who might be attacked under such an interpretation of the law. How is the District Attorney to justify his action before bench and bar, not to mention the community? Mr. Rogers is silent upon my advice. Sympathy is bound to be with him when the details of his domestic life come out, as they are bound to do at the trial."

A friend telephoned to Mrs. Anne Dupree Roquemore Rogers and told her of the arrest of her former husband. She was said to have asserted that Rogers was being treated unjustly.

District Attorney Martin said last night, in commenting upon Mr. Levy's criticism of Rogers's indictment:

"The law is there, and it is plain. The statute covers this case just as it does that of the Italian padrone who wrongs a girl of his own race in a tenement house."

SAY HE ROBBED 100 HOMES.

Police Catch Youth Who Had Loot Hidden in Aunt's House.

Mrs. Anna Gilmour, returning from a shopping trip to her home on the sixth floor of 500 West 114th Street yesterday afternoon, saw a man in her apartment as she opened the door. He fled to the fire escape and climbed toward the roof. Mrs. Gilmour called for help, and Policeman Reynolds raced up through the house to the roof, chased the fugitive across six roofs, followed him down a fire escape to a rear yard and finally caught him.

In the West 125th Street Station he said he was Charles Denger of 1,484 St. Nicholas Avenue. He had two amethyst rings and a wedding ring, $18 in change, eleven old coins, two skeleton keys, four Yale lock keys and a gold watch and chain marked "E. M. C." in his pockets. Mrs. Gilmour identified the rings as hers.

The police say Denger has been operating in the Washington Heights section for a month. His work has been easily identified, for he always raided the ice box for a meal and invariably changed into better clothes whenever he found suits that fitted his slight figure.

Detectives Connors, Hawkins and Quinn searched the St. Nicholas Avenue house last night and found $500 worth of jewelry hidden there. Among it was a diamond lavalliere stolen Wednesday from the home of John Wallace Frank, one of Police Commissioner Woods's secretaries, at 716 West 180th Street.

The police say Denger admitted having taken part in fourteen burglaries. They believe the list should be increased to nearly 100. He is only 20 years old and the address he gave is the home of an aunt, a respectable woman, who had not seen him for months until he called Wednesday and hid his loot without her knowledge.

TO HEAR EDUCATION BOARD.

Discussion of Bill to Reduce Its Membership to be Put Off.

When the bill which the Board of Estimate plans to have introduced in the Legislature reducing the membership of the Board of Education from forty-six to nine comes before the Board of Estimate today President McAneny of the Aldermen will recommend that the discussion of the measure be put over for one week at the request of President Churchill of the Board of Education, who wrote to Mr. McAneny on Jan. 19 that he felt the Board of Education should have an opportunity to express its views on the measure.

"In presenting the proposed bill," Mr. McAneny wrote to Mr. Churchill yesterday, "it was my intention to put a draft before the Board of Estimate and to have whatever discussion might follow proceed before that body."

Owing to the failure of the Board of Education to indicate its position in the matter, Mr. McAneny said, it seemed wiser to present it immediately to the Board of Estimate as a first step in inviting a further public discussion, but that he would ask not only that the Board of Estimate defer action, but that arrangements be made for a special conference with representatives whom the Board of Education might designate.

TEACH GARDENING TO CHILD WORKERS

Welfare League Plans Outdoor Employment for Youngsters Now Working in Factories.

USE VACANT LOTS AT FIRST

Practical Work Will Begin in Westchester County—Family Incomes Easily Increased.

An experiment in Westchester County is to be made a concrete example in the development of gardening for children as constructive work in a movement looking toward the abolition of child labor.

The first step will be a child welfare conference in the auditorium of the High School at White Plains on Sunday afternoon next at 3:30 P. M., under the auspices of the Committee on Home Gardens of the International Child Welfare League. Mrs. Walston Hill Brown of this city is President of the League, Adolph Lewisohn is Chairman of the Committee, which includes George Foster Peabody, Dr. Albert Shaw, Courtlandt Smith, Prof. George C. Powell, Herbert S. Carpenter, Mrs. Herbert Harde and Mrs. Albert Boardman.

Dr. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education for the United States, will outline the work at the meeting, as the gardening will be done under the direction of the schools. Dr. John H. Finley, Director of Education of the State, and Dr. Thomas E. Finnigan, the third Commissioner, will be present.

"Practical work in Westchester County will begin about the first of February," said Mrs. Walston Brown yesterday, "and will be in charge of former President Jarvis of the Connecticut School of Agriculture. There will be a survey of the land of the county, and vacant lots platted to ascertain which owners will be willing to allow the lots to be used for gardening. Mr. Jarvis will organize sub-committees in Yonkers and throughout the county.

"We believe that to abolish child labor we must do constructive work. It has been found by actual practice that where children have taken up gardening they can earn more in a Summer in that work than they can during an entire year in a factory. The garden products of the children are used first for the family and the surplus is then marketed.

"When the parents find that the children can make more money in this way they will be willing to allow them to remain longer in school to prepare them for better positions. In the meantime the children have been building character as well as building themselves up physically. Taking the children from the factories will lessen the number of the unemployed. There are now one and a half million children in the factories and there are a million unemployed. When we are able to take the children from the factories we will leave their positions for the adults who are now idle.

"It hardly seems possible, but in the Greater New York alone there are 180,000 vacant lots. New York is a particularly difficult place in which to work on account of its formation. There will be better opportunities in smaller cities and towns. It is estimated that by turning the force of the children of the country into gardening there can be an increase of $200,000,000 of wealth to the country. It is not only the factory children who will work, but others who will utilize there time out of school. New York State has the best child labor laws, but even here the children go to work at 14 and about 85 per cent. of them are taken from school at that age."

It is believed that this scientific teaching of gardening will have a far reaching effect as it develops, will create love of home, will make for a "back to the land" movement and in developing good citizens will nullify the dangers from the big mixed population of the United States.

In other States where the gardening experiment has been tried there have been tomato and corn clubs for the children. The children of Westchester are to be interested in strawberry raising as appealing to them as well as being a valuable agricultural proposition.

Oldest Policeman Retires.

James T. Grant, a policeman who enjoys the distinction of having been longer in the service than any other officer of this city, retires today after having served exactly forty-nine years as a patrolman. He will be 70 years old on April 4. Grant in 1866 joined the old Metropolitan Police Force, which took in New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, and Yonkers. When Brooklyn broke away from New York in 1870 Grant stayed in Brooklyn, and upon consolidation in 1898 returned to this side of the river. Throughout his career he has had only three complaints, the most serious of which cost him ten days' pay. Twice he has been commended for bravery. He lives at 357 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.

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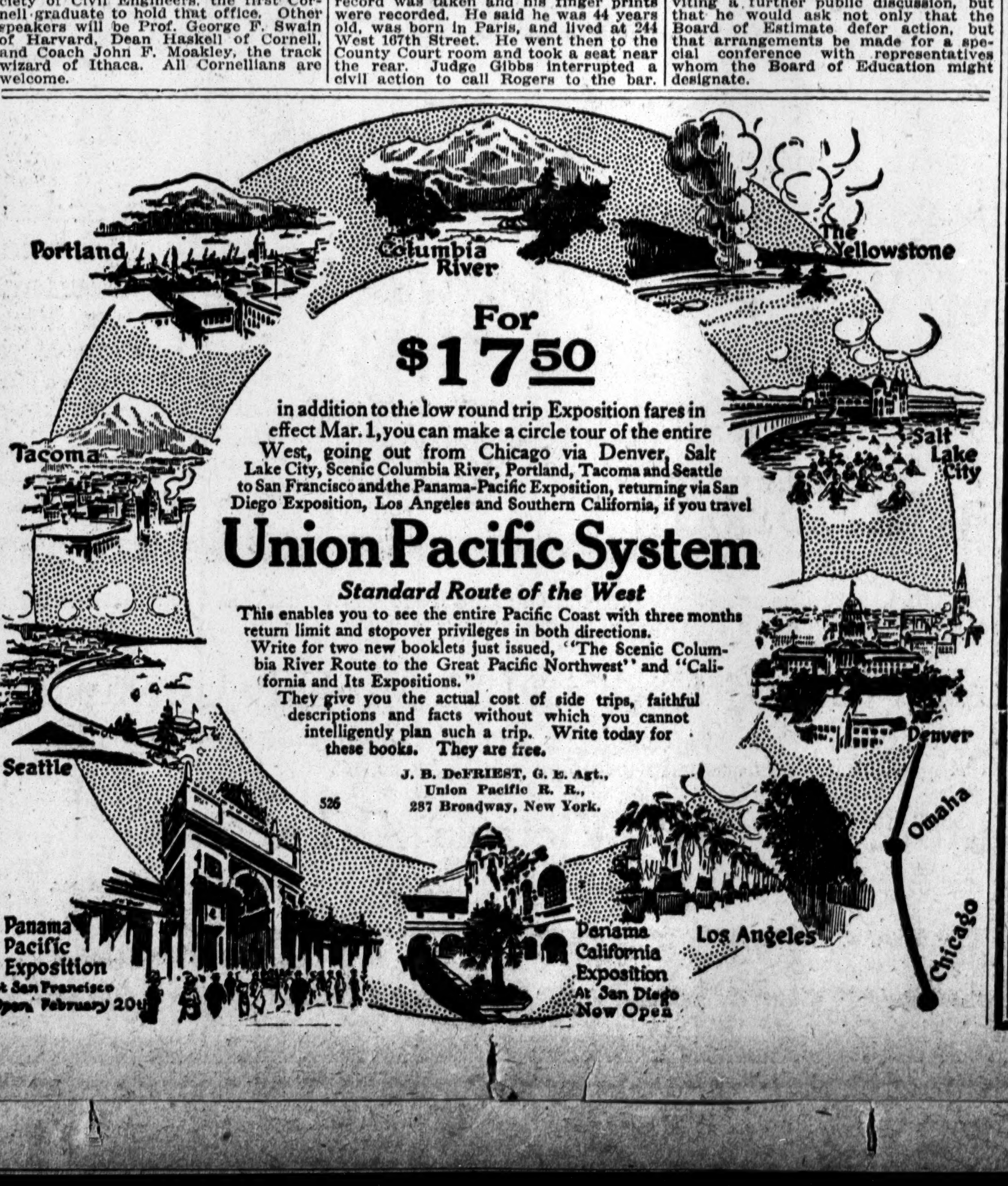
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NEW MEXICO POLICY MAY BE DEMANDED

With Three Factions Now at War, Strong Pressure Is Expected at Washington.

VILLA'S POWER WEAKENED

Gutierrez Thought to be with Obregon, Ready to Take Mexico City from "Convention."

Garza Seeks Cordial Relations with Us.

Special to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 18, (via El Paso, Jan. 21.)—President General Roque Gonzales Garza, immediately after the ceremony today, authorized the following statement to the American people through THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"I feel admiration for the American people and their liberal institutions, as well as for their illustrious Chief Magistrate, President Wilson. I shall do all that is possible in order that the relations between Mexico and the United States may be cordial."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Mexican situation is rapidly approaching the point where expected sensational developments may force the Wilson Administration to consider whether the time has about arrived for a change of its Mexican policy. Conditions are such that strong pressure is being brought to bear in favor of a new programme by the United States, but there is no indication that the Administration has yielded. However, recent developments, such as the flight of Gen. Gutierrez and the failure of Villa to demonstrate that he can dominate the situation and restore peace, have made a deep impression in Administration circles.

There are now three Governments in Mexico, all pretending to be legitimate, and opposing them are three separate revolutionary movements, and there are prospects of other daleidoscopic changes in the situation. The three Governments claiming to be legitimate are those of Gen. Gutierrez, the fugitive Provisional President, who went to Pachuca and may now have joined with Gen. Alvaro Obregon, the leading Carranza General, who is about to attack Mexico City; Gen. Venustiano Carranza, who has a de facto Government representing the Constitutionalists, with their capital at Vera Cruz, and Gen. Roque Gonzales Garza, who has been Provisional President in charge of the so-called Convention Government in Mexico City since last Saturday.

Three Other Movements.

The three independent revolutionary movements now in progress against these three pretending Governments are:

The Felicista revolution that is already under way in the State of Oaxaca.

A revolution begun by Gen. Salazar, in conjunction with Gen. Paschual Orozco.

A revolution initiated by Gen. Herrera, an ex-Villa General, in the State of Durango.

The figure of Gen. Villa stands out separate and apart from all of the governments and while it is true that he is now apparently supporting the Garza government in Mexico City, official and other advices reaching Washington make it plain that the so-called government in the Mexican capital was wholly a creature of the Division of the North and that it probably had not enough strength to retain control of the capital.

There is every indication in State Department messages that Gen. Villa is not now certain of his ability to dominate the entire situation, that the Villistas and the Zapatistas will soon be sepaarting, leaving the Zapatistas to carry on an independent guerilla movement in Morelos, and that Villa will soon fall back on the northern States and set up a Government of his own, in conjunction with Gen. Felipe Angeles and the Maderos north of the twenty-sixth parallel.

Authentic advices have come to Washington today confirming the impression developed in well-informed circles here and there is strong probability that Gen. Gutierrez, the former Provisional President, and Gen. Alvaro Obregon will set up in or near Mexico City a Government of their own wholly independent of Carranza. Villa, and Zapata dispatches to the State Department show that Gen. Obregon is now at Apam, only a short distance from Mexico City, with six trainloads of soldiers, and that he will be able to enter the capital as soon as his troops repair broken rail communications.

Additional evidence has come to Washington indicating that for nearly a month Gen. Gutierrez has been arranging the project of this independent Government, hoping to have as its leading figures, besides himself, Gen. Obregon, Gen. Lucio Blanco, Gen. Robles, Gen. Antonio Villareal, and Gen. Luis Gutierrez, a brother of the Provisional President. According to information reachinf Washington today, Gen. Villareal is now at Matamoras and Gen. Luis Gutierrez has arrived at San Antonio, Texas.

Gutierrez Claims Office.

A report reached Washington today that Gen. Gutierrez had issued his proclamation for this new Government. This was not confirmed in messages to the State Department or dispatches to any of the juntas. The manifesto he intends issuing was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Tuesday morning, having been cabled to Washington.

Nor do official messages disclose more about the whereabouts of Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez except that he was last at Pachuca, which is not far from Apam, where Gen. Obregon has his headquarters. It would not surprise well-informed circles here if Gutierrez was not already with Gen. Obregon, and that they would enter Mexico City together.

Gen. Villa is still at Aguascalientes, and from that point today sent this dispatch to Señor Llorente, agent of the Provisional Government in Washington:

"I am ready to sustain a Government that will honestly labor for the well-being of our country. Everything goes along all right. The greater part of the army of the Convention has remained loyal, and all the States which we have controlled have addressed us offering assistance and willingness to fight against the enemies of the Government."

This was in response to a telegram asking for Villa's attitude toward the Garza Government. Dispatches indicate that Villa's power has weakened during the past month, but that, nevertheless, he now has more power than any other single faction or government in Mexico.

GEN. HAY DEFENDS CARRANZA.

Says Peace in Mexico May Come Sooner Than Many Think.

Gen. Eduardo Hay, one of the Constitutionalist chiefs in Mexico and Speaker of the Mexican House of Representatives during the Presidency of Francisco Madero, who is in New York on a special mission, last night pronounced Gen. Villa's reported plan of making a separate republic out of northern Mexico not only unpatriotic but foolish. He says the leaders who were acting with Carranza were not personalists, but patriots anxious to serve their country, and he throws the entire blame for the present situation upon Villa and his personal adherents.

Gen. Hay is a civil engineer by profession, having been graduated from Notre Dame University, Indiana. Until the Madero revolution he had never held a public office. In 1910 he went with Madero as Chief of [illegible] He was for two months confined as a prisoner at Chihuahua, but escaped and reached El Paso after ten days of terrible hardships, and absolutely blind. He was made Chief of Police of Mexico City under Madero, was elected to Congress, and unanimously made Speaker of the House. Since then he has been Chief of Staff successively to Gens. Obregon, Pesqueira, and Iturbe. He was mentioned for the Presidency in opposition to Carranza, but refused to allow his name to be used.

"The reason why we who are with Carranza are fighting in Mexico," said Gen. Hay at the Martinique, "is that we want a moral and an honest Gevornment.

"The whole of the present trouble began with Villa's hostile advance toward the south. Most of the Constitutionalists came to the conclusion that Villa was a danger to the country, and that he must quit, even if Carranza had to be induced to so to bring that about. Therefore a commission was sent to Carranza at Cordova. Carranza agreed to leave Mexico, but made four conditions. The first was that Carranza himself would immediately give up his command as First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army and Chief Executive of the nation to Gen. Pablo Gonzales; the second, that Villa should immediately yield the command of the Northern Division to Gen. Eulalio Guitterez; the third, that both Carranza and Villa should be in Havana by Nov 23 last, and the fourth, that a convention of the military chiefs should be held in Mexico City to select a Provisional President and lay out a programme for him to follow.

"When we arrived with this agreement at Silac, only four hours from Aguascalientes, where the convention of Chiefs was being held, we learned that Villa had proceeded to the scene of the convention and was in command of forces, and that 60 of the 155 members of the convention were in session to discuss the matter we already had in our hands, in spite of the fact that a report of what we had accomplished had preceded us by telegraph. That same afternoon the rump convention, twelve of whose members had no right to their seats, declared Carranza a rebel.

"We are with Carranza and are not fighting for Carranza personally, though we recognize his great virtues and his small defects. Carranza, to us, represents the cause of the people and the right, and we don't want men like Villa or Angeles, or those behind them, to come into power again. Should that happen, the clericalism, mediaevalism, and militarism we fought against in Porfirio Diaz's time would be in the saddle again.

"I cannot make a prediction as to when there will be peace. But sometimes things happen more quickly than we anticipate. One thing is certain: the personal ambitions of Villa's followers will work against them. People with a certain amount of good intentions who have gone in with Villa will soon realize that it is a fake movement into which they have been pushed.

"We are fighting to bring about the reforms for which Mexico has been striving, off and on, for the last forty years, and without which there can be no stable peace in the country. We are fighting to have democracy and freedom such as American citizens enjoy. We are fighting to succeed in an effective and absolute separation of the State from politics. We are not fighting religion, but we have absolutely decided to destroy clericalism, which, being the worst enemy of the people and of morality, is the most dangerous foe of religion. We are fighting for the enforcement of the law that Juarez gave in 1857.

"I believe that peace will come sooner than Americans, or even Mexicans, generally believe."

MANY BATTLES IN THE NORTH.

Severest Fighting Reported at Tampico, Where Villistas Are Attacking.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Jan. 21.—Reports of an assault on Tampico, the evacuation of Mexico City, and the movement of Obregon into the capital caused one of the tensest days among Mexicans at the border since the assassination of Madero.

Both Carranza and Villa leaders on the American and Mexican side of the river are awaiting news from the South with much anxiety. Frederico Gonzales Garza, who is here on his honeymoon from Mexico City, spends half of his time in the telegraph offices trying to get news of his brother, Provisional President Roque Gonzales Garza, who is reported to have been cut off from the north and left with only a small bodyguard and his newly named Cabinet officers in Mexico City.

Fighting is reported at San Luis Potosi, Tampico, Victoria, and on the outskirts of Monterey. The most severe fighting is that to the north and west of Tampico, where Gen. Torres is besieging the Carranza garrison under Caballero, who has held the eastern port for several months. Angeles is reinforcing Torres from Monterey and Carranza is sending men ashore from the Mexican gunboats and is reported to be sending a battalion from Vera Cruz.

Villa has succeeded in clearing the line between Torreon and Tampico with the exception of a small force under Maclovio Herrera and Villareal in the vicinity of Victoria.

Reports from San Luis Potosi say that Gen. Benavides is evacuating the town for fear of an attack by the Carranza Generals.

Nothing defenite has been heard from Mexico City tonight and it is not known whether Gonzales Garza has been able to get out of the capital with his advisers. The new capital will be established at Torreon.

Carranza has approved the order for the execution of Gen. Sancargo, a Zapata Commander, who attempted to retake Puebla and was captured with eight of his staff.

AMERICANS BURY DEAD.

Battlefield at Naco Being Cleared as a Health Measure.

NACO, Ariz., Jan. 21.—Burial of the dead still lying on the battlefield around Naco, Sonora, will be undertaken by the citizens here as a health measure. More than 100 bodies have been found scattered between the trenches, formerly held by the Villa forces, attacking the Mexican town, and the Carranza troops defending it.

Part of the United States troops here under command of Brigadier-Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, have left for other stations. The Ninth Cavalry went to Douglas yesterday, and three batteries of the Fifth Artillery left last night for Fort Sill.

PERKINS WANTS U. S. TO REGULATE UNIONS

Continued from Page 1.

tem. Germany had discared the old small competitive units of business for the large units with co-operation on every hand. Thereby it had stopped the emigration from its borders, and Mr. Perkins asked if that were not a startling result.

"For every ounce of trouble," he went on, "brought about in industry through the selfishness of business men, a pound has been brought about by half-baked laws and muttonhead legislation. Our legislators have not even possessed hindsight and have been veritable babes in foresight."

Mr. Perkins in particular denounced the Sherman law and asked how much better it would have been if twenty years ago laws had been passed instead against over-capitalization and for full publicity of railroad and industrial organizations. So he believed in Federal regulation of large units and complete publicity. Trades unions place great power in the hands of a few men, he said, and so should be under Federal regulation."

Daniel Guggenheim was the first witness examined yesterday morning, and he gave a long list of smelting and mining concerns in which he is a Director or officer. In describing the knowledge that the Directors acquired of labor conditions, he laid stress on the fact that they are all expert in the smelting business, and so with frequent visits to the plants they kept in close touch with what was actually going on.

"A year and a half ago," went on Mr. Guggenheim, "I thought we should do more for our men, both for a humane and for a business reason. I thought we should get more efficiency if we gave the men better living and working conditions. So we engaged Dr. C. P. Neill, former Labor Commissioner, to study the situation. We have done much and we hope to do more."

Daniel Guggenheim's Views.

Then the witness said his companies had always adopted Workmen's Compensation acts, and at Perth Amboy had insured their employes free, so that the family of a single man gets $500 and the widow of a married man $1,000 on his death.

"If you heard," asked Chairman Walsh, "that some of your employes and their families were not receiving enough to support them, what steps would you take as Director or President?"

"I should order an investigation, and, if the facts were proved, I should do everything in my power to alter conditions."

Asked about the Perth Amboy strike of 1912, Mr. Guggenheim could not give details of wages and hours, but he said Gov. Woodrow Wilson's representative had complimented the management.

"How is it you had two strikes at Perth Amboy in 1910 and 1912?"

"Strikes two years apart I do not think frequent. It is due to the high cost of living. Workmen naturally get discontented. They are living under difficulties, and the high cost of living causes the discontent."

This led Mr. Guggenheim to discuss the question of trade unions. He admitted the right of men to organize, and said that capital was likely to get arbitrary with too much power, as labor also became arbitrary. He was afraid that industrial discontent was likely to increase.

"The greatest canker the world suffers from," he said, "is envy. The worker sees himself denied many things he wants and he suffers from envy. There has, however, been a great awakening in the last few years, and employers are seeing that it does not pay them to grind down labor."

Mr. Guggenheim announced himself as a believer in legislation. The United States, he said, was far behind Germany and England in providing for its workers, and he thought the difference between the rich and the poor man should be reduced.

Perth Amboy Strikes.

"I favor," he said, "the Federal Government and the State helping men to find work, and when the workingman is sick the State should see he is attended to properly. The problem is too big for the State alone. It is too big for the employer alone. The two must get together, and co-operate with the working man. The working man does not only want higher wages. He wants something higher—comforts for himself and family. He will get them and he should get them."

The witness refused absolutely to say how much he had himself given away in charity, but paid a tribute to Mrs. Guggenheim's help in this direction. Then he took up what might be done by State philanthropy. He would have the State or the Federal Government see that every fit man had a job, and he thought the United States might tax people to help others. So many people he knew refused to part with their money, which did them no special good, that he held that the United States must tax people when they die, to raise money to look after the bulk of the people.

Private Charity Pauperizes.

"Don't you believe in private benefactions?" Chairman Walsh asked.

"It tends to pauperize," the witness replied. "Many people of fine feeling would rather starve than accept charity. I meet them every day. They want work, not charity. Such matters had better be handled by the State."

When the examination turned toward profit-sharing, Mr. Guggenheim expressed a belief in it, but said that he thought it would probably be better if the laborer's share of the profits was left to accumulate, and was paid to him at the end of the year. So many men did not know how to save that it would be a good thing to deposit a fixed sum for them in the savings bank, and that would give them something to start on.

Commissioner O'Connell and Mr. Guggenheim had a discussion upon the difference between the open and the closed shop, and the witness admitted that in an open shop an individual worker who thought [illegible] would have much difficulty in bringing it about. Then Mr. O'Connell suggested the case of an individual worker in one of the distant Guggenheim plants who was ill-treated. To this Mr. Guggenheim replied:

"We have had a great deal of difficulty about this. If one of our superintendents has no tact or is unfair [illegible] we can't help having such men in a large business, we are sure to [illegible]."

"But, meanwhile, the individual worker has suffered."

"Yes, but so has the company. It has [illegible] get the best [illegible] matter will [illegible]

Berwind Talks on Mines.

Edward J. Berwind was examined as a mine owner with from 10,000 to 12,000 men working for him. As the number of Directors was small in his companies, he said, they were well acquainted with labor conditions. At the same time, Mr. Berwin did not think it was advisable that the ordinary stockholder or Director, who had no knowledge of these matters, should interfere with the executive officers. It would only lead to confusion.

Chairman Walsh wanted to know about the length of the day the miners worked and their wages. Mr. Berwind thought they usually worked for nine hours, and in regard to wages said:

"We cannot work our mines to their full capacity because of the men. They will only work about nineteen out of the twenty-six days of the month, what with holidays, funerals, paydays, and the day after paydays. That means we cannot get a full return for our capital, and it also means that the men must be getting good wages as they can earn enough in nineteen days for a month."

As the Berwind mines do not accept the closed shop the question of the method by which they arrived at their present rate of pay was raised.

"In the first place," said Mr. Berwind, "the miners' unions make a scale of pay uniform in each State. Though we will not work with the unions, we take their scale largely as the result of supply and demand. Changes in the rate are generally brought about by trouble occurring in some district or another.

Discuss the Barge Captains.

"I am opposed to union men addressing my men because it will stimulate trouble. If they are satisfied we do not want to have trouble stimulated. I do do not know if industrial discontent is increasing or not. It is largely a question of supply and demand."

The question was brought up of the Barge Captains, who live on their barges and travel about the harbor. Commissioner Walsh wanted to know about the educational facilities of their children, but the witness could only say the barge system had been in force for a number of years and he had never paid much attention to it.

In the last few years, he said, there had been two occasions in which there had been some trouble with these Captains, but in each case it was stirred up by outside agitators. Mr. Berwind denied that there had been any foundation discovered, after rigid investigation, of the charge that some of his men had had money held back from their pay, and, in reply to Mrs. Harriman, he said he was sure that a horrible moral condition did not exist on these boats.

Asked for his views as to trade unionism, Mr. Berwind first explained that at the mines he was dealing with an ignorant class of foreign labor, whose grievances it was often hard to understand, and went on:

"I would not have organized labor blotted out, however, unless there were laws so rigid that it would be impossible for employers to break them. There is no doubt that employers will take advantage of labor, and the unions cannot correct this. I would make it a criminal offense for an employer not to treat his men right. I would like to see laws that would protect the employes from the unfair employer and the employer from unfair employes."

Mr. Perkins will resume his testimony today, and Samuel Gompers, G. P. Neill, and Henry Ford will also be examined.

GOMPERS HITS ROCKEFELLER.

Declares Colorado Press Was Subsidized in Coal Strike.

Samuel Gompers yesterday issued in Washington a statement which was circulated among labor leaders here, criticising the Rockefeller Foundation.

"A free press," he said, "is the great safeguard of justice. We condemn the censorship of the press except for national safety, and we watch jealously and with suspicion even that exception. This is always temporary, and the freedom of the press is established when the danger is past. But firmer and deeper grows the conviction that safety also harbors danger, that censorship over public information is exercised by private individuals as well as by the Government. The testimony before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations shows how the coal operators, under the leadership of John D. Rockefeller, corrupted the very springs of public opinion and disseminated misinformation with regard to the striking miners in Colorado.

"The storm of public condemnation forced the Rockefellers to take the defensive, so they soon issued a statement of the funds of the Rockefeller Foundation. This foundation has not escaped the fire of general condemnation.

"Why should one of the most powerful research institutions in the world be financed by private moneys and managed by a private board and its financial interests identified with those of ruthless exploiting corporations? Can the spirit of research under the dominion of the Standard Oil billions be that of search for the truth regardless of all else?

"When Rockefeller first established his foundation I issued a protest against [illegible] Providence to provide for [illegible] and future generations. Organized [illegible] protested against the granting of a Federal charter to increase and perpetuate Mr. Rockefeller's power over the educational forces and thought of the nation and the world. However, the foundation was established and the insidious influence and corruption which organized labor had feared was developed. Last Summer it was revealed that over 600 employes of the Federal Government were on the foundation's payrolls. Because of the way they were made the Rockefeller millions carry suspicion for whatever purpose used.

"Publicity as to all relations is necessary for public opinion. The bulletins intended to discredit the miners have brought discredit on those who monoged the fight against the operators."

RELIEF FOR 573 WIDOWS.

President Bliss's Association Gave $8,761.26 in December.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor announced yesterday that it now has in its care 573 dependent widows' families with 2,291 children, and that last month it spent for the relief of this group $8,761.26, or one-third of its total relief expenditures for that month.

In discussing the relief policy of the association toward needy widows' families, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., President of the association, said:

"Our association in its relief work has during the last two years given particular attention to this class of families and is committed to the principle of adequate relief for widows with dependent children, popularly known as widows' pensions. It believes the standards and methods of giving this relief are most important, and it is devoting its best energies to perfecting its methods and standards. It is not opposed to this relief being given by the City of New York, provided it be adequate and administered efficiently and impartially."

REWARD OUT FOR LYNCHERS

Georgia Governor and Press Stirred by Killing of Negro Family.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Jan. 21.—Declaring that the recent lynching at Monticello of the Barber family of negroes, father, son, and two daughters, was "a malignant crime and an attack on civilization," Gov. John M. Slaton tonight offered a reward of $500 each for the arrest and conviction of the first five members of the mob.

Judge J. B. Park and Solicitor Pottle, in whose district the lynching occurred, told the Governor they did not believe the reward would accomplish anything, but promised to urge the Grand Jury to indict the guilty persons. The Solicitor promised relentless prosecution if indictments were returned.

The lynching has aroused the State, and the newspapers are urging a crusade against the mob spirit. The Atlanta Journal this afternoon, in an editorial article headed, "Punish the Mob," says:

"Savage lawlessness seldom grows so monstrous as it did in this mob. Its act was murder, cold-blooded and cowardly, and so should be dealt with to the extent of the State's resources."

The Atlanta Georgian says:

"The Monticello affair tends to disgrace Georgia and to upset the proper and just relation of the whites toward blacks. We do not believe the perpetrators of this outrageous affair will be permitted to go unpunished."

CITY BREVITIES.

The Wholesale Grocers' State Association yesterday elected T. R. Ward, Jr., of Albany, President; Howard Sills, Treasurer, and Nelson Gray, Secretary.

Mrs. Elcktra Zaianon, a professor in the Araskion University, Athens, arrived yesterday on the Patris to take charge of the Greek-American School at 809 Eagle Avenue, the Bronx.

George Creel, Prof. Charles Beard, and others will speak at the first meeting of the Congressional Union at 13 East Forty-first Street this afternoon.

Jung Hing of 4 Doyer Street, saved from the death chair by the Appellate Court, after killing Yee Toy, pleaded guilty to manslaughter yesterday, and will be sentenced next week.

John P. Reilly of 102 East Ninetieth Street, a switchman, was struck by an elevated train at Ninety-eighth Street and Third Avenue yesterday. He died at Reception Hospital.

The question of armament will be discussed by the Twilight Club at Hotel McAlpin on Monday evening by Henry Reuterdahl, Mornay Williams, W. Morgan Shuster, Hudson Maxim, Ray Stannard Baker, and the Rev. John Haynes Holmes.

A short circuit on the Ninth Avenue elevated structure at 159th Street caused a fire yesterday which did $300 damage. Traffic was resumed after a short delay.

Paul Quandt, 679 East 132d Street, and Elisha Gee, 1,072 Kelly Street, the Bronx, mineral water manufacturers, were extricated from their overturned automobile at Intervale Avenue and 169th Street, the Bronx, and locked up yesterday afternoon on a charge of being intoxicated.

[illegible] 5 DEAD IN DUGOUT.

Colorado Homesteadier, Poverty Stricken, Poisons Self and Family.

Special to The New York Times.

LIMON, Col., Jan. 21.—Fearing death by starvation, Frank Lalone, a French homesteader administered poison to his entire family, consisting of his wife and five children, and to himself. Lalone and four of the children, two boys and two girls, are dead. His wife is dying and a fifth child is ill, but will recover. Coroner Kenaga, who was summoned yesterday by neighbors, believes that the man's mind was unbalanced by poverty. He came here from Iowa three years ago.

The tragedy was discovered by neighbors. Lalone was still living, but unconscious. Coroner Kenaga made a fifty-mile trip in the night to reach the homestead. A few hours after he left Lalone died. The family lived in a dug-out, the roof of which is only two feet above the level of the earth.

Duck Hunter's Slayers Bailed.

WELLAND, Ontario, Jan. 21.—Corp. Archie Kaye and Privates Kinsman and MacIntosh of the Forty-fourth Canadian Infantry, charged with manslaughter in shooting Walter Smith, the American duck hunter, at Fort Erie Dec. 28, were released from Welland jail today on $60,000 bail, provided by eight Welland merchants. They at once joined their company at Bridgeburg.

MUST KEEP HOGAN NAME.

Boston Judge Rejects Plea of the Would-Be Homans.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The case of Hogan-Homans in the Probate Court was settled today by Judge George, who refused to permit Mr. and Mrs. Edward Joseph Hogan of Westland Avenue and their son and daughter to change their name to Homan. Ordinarily the process of legally changing one's name is not a difficult matter, but the Hogans wished at first to change their name to Homans, whereat Attorney Homans, a leading lawyer here, appeared in opposition.

Then a New England society for the protection of old family names and a genealogical society entered objections. This was followed by the intervention of an attorney of the name of Shanley, who objected on the ground that certain language in the original petition reflected upon the Irish race and upon Roman Catholics.

The Hogans asserted that the change was necessary for their welfare and happiness, as they were not Catholics and not Irish, and because, they said, the name interfered with their progress in life, barring them from many social advantages.

Boston & Maine Indictment.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 21.—Among the indictments returned by the Superior Court Grand Jury today is one against the Boston & Maine Railroad charging, on three counts, that it employed men for more than nine hours in ten hours' time.

FIND SEA SLAYER GUILTY.

Three Years' Imprisonment for Architect Who Killed Fellow-Voyager.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 21.—George B. Perkins, a Boston architect, was found guilty of manslaughter by a jury in the Federal Court here today for killing F. W. B. Hinman of Jacksonville, Fla., on the steamship Mohawk last November. Judge Smith sentenced him to three years in the Atlanta Prison, the maximum penalty.

Mr. Hinman was business manager of the Jacksonville Times-Union. The killing occurred while the Mohawk, on which both were passengers, was bound south from New York.

Counsel for Perkins announced they would appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals. Temporary mental derangement caused by overdoses of headache medicine was Perkins's defense. He testified that he was delirious and had no recollection of the shooting.

GOT FEES FOR FAKE JOBS.

Jacob Klink, a baker of 1483 Third Avenue, near Eighty-third Street, and his 17-year-old daughter, Caroline, were arrested last night by Inspector Charles J. Cobb of the United States Customs Service and Detective McGee of the Fourth Branch on the charge of obtaining money by representing to persons that they could obtain Government jobs for them.

the man and his daughterRd nst mhth

There are sixteen complainants against the man and his daughter. It is charged that the fees they obtained amounted to $2,000, and that the money was collected from their friends at the rate of $50 for the promise of a job worth $30 a week, and $100 for the promise of a job which paid $50 a week.

R. H. Macy & Co.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

STORE OPENS 9:00 A.M.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

STORE CLOSES 6:00 P.M.

Clearance of Men's & Young Men's Suits and Overcoats

Garments Originally $18.50 & $19.75

NOW $13.75

Garments Originally $24.75 & $29.75

NOW $17.75

Overcoats, in London box, button-through models, Raglan and Kimono sleeve effects and single breasted Chesterfields, in the most popular fabrics and colors.

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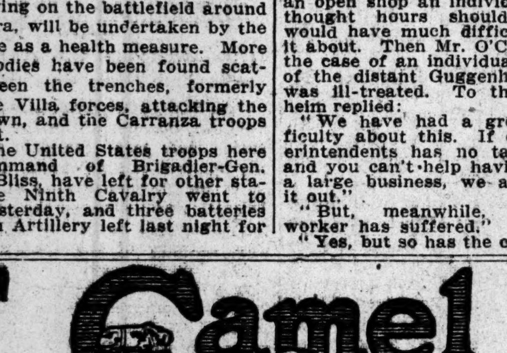

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1915.

THE CASE OF THE DACIA.

The Government at Washington does well to observe great caution in its procedures relating to the former German steamship Dacia, now ready to sail under the American flag from a Texas port bound for Rotterdam with a cargo of cotton intended for Germany The Federal War Risk Insurance Bureau will insure the cargo, since there can be no doubt that it is the property of an American citizen. It declines the risk on the ship, and that is a very convenient way of intimating that there is doubt as to the good faith of the transfer of the Dacia from German to American ownership.

There is good reason for doubt and for great wariness of mind in the matter of the Dacia. The transaction is suspicious on its face. The vendor of the cotton may have been innocent of all guile when he said that he thought that the transfer of the Dacia to the American flag "would insure a safe "vessel in which to carry his cargo to "Europe," although any admiralty lawyer could have told him that a Hamburg-American liner, in an American port, sold during the war to an American who promptly ran up the American flag was not exactly a "safe" vessel. But it must be presumed that any American buyer of the Dacia would understand that in the present state of the law relating to the rights of neutrals at sea there was a very great probability that the ship's first voyage would end in a prize court.

An inquiry is in progress as to the good faith of the transfer. Papers will be produced and oaths taken. But the evidence must be very conclusive indeed if it is to remove all suspicion. The Virginius, flying an American flag and registered in the Custom House at New York as the property of an American citizen, was captured in October, 1873, by a Spanish man of war, taken to the port of Santiago de Cuba, and, after trial on a charge of piracy, fifty-three of her officers and crew of Americans, British, and Cubans were condemned to death and shot. Of course we demanded reparation, apology, and a salute to our flag, but it was proved that the Virginius was the property of Cuban filibusters resident in New York, and the American citizen who took oath that no foreigner was directly or indirectly interested in the ship or in its profits swore falsely. That incident shows the need of exceedingly strict scrutiny of all the circumstances attending the transfer of the Dacia.

It can hardly be denied that the presumption is against good faith. As a German ship the Dacia was useless until the end of the war. The temptation to evade the consequences of German ownership would be very great. Is there equally great probability that any American with his eyes open would be found willing to purchase the Dacia from her German owners, pay for her, and send her forth upon the seas, where the warships of Germany's enemy were on the watch to seize just that sort of prey?

There is still other ground of suspicion. There has been a prodigious pother about the Dacia. If her owner had employed the most resourceful press agent in the country he could not more effectively have advertised to the British warships off Havana her character and her intended sailing than has been done by the diplomatic correspondence and the press publications respecting the venture. We have made our friendly representations to Great Britain concerning the seizure of American cargoes and Great Britain has replied in the same friendly spirit. There are persons in this country who would rejoice immeasurably if the friendly temper of this intercourse could be changed to one of anger and bitterness. If England could be baited into acts which we should resent as we resented the seizure of the false Virginius these persons would feel that the authors of the plot deserved a high Prussian order. Behind the Dacia transaction there may be no such evil purpose, but the many strange circumstances of the case beget the suspicion that something more than the intention to engage in an ordinary commercial venture lies behind it. There is need of unusual caution and wariness on the part of the Government and good cause for skepticism as to the real motive for increasing the facilities of the cotton trade between Texas and Germany.

CERVANTES AND MR. PAYNE.

With the discussion as to whether or not a politician may also be a Christian we have nothing to do. Like Mr. CHOATE, we cannot see "why not," but the politicians must be left to decide the matter for themselves. Some politicians have undoubtedly tried to be good Christians, and some good Christians have tried to be politicians. But we regret that in his contribution to the discussion of this subject so eminent an authority on both its branches as the Hon. SERENO E. PAYNE of this State should have betrayed either a defective memory or deficient literary knowledge. The phrase "Honesty is the best policy" is often wrongly attributed to BEN FRANKLIN by persons who fancy that he and SOLOMON wrote all the known proverbs. But Mr. PAYNE permits himself to say "no "higher motive than the famous words "of DANIEL WEBSTER, 'Honesty is the "best policy,' would apply to politics "as well as to any other vocation in "life."

Not WEBSTER, Mr. PAYNE, but CERVANTES: turn to your "Don Quixote" and read again Chapter 33, (O invaluable Bartlett!) and "when found make a note of." There are a whole lot of famous sayings in that book, and "Honesty is the best policy" is one of them. Doubtless WEBSTER quoted it, just as Mr. PAYNE has quoted it. But let us not refuse credit to CERVANTES, for he was one of the few who bore a message of good cheer for the whole world which can never be forgotten.

THE SKYSCRAPER PROBLEM.

The Mayor was surprised that so few appeared to oppose the ordinance for the restriction of the excessive height of buildings, and the President of the Tax Board said that few such buildings below Chambers Street paid 3 per cent. upon the investment. The latter fact explains the former. Together they make a case for the better distribution of realty values among owners at large. A skyscraper which returns only 3 per cent. is a bad thing for the neighborhood, and the owner cannot highly value the right which he has misused. Such buildings offer accommodations in excess of the demand. The loft buildings which were erected on Fifth Avenue for the sake of the address damaged that entire thoroughfare. Street frontage was what was wanted, for the sake of the name. But when the lofty buildings supplied too much floor area, it was put to inferior use because it was in existence, and mortgage interest had to be raised somehow. Thus a residential district was turned first into a high-class retail district, and then into a semi-manufacturing locality, without the value which comes from distinction. The city lost tax values, the owners are incumbered with unsuitable improvements, the mortgages lost much of their security, and nobody was benefited. Nobody could wish for a repetition of that unfortunate experience. The ordinance is for the general good, and to the harm of nobody in intention, or so far as appears in effect.

There are in the city 515,849 separately assessed parcels of real estate, and 1,156 buildings of ten stories and upward. Because of the example of these 1,156 buildings the threat of depreciation through badly located skyscrapers is allowed to extend over the entire half million parcels of tax property. In the entire city there are only 117 buildings over sixteen stories high. The owners of the adjoining buildings would make the matter worse by rivaling their neighbors in height, and they have seen some of their values absorbed without advantage to those who have sought profit by taking light and air without pay.

Why should not a special tax be put upon erections in excess of say ten or twelve stories? It has been seen that the argument to the contrary is not based upon the advantage of the owners of such property, for as a rule their experience has been unfortunate. The argument in the affirmative is based upon the interests of other private owners, and of the city. The limitation of height tends to better distribution of values through larger areas, and thus affords security of value both to the taxpayer and the tax collector. The existence of skyscrapers burdens the city by the creation of problems of street traffic, sewerage and water supply and fire protection. Those who create such problems for the city might well be discouraged by some special tax. The fact is that the skyscrapers were the creation of conditions which will be ended by the near operation of the dual Subway. When the elevated railroads could hardly carry the people, and nobody wanted to live or do business off Manhattan Island, there was a reason for the erection of buildings along that route, through the districts which it served. When the Subway was built there was some reason for repeating that error. The dual Subway will render travel through the city so easy and general that there can be no excuse for confining construction of large buildings to those lines. The erection of skyscraper tenements in Kings, Queens, and the Bronx will prove a blunder for both the city and for their owners. Or if the owners should make successful [illegible] pay for it, and recoup the city at least for the values which they absorb.

THE GOVERNOR'S CABINET.

If a deliberate attempt had been made to create an argument for the short ballot, its press agent could have thought of nothing more convincing than the trouble Gov. WHITMAN is having with the members of what by courtesy is called his "Cabinet." The Controller wars against his tax programme. The State Engineer threatens to resign because, it is said, the Governor and the other State officials disagreed with him about his policy in the raising of money to complete the engineering features of the Barge Canal.

If members of the President's Cabinet saw fit to disagree with him on matters of high importance to the nation, they would have to yield or leave the Cabinet. He is the responsible man elected by the people to carry out the policies they wish to see enacted. The heads of his departments are his subordinates and responsible to him, and properly so. In what respect does the Governor's position differ from his? Why should the Governor find himself confronted by a Cabinet each member of which regards himself as having a special mandate from the people of equal authority with the Governor's? Why should his administration be endangered and perhaps ruined by the antagonism of men who, according to any reasonable theory of government, should be his subordinates?

The Constitutional Convention should put an end to this antiquated anomaly. It should make the Governor's Cabinet really his Cabinet. It should write the short ballot into the Constitution.

LYNCHING.

At some future time not very far distant several Southern States and perhaps one or two Northern ones will have to take counsel seriously with themselves about a growing menace to government and a grown disgrace to American civilization. Lynching is not a sectional matter; the bad passions that give it birth are chiefly those of rural communities or of small towns. Probably the most ghastly instance of it in many years, however, came in a city and in a Northern State, when the capital of Illinois was degraded by a massacre. But in cities such crimes are exceptional. Mainly they are born of that feeling of insecurity which is found in badly policed and sparsely settled localities. Where men's lives and women's honor are dependent almost entirely on the vigilance and courage of each householder, the moment a criminal element appears and begins to make life and honor insecure the veneer of civilization falls off and men become primeval.

It so happens that this condition is more often found in the South than in the North, because of the legacy of African slavery. And for a long time there was a disposition in the North to sympathize with lynching cases. Men felt that the mental situation of individuals on lonely plantations, remote from help and eternally subject to a nameless danger, must be nearly intolerable, and that the sudden burst of passion when the blow fell from the unseen prowler had a basis in human nature and could not be too harshly dealt with.

Use has bred a habit. No longer are lynchings committed solely for "the usual crime." A case of disorderly conduct, a case of resisting an officer, now supply warrant enough for the organized murder of men and even women. The evil has grown. The time is near, if indeed it is not already at hand, when the fact that a man is "a bad nigger" will be enough to warrant his assassination by a mob.

Lynchings are committed mostly by cowards, and quite largely by the riff-raff of the neighborhood, inspired by rum. But in most cases there are a few mob leaders who are men of reputation in the community, and whose activity is the excuse of the whisky-soaked riff-raff who follow them. If an attempt is made to punish them, their standing in the vicinage, their swagger and pose, and the sympathy of their neighbors make their escape a foregone conclusion. Not until these men, the real criminals, are sternly dealt with in some outstanding trial will the reproach that hangs over the South be removed. If some Southern Governor, if some Southern Judge, would show just once real intrepidity and fearlessness of consequences in dealing with what has become a dastardly and common crime, lynching would become as unfashionable as any other felony in that particular State. Let us hope that we may see that day come.

THE APPEAL OF THE SCULPTORS.

The National Sculpture Society of the United States has addressed to the belligerent nations of Europe an earnest appeal for the preservation of works of art. The membership of this society includes men of various nationalities. There are many members of German blood, some of German birth. Their appeal is not prejudiced by their personal sympathies; they speak for the sake of art. Noble monuments of the ages have been sacrificed in the first five months of the war. "Shrines that were living messages of art," says the petition, "are now nothing but mournful memoirs of archaeology." That such works may be hereafter spared, that all treasures of art may be saved from destruction—pictures and sculptures, churches, libraries, civic buildings which if destroyed cannot be reconstructed—is the prayer of this band of artists.

The appeal is made directly to the rulers of the warring nations and the leaders of their armies, but it is designed to stir the minds of people everywhere, to create a strong public sentiment against the ruthless destruction of art, the influence of which must be felt by all the belligerents. The appeal is worded modestly, its tone is hopeful. It scarcely needs commendation. Obviously the opinions of America are respected in the warring countries of Europe. Our good opinion is eagerly sought. The more general the approval of this appeal is throughout this country the more likely it is to be heeded.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Rejoicings Hard to Understand. A Berlin dispatch quotes one of that city's newspapers as giving the—or at any rate a—German explanation of the joy felt there as a result of what the airships did in Norfolk. This achievement proved, it seems, that England is no longer an isolated country, secured from attack by the surrounding seas and her fleets.

The claim is correct, in a way, but the importance of its accuracy quite obviously depends on what can be accomplished by an attack of this particular sort. The effects in England, as at present observed, have been the killing and wounding of a few civilians, most of them women and children; the destruction of private property to the extent of several thousand dollars, and the inspiring of the whole English people with a firmer and more angry determination to wage implacable war against a foe that fights by dropping bombs out of the midnight sky on unfortified and unnotified towns and villages.

As a military measure, therefore, and as regards the British, the raid looks like something worse than a failure.

But it had other consequences elsewhere. In this country, for instance, where Germany has thought it worth while to conduct a vigorous, persistent, and expensive "propaganda" for the purpose of cultivating or manufacturing belief in her grievances, respect for her motives, and sympathy for her cause, the raid on Norfolk has had an effect that from the German point of view should be deeply deplored. For most of us view it exactly as do the English, and find it a commentary strange indeed on what we have been told about Germany by her Ambassador, by Dr. DERNBURG, and by the lesser exponents of her "Kultur."

These industrious orators and writers have good reason for discouragement at finding their labors thus frustrated—thus heavily counterbalanced. They must feel that their eloquence, their ingenuity, and their courage have been wasted, and that when a German bomb kills a nursemaid, or an old cobbler at his bench, American sentiment is more influenced than it has been by all the hard work they have done here.

Stability for the Aeroplane. Until this week's highly successful flight from the navy yard to Ossining and back by an aeroplane equipped with a Sperry "stabilizer," almost nothing had been heard, by the public at least, since the first accounts were published, many months ago, about the practical utilization of that ingenious and interesting device. The common impression has been that either the much-vaunted invention did not "work," or else that, as has so often happened, the inventor had been forced to seek abroad the appreciation and encouragement denied to him at home.

It seems, however, that the gyroscope does give to the aeroplane a considerable degree of the automatic or intrinsic stability which, less than any other vehicle used by man, it has hitherto possessed. It also seems that our Government authorities are awake to the possibilities of this discovery as a means of decreasing, for the only form of aerial navigation that has as yet earned serious consideration by demonstrated utility, the perils that have resulted in such an appalling list of fatalities.

In peace, it must with disappointment be confessed, the aeroplane, up to the present time, has not made for itself an unquestionable justification as serving the ends of either business or pleasure. So dangerous has its operation been that its appeal was only to the most daring and adventurous, and in this country even their interest in the wonderful machine has apparently been diminishing of late. But as an instrument of war the aeroplane has proved itself of such priceless value as to render the incidental risks negligible, from the military point of view, and, whether stabilized or not, the army not well supplied with this means of reconnoissance is for the future doomed to almost certain defeat.

If stability can be added, not only will the aeroplane become vastly more useful in war, but its employment in peace will be much more extended. Seemingly the gyroscope, properly installed, changes the aeroplane from a three-dimension machine to one of two dimensions, so far as its movements are concerned. The advance is enormous—almost equaling the original achievement of the WRIGHTS—for it means, if not safe flight, at least flight that is safe enough to be practically useful for many better purposes than that of facilitating wholesale slaughter.

Warfare as Seen by a Psychiatrist. Dr. ALLAN MCLANE HAMILTON, writing from London to The Medical Record, says that for weeks past the armies in France and Belgium have been fighting in conditions more trying than were those encountered by NAPOLEON's soldiers during the retreat from Moscow, hitherto regarded as the very limit of human endurance or beyond it. We have all known that the flooded trenches were terrible places in Winter weather, but few could have realized that the sufferings of the most famous of military disasters had been surpassed by a phase of the present war which, compared to some others, had been regarded as a sort of relief.

Dr. HAMILTON makes the still more surprising statement that "the retreat from Mons is now being understood and recognized, as it should be, as the most awful incident of warfare in any age." It was not a rout, he says, and the shattered forces were able to turn at last, but the carnage among the retreating soldiers had been continuous and frightful, and the survivors received mental shocks from which many of them have not yet recovered.

They are the victims of a new "psychosis," and many of them, while apparently [illegible] have lost completely the powers of hearing and speech. Neither inhibition seems to be the result of any physical lesion, but both apparently come from the deep depression—what Dr. HAMILTON, as a psychiatrist, calls the "mental insult"—of the long flight before the advancing Germans.

COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.

Indorsement of Idea for Their Abolition as Political Subdivisions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article entitled "The Abolition of County Governments" has doubtless been perused by many of your readers with great satisfaction. There is no doubt of the expediency of the plan you advocate of wiping out the county governments and in their stead organizing a few departments, six or eight at the most, to which all the needed functions which the county governments now have could be transferred.

I cannot imagine any objection whatsoever to the plan, and believe its adoption will be opposed only by reactionaries and officeholders. You should spare no effort in bringing your views before the public by stating them frequently in your editorial columns.

M. A. KURSHEEDT.

New York, Jan. 18, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am in entire agreement with your editorial article, "The Abolition of County Governments." It seems to me that, in addition to your suggestions, the Constitutional Convention should consider the advisability of changing or abolishing townships as political subdivisions. The village, town, and city subdivisions should be merged. The whole structure as to political subdivisions in this State should be changed to accord with the other progressive States in the Union. We are a century behind the times. I sincerely trust that you will press your suggestions.

New York, Jan. 18, 1915. REFORMER.

Independent Norway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You say about King Gustaf of Sweden:

> He vigorously opposed the granting of Norwegian independence in 1905, counseling his father, Oscar II., to force Norway to remain under the Swedish Crown.

Of course, Norway never owed her independence to Sweden. There never was a doubt about Norwegian independence in 1905. The controversy at the time grew out of the question of foreign consuls.

Norway recently celebrated her hundredth year of independence, a fact that never was much noted, as it should be. The opening chapter of the Constitution of Norway of 1814, says:

> The Kingdom of Norway shall be a free and independent country, united with the Kingdom of Sweden under one King.

Norwegian independence was well earned by Norway in 1814, by defending it against Sweden, France and England, and let me add will be so again should occasion arrive so that it will be necessary.

OLAF ENGELSEN.
President of the Norwegian National League.
New York, Jan. 21, 1915.

Qualified Suffrage in Illinois.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent editorial article the statement is made that in Illinois the women vote for Congressmen.

In Illinois we have as much suffrage as the Legislature could give us. We have never had an amendment to the Constitution on that subject. We vote for Presidential and Vice Presidential Electors by virtue of the United States Constitution, which gives the Legislature the right to determine these matters. We vote for two State offices—Clerk of the Supreme Court and members of the Board of Equalization, because these offices are created by the Legislature and not by the Constitution. Also we vote for all county and taxing officers, and all municipal officers, including municipal Judges, and upon all questions submitted in any political division of the State. We do not vote for any office wherein the electorate is provided for in the Constitution, and which includes, of course, Senators, members of Congress, Governor, &c.

ANTOINETTE FUNK,
Vice Chairman National Congressional Committee.

Literature for Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank you for inserting my appeal for newspapers and magazines for use of soldiers in training and wounded soldiers. The effect has been most surprising, newspapers and magazines, more especially copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES, coming to me from all parts of the United States. The men are delighted with them. We all like a little sympathy from our neighbors in time of stress, and "Tommy Atkins" is essentially human. I have acknowledged parcels of literature sent to me in all cases where the address of the sender was given, and I now wish to thank those whose names and addresses did not accompany their bundles of magazines and other literature. I take this means of thanking them for their great kindness and to assure them of the gratitude of the men. I shall be glad to receive and distribute among Belgian refugees further contributions of old newspapers and periodicals that any one may wish to send me.

(Mrs. BENJAMIN S.) BRIDGET GUINNESS.
North Cross, Windsor Forest, Jan. 20, 1915.

Progressive Voting Sentiment.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the review of the 1914 elections and your editorial article thereon. While the Progressives lost more than two million votes, yet a glance at the table shows that in only ten States—Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia—did the Republican vote exceed that of the combined vote of the Democrats and Progressives.

The lesson that the election teaches is that if the Republican Convention of 1916 does not nominate a man acceptable to the Progressives and Progressive Republicans, Mr. Wilson, whose nomination is a foregone conclusion, will be re-elected.

If the Hilles-Barnes-Penrose-McKinley combination rides roughshod over the 1916 convention, as it did the 1912 convention, I predict that the Progressive vote of 1916 will be very, very much larger than that of 1914.

W. H. JONES.
New York, Jan. 21, 1915.

A Jerome Avenue Shelter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the item you so kindly inserted in your columns some six weeks ago relating to placing a shelter at Jerome Avenue and Gun Hill Road, may I thank you in behalf of all the visitors of the Montefiore Home for giving this matter your kind attention?

I also wish to thank the car company, through you, for their prompt response by placing at this location a shelter house which surely will relieve the many people from waiting in the open for cars. They all surely do appreciate the company's efforts to please its passengers.

Realizing the fact that THE NEW YORK TIMES materially helped in having this done, the many visitors and myself join in thanking you for your worthy support.

Mrs. L. WEIT.
New York, Jan. 18, 1915.

United Europe Too Strong for Us.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noted in your Sunday issue the contribution of G. Lowes Dickinson urging a United States of Europe. I sincerely hope that you will make some adverse editorial comment upon his suggestions. I fear, however, that his views have your approval.

I was talking the other day with a Hungarian reservist and he agreed fully with me that America did not want a United States of Europe with which the United States of America might quite conceivably at some time go to war, perhaps unsuccessfully. What we want is a United States of the World.

ANGLO-AMERICAN.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1915.

ALIEN RESTRICTION

Law Favored by More Interests Than Those of Labor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article on the Immigration bill in the issue of Jan. 19 appears to me to overlook some of the facts. In the first place you seem to consider manual labor, the digging of subways and the like, as of more importance than the question what kind of people we shall have here during the next century and afterward. The immigration of the last century was of races that had made good in the world's history; much of the immigration now coming and which will come is from races which have had all the time the others have had and have not made good. They may do so in time, but why run the risk until they have?

You also speak of the American Federation of Labor, the "labor trust" as you call it, as if it had invented the reading test and were the only organization of importance in favor of it. As a matter of fact, although the American Federation of Labor has always favored restriction, it is only in recent years that they have been very active for the reading test. And they are not the only important bodies of people favoring it. You say there is no farmers' trust; yet the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union, numbering 3,000,000 members, and the Farmers National Congress and the Cotton Growers Association have been and are strongly demanding this legislation.

Members of Congress are not prone to vote year after year for something for which there is no strong popular demand. But in the last nineteen years there have been twenty-three votes in one house or the other in favor of the reading test. Of the nine record votes in the House, the average was 184 to 67; and of the seven record votes in the Senate, the average was 51 to 16. When Mr. Taft vetoed a similar bill, in only nine States were a majority of the delegations in the House in favor of sustaining the veto; and twenty-one States voted solidly against the veto. The Legislatures of twelve States have also asked for this legislation.

It is not true that only the laboring men ask for this bill. Forty boards of charities in our large cities have demanded it. So have 33 college Presidents, and 93 college professors, as well as 50 heads of public institutions such as hospitals, prisons, insane asylums and the like. So also did 77 per cent. of persons whose names appear in Who's Who in America, as representative a body of intelligent citizens as one could find.

There is no reason why the laboring men should control the policy of the country; but there is also no reason why the railroads, the steamships, and the capitalists who make money out of cheap labor should control it either, or the various societies of our foreign-born citizens. Yet these are the people who invariably turn up at hearings on this subject. The ordinary citizen is not organized, as these groups are, to make his wishes known. But the facts I have cited above make it clear how he feels.

As you have had frequent editorial articles against the bill, and this is the first time I have asked for space to reply, I hope you will give this letter a place in your columns.

PRESCOTT F. HALL.
Secretary Executive Committee Immigration Restriction League.
Boston, Jan. 20, 1915.

$2,500,000 FOR FREE BOOKS

Estimate of Cost to State to Equip the Public Schools.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—After an investigation covering all the public schools of the State, Commissioner John H. Delaney of the Department of Efficiency and Economy sent to the Legislature today an estimate of the cost of supplying free text books to the pupils. The total cost to the State, according to the report, would be: For elementary schools, $1,785,904.82; for secondary schools, $749,057.36; total, $2,504,962.18.

The cost of annual renewal, based upon the estimated school registration of 1914-15, including only the books to be used in the prescribed course of instruction, would be $985,581.85, including $750,780.04 for elementary schools and $234,801.81 for secondary schools. The average cost for each pupil would be $1.23 in elementary schools and $4.84 in secondary schools. The total estimated school registration affected by the text-book question for the current school year is 1,594,610.

One striking result of the investigation was the demonstration of the lack of uniformity in the text books in use in teaching the same subjects. In the rural schools it was learned that adjacent school districts used entirely different books, and sometimes different books on the same subjects were used by the pupils in the same class. In New York City, with its centralized school system, it was found that uniformity did not prevail. The list of books authorized to be used by the various grades in New York City includes 4,081 titles.

Commissioner Delaney makes no recommendation to the Legislature regarding the advisability of supplying free text books. It is not likely that with the State finances in their present condition anything will be done by the Legislature this year.

Three Doctors Qualify for $5,000 Job

Three physicians out of forty who took the recent civil service examination for the $5,000 position of Director of Public Health Education have been placed on the eligible list, and President Henry Moskowitz of the Municipal Commission said yesterday that an appointment would be made within a few days by Health Commissioner Goldwater. They are: Dr. Ira S. Wile, of 230 West Ninety-seventh Street; Dr. Winthrop Talbot, of Thirty-first Street, Flushing, and Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, of 251 Fort Washington Avenue.

Labor Scarce in England?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see by the newspapers that labor is so scarce in England that ships can not be unloaded, and admitting its truth, why don't we send over some of the thousands of our unemployed to lend a hand? We have men and no jobs and they have jobs and no men—why not balance accounts by the most direct method? Our men sent over would be free from military service and there would be no violation of neutrality, seeing that the acton would be purely humanitarian.

New York, Jan. 21, 1915. W. J. L.

NUITS BLANCHES.

The diminishing of lights in Paris houses as a precaution against a raid by the enemy's aeroplanes, is the new rule.—Cable Dispatch.

The gaslights cast a saffron glow,
The ghostly tapers sputter low,
The lampwicks smolder, dimly red.
(Beware the gray shapes overhead!)
Lock tight the windows, bar the door!
Have done with laughter, sing no more,
For fear lays hand upon the throat.
(Beneath the stars the airmen float.)
Hush, hush, my babe, lest fiends that fly
Shall come to still your hunger cry.
Let grief not speak its tale aloud!
(Black death is racing with a cloud.)
Through heav'n's eternal window panes
Far, far above the swift air lanes,
God's starlight shines forever more.
(How restless glide the ships of war!)

H. S. HASKINS.

VOTE FRAUD INQUIRY WIDER.

Special Federal Grand Jury in Cannon's District Proposed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—United States District Attorney Karch plans to go into the Federal court at Danville next week and ask for a special Grand Jury to investigate frauds in the election last November, when Joseph G. Cannon defeated Frank T. O'Hair for Congress.

Westville, Ill., is the latest town to come under the scrutiny of the Government investigators. About 3,000 votes usually are cast there. It is reported that the purchasable voters were lined up last election day awaiting the arrival of the corruption fund, but it was late in arriving and the number of votes cast fell to a few hundred. As it was, it is declared, more than 100 votes were purchased in that town. Advances have been made by some of the Westville voters to the Prosecutor with a view of testifying before the Grand Jury and thus obtaining immunity.

Mr. Karch is planning his campaign along the lines of that which resulted so successfully in Terre Haute, Ind., and is receiving assistance from the Federal authorities in Indianapolis. Four affidavits revealing the system of vote fraud in the Eighteenth Illinois Congressional District, which were taken by District Attorney Frank C. Dailey of Indianapolis from certain of the eighty-one men who pleaded guilty to Terre Haute corruption, have been received at Danville. One, it is declared, was made by "Kid" Kizer, a Terre Haute saloonkeeper. Kizer formerly lived in Paris, Ill., and his saloon in Terre Haute was used, it is asserted, as the Indiana rendezvous for thirty-one "floaters," alleged to have crossed the State line from Paris and voted several times in the Indiana city.

The affidavits, it is reported, pertain to the influences of the brewery interests in the Eighteenth Illinois District.

WE ARE LEARNING, SAYS TAFT

Tells Indiana Students That Country Is Retracing Unwise Steps.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Jan. 21.—Declaring that the country was halting in business and progress and learning the unwise steps that had been taken and needed to be retraced, ex-President William H. Taft said here today that the people should go back to the line of justice, equity, and moderation. He was the guest of Indiana University and delivered the principal address at the Founders' Day exercises, which celebrated the ninety-fifth anniversary of the university.

"We need not go back to the conditions that led to the great reforms and we shall not do so," said Mr. Taft. "Corporations have been driven out of politics, and, while, of course, corruption is not ever absent, the danger of plutocracy has disappeared and the purification of politics has constituted a real reform for which all good citizens must be grateful.

"The hostility of Legislatures and Congress, consciously or unconsciously, has come to be directed against all successful investment of capital without discrimination. Nothing is so timid as capital and nothing is so easily able to take care of what it has. The inquisitorial and nagging character of the powers of commissions, created for the close supervision of corporate activities, have so frightened capital as to shrink investments and stop the normal expansion in the business of the country.

"The sad feature of such excess of remedy," continued Mr. Taft, "however well intended, is that the persons who suffer most are the least able to bear suffering—the wage earners, whose comfort and living are dependent upon constant employment."

$5,580 FOR CRAMP BRONZES.

Highest Price, $500, Paid for a Gold Pair in Collection.

Chinese and Japanese bronzes, ancient and modern, the collection of the late Charles H. Cramp of Philadelphia, were sold at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, bringing $5,580 for the lot of sixty-three. A pair of oviform gold bronze vases, bell metal inlaid with gold and bronze alloys, with a beautiful golden yellow patine, brought the highest price, going to Seaman, agent, for $500. There were borderings on the vasings showing feather scrolls and flowers, and the handles were in archaic dragon design.

The highest price for an individual piece was paid by C. H. Milliken, $235, for a large Japanese green bronze dragon vase, a young dragon in free relief, encircling the sides; rich dark green patine, and the mark: "Made by Mitsuhiro, of Dai Nippon." A 11¾ by 11 inch antique Chinese cloissonne brazier of the Ming period, the perforated cover surmounted by a Fu-lion, brought $235, and Bernet, agent, paid $300 for a Japanese bronze bird group, the birds perched on tall reeds.

Lewis L. Delafield paid $200 for an antique Chinese bronze sacrificial tripod, the upper part of the body showing tigers and the Chinese idiograph, signifying king of beasts, teakwood cover with old carved jade handle, Ming dynasty. Mr. Delafield paid $100 for a Japanese bronze temple koro. An antique Chinese cloisonne beaker went to Oshima, for $200; Bernet, agent, paid $195 for a Japanese bronze sparrow hawk, and Spencer R. Mulford, $180 for a Japanese bronze stork.

100,000,000 HERE SOON.

Census Officials, However, Disagree as to Just When This Will Occur.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—At 4 P. M., April 2, the population of the United States will have reached and passed the hundred-million mark, according to C. D. Sloane, geographer of the Census Bureau, who estimates the population at that hour will be 100,000,059. J. S. McCoy, actuary of the Treasury Department, however, calculates the population will be 100,016,000 on Feb. 1, and that the hundred-million mark will be reached on Jan. 27 or 28. The disagreements in the estimates arise from the different systems of computation employed by the two statisticians.

In the Census Bureau the direct increase as shown by the difference in population in 1900 and 1910 is taken. By that system the country would contain 100,399,318 persons on July 1, 1915, and more than 108,000,000 on July 1, 1920. The 1900 census showed the population to be 75,994,575, while the 19100 figures were 91,972,266. By the census estimates the population of all United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, would be 110,750,000 July 1, 1915.

Census Bureau officials said today that decreased immigration, due to the European war and restrictive legislation now proposed, would find their figures approximately accurate. They expect the great flood of immigration will not continue. Mr. McCoy, on the other hand, believes the conclusion of the European war will see a tide of immigration that will make his estimates conservative.

THINK BARTHOLDT ERRED.

Nothing Known at Foreign Office of New Amsterdam Hold-Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Inquiry with regard to the reported stopping of the Nieuw Amsterdam in sight of New York, which provoked Representative Bartholdt's impassioned speech of a few days ago, elicited the statement that the Foreign Office knew nothing about this alleged search of the vessel.

The only thing in connection with the Nieuw Amsterdam which could be recalled was that on a recent voyage she was not stopped, although the British Government had good reason to suppose both Germans and contraband were on board, out of respect to the American Minister to The Hague, Dr. van Dyck, who was a passenger.

LITERACY HEARING TO BE BATTLE ROYAL

Both Sides in Force Before the President Today—Three Hours for Arguments.

TAMMANY SENDS SPEAKERS

Resolution by Executive Committee Condemns Immigration Bill Test as Un-American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Final arrangements were made today for the public hearing President Wilson will give on the Immigration bill tomorrow in the East Room of the White House. Three hours will be divided equally between opponents and advocates.

The Italian League, the Twentieth Century Club, the Young Men's Hebrew Association, and the Hebrew League, all of Boston, will oppose the bill because of the literacy test. The American Federation of Labor and other organizations will argue for the bill. Certain organizations from Chicago, New York, and other cities will ask the President to veto it. Mr. Wilson already has indicated his opposition to the literacy test.

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, will have charge of the arguments for advocates of the bill and will deliver the closing argument for that side. Representatives Gallivan of Boston, Goldfogle of New York, and Sabath of Illinois will direct the opposition, which will be closed by Bourke Cockran of New York.

Those who have asked to be heard in favor of the bill include William A. Pike of Philadelphia, George Kirkpatrick of New Jersey, Secretary of the New Jersey Federation of Patriotic Fraternities; Allan D. Crone of Baltimore, George W. McFarland of Trenton, N. J., representing the Daughters of Liberty, and J. H. Patten, representing the Farmers' National Congress and the Farners' National Union.

A delegation of prominent members of Tammany Hall left for Washington last night to attend the hearing before President Wilson on the Immigration bill. The delegation will tell the President that Tammany Hall is vigorously opposed to the bill and will urge him to veto it. Robert F. Wagner is Chairman of the delegation, and the other members are James A. Foley, Aaron J. Levy, Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall; Morris Cukor, Alfred E. Smith, Salvatore A. Cotillo, Alfred J. Talley, Alexander I. Rorke, and Christopher D. Sullivan.

The delegation will present to the President a resolution passed yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, in part as follows:

> Resolved, That the Smith-Burnett bill is detrimental to the welfare of the United States in that it creates an aristocracy of mind and excludes men of sound body who are well disposed toward American institutions, and who are needed for the development of the nation, which is upon the brink of a great era of industrial prosperity; that it destroys the spirit of American equality, in that it guarantees special favors to a literary class; that the said bill inflicts a penalty upon aliens who may have desired to acquire literary attainments, but who were denied such opportunity by the Governments of their native land or by other circumstances over which they had no control; that the said bill is un-American in that it denies admission to aliens who seek release from religious persecution if they are unable to prove that they seek admission to this country solely upon that ground.
>
> Resolved, That this committee urgently recommends to the President that he veto the bill in the interest of American ideals and in the cause of justice to the worthy aliens who seek happiness in the United States.
>
> Resolved, That the Chairman of the Executive Committee be authorized to appoint a committee of ten with instructions to present this resolution to the President, and to present such additional views as it may deem wise and proper.

Robert F. Wagner, James A. Foley, and Morris Cukor will address the President on behalf of the delegation.

About seventy-five Jewish citizens of New York also left for Washington to be present at the hearing. In the committee was Jacob Magidoff, editor of The Jewish Morning Journal. A petition of protest soigned by New York Jews will be presented to the President.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 21.—The lower branch of the Legislature today passed a resolution asking President Wilson to veto the Immigration bill. The vote was 50 to 20.

FOR A NATIONAL MILITIA.

Members Would Be Paid and Do No Riot or Strike Duty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Representative Luther W. Mott of New York has introduced a bill to create a national militia under Federal control. To distinguish it from the State militia, he calls it the National Army. The members would receive a small pay and be exempt from riot and strike duty, unless there should be no force of the Regular Army available. It is believed these provisions will make the force popular, even with the labor unions. It is believed it would materially lessen the problem of coast defense.

This bill allows the National Army to be organized by the President, as he sees fit, without further Congressional action. He could form motorcycle, aviation and signal corps.

The number of men to be raised is not to exceed 600 for each Congressional District, which would give about 265,000. This has the double advantage of disseminating military knowledge throughout the nation, and distributing the money for the upkeep of this army over the entire country.

To prevent discrimination against the State militia, a provision is inserted that when any organization in that force reaches a standard of proficiency prescribed by the President, the members thereof shall receive National Army pay.

This bill also provides for an Ensign Corps, an extension of Gen. Leonard Wood's idea of Student Camps. This would give yearly 600 trained men available for officers of volunteers. It is also provided that the President may commission volunteer army officers in advance of any call for volunteers that might be made. These officers would be available for recruiting, organizing and training. In addition, the War Department may commission experts in railway transportation and purchasing of supplies so as to have experienced quartermasters available.

The bill was drawn by Capt. James Kelley Parsons, Third Infantry, U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Ontario, in Mr. Mott's home district.

PICKED FOR COLLECTORS.

O'Gorman Urges Greenburg for Lower Manhattan, Stump for Upper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Senator O'Gorman today recommended to Secretary McAdoo the appointment of Meyer Greenburg for Collector of Internal Revenue for Lower Manhattan and A. Welles Stump for Upper Manhattan. The incumbent in the lower district is Frederick A. Marshall, a dentist, well known as a Republican leader in New York. The collector in the upper district is Charles W. Anderson, a noted negro leader, who has held the position for years, having been appointed by President Roosevelt.

Each of the collectorships carries a salary of $4,500. Collector Anderson's term came to an end nearly two years ago and Mr. Marshall's not long thereafter. The fact that the two Republican collectors were being retained caused some grumbling among New York Democrats.

Mr. Greenburg is a lawyer who has practiced in New York since 1896, and who is closely associated with Jewish societies. He has been active in Democratic politics. Mr. Stump was born in West Virginia and has practiced law in New York since 1897. He also is well known in Democratic politics, and is prominent in social and political work of German societies.

HELEN R. MORGAN, DEBUTANTE, WEDS

The Bride of J. Holme Ballantine of Newark in Chantry of St. Thomas's Church.

THE WEDDING ATTENDANTS

Reception at Home of Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster Morgan—Bridal Pair to Go to California.

The wedding of John Holme Ballantine, a son of J. Herbert Ballantine of Newark, N. J., and Pasadena, Cal., and Miss Helen Ridgely Morgan, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lancaster Morgan of New York, took place in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's.

Miss Morgan, the first of the Winter's débutantes to wed, walked with her father. She wore a point lace gown of her mother's, with a satin court train and a full tulle veil held with orange blossoms. There was a circlet of diamonds on the corsage, and she carried lilies of the valley and white orchids. Miss Constance Peabody was the maid of honor and only attendant, and, like the bride, one of the season's buds, wore a pink taffeta frock with an overdress of pink net trimmed with brown fur, and silver lace on the corsage. The long sleeves were of pink tulle, and a pink tulle cape fell from the back of the neck. Her large silver lace hat was trimmed with brown fur and tiny pink dahlias, and she carried a shower of Ophelia roses.

Mr. Ballantine's best man was his brother, Herbert W. Ballantine, and the ushers were Donaldson Clark, Frank W. Cady, Rolla Blanchard, Francis Hay, Osborn Nichols, and William H. Taylor of Pasadena.

A small reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, 180 West Fifty-ninth Street. The guests at the church included, besides the parents of the bride and bridegroom, Mr. and Mrs. James I. Morgan and Mrs. Alexander T. Goodwin, the grandparents of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. John Hill Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon B. Chittenden, the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Young, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Cass Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Hine, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ide, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cravath, Mrs. Richard Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler, Miss Louise Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen, Miss Roxana W. Bowen, Mrs. Albert Rathbone, Mrs. Charles Bradley, Miss Anne Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Frelinghuysen, Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine, Percy Ballantine, the Misses Kate Montgomery, Marie de Tours Boynton, and Caryl Hackstaff, Frederic R. Coudert, Jr., and Bache Brown.

It was not intended to have the wedding so soon, the engagement having been announced two weeks ago, but Mr. Ballantine was called on business to Pasadena. He and his bride are going directly to California, and after spending the Winter and Spring in Pasadena will return to live in New York.

GEN. F. A. SMITH TO WED.

Retired Veteran, 64, Is to Marry Mrs. Robert Hevenor.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Appleton Smith, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Robert Hevenor, a widow of this city, are to be married on Wednesday, Jan. 27, at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. De Wayne Hallett, 274 West Eighty-fourth Street.

Gen. Smith is 64 years old, and a widower. He knew Mrs. Hevenor when she was Miss Emma Mandeville of this city, before he was graduated from West Point. The news of their approaching marriage will come as a surprise to their many friends.

MARRIED AT THE ST. REGIS.

Miss Helen Radlich the Bride of Joshua L. Amberg.

The marriage of Joshua L. Amberg and Miss Helen Radlich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Radlich, of 251 West 81st Street, took place at 8:30 o'clock last night in the Louis XVI. Room at the St. Regis, the Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise officiating.

Miss Radlich wore a white satin gown trimmed with lace, a tulle veil, and carried lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor was her niece, Miss Mildred Bronner, who wore a white taffeta frock with a blue sash, and carried pink roses. Max L. Amberg was his brother's best man. There were no ushers.

A dinner for fifty guests in the banquet room followed the ceremony.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Dana of 383 Park Avenue are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son. Mrs. Dana was formerly Miss Agnes Ladson of Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen will give a dance at Sherry's this evening for her débutante daughter, Miss Roxana W. Bowen.

Mrs. Joseph H. Sears of 11 East Sixty-eighth Street will give a luncheon this afternoon for Miss Dorothy Wehrhane of Llewellyn Park, N. J.

Miss Antoinette Martin will entertain at auction bridge today at the Colony Club.

Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings will be the hostess tonight at a dinner and party to the play for her niece, Miss Esther Jennings Auchincloss.

The "Ball for Our Own Poor" will be given tonight at the Hotel Biltmore. Mayor Mitchel has accepted an invitation to attend. Several dancing specialties are to precede the ball. Among the boxholders are Mrs. Ira Barrows, Mrs. Thomas T. Gaunt, Mrs. J. Allen Townsend, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. George J. Gould, and Mrs. Howard Carroll.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic A. Gimbel have returned to New York after a six weeks' trip to California, and are at their home, 375 Park Avenue. Mrs. Gimbel was formerly Miss Lucile S. Guggenheim, and her marriage to Mr. Gimbel took place in December.

Son to Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Gaynor.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman J. Gaynor are being congratulated on the birth of a son at their home, 614A Third Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Gaynor is the youngest son of the late Mayor Gaynor. Mrs. Gaynor was formerly Miss Betsy Page, daughter of the Rev. Frank Page of Fairfax, Va., and niece of the United States Ambassador to Italy, Thomas Nelson Page. They were married on April 16, 1914.

A GRANDSON OF ROBERTS.

Child Born to Lady Edwina Lewin, General's Second Daughter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A son was born to Major and Lady Edwina Lewin on Monday. Lady Edwina is the second daughter of Lord Roberts. She is heir presumptive to her elder sister, Countess Roberts, to whom the title passed by special remainder on the death of Lord Roberts in France in November.

Her son, failing heirs male to the present Countess Roberts, will be next in succession.

HER BROTHER OFFICIATES.

Miss Masterton Weds G. W. Miller —Buenos Aires Their Home.

The marriage of George Warren Miller, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Miller of Maplehurst, Hartsdale, and New York, and Miss Dorothy Masterton, a daughter of Mrs. Katherine Seymour Masterton, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Incarnation. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Robert C. Masterton of Ridgefield, a brother of the bride.

The bridal procession was led by the ushers, who were John W. Stoddard of Boston, Edward S. Moore, Harry Van Cortlandt Fish, and J. Bassett Winmill of New York, followed by Mrs. Arthur N. Dusenbury, the matron of honor and sister of the bride, who wore a draped robe of robins' egg blue satin over a petticoat of white lace, the upper part of the corsage and the transparent sleeves being white lace and tulle, with bands and ends of brown velvet on the corsage. Her silver lace hat had a blue crown, and was banded with brown, and her flowers were an arm bouquet of pale pink roses and purple pansies.

The bride walked with her brother-in-law, Arthur N. Dusenbury, who gave her in marriage. Her white chiffon satin gown was draped in double tunic effect over a white lace petticoat, and the low cut corsage was draped with satin and tulle, with ropes of pearls carried from the corsage to the shoulder, where it fell in loops over the arms. The sleeves were tight tulle affairs, and the long tulle veil fell from a small square of old point lace, arranged with a point over the forehead. Orange blossoms were caught in the lace and tulle of the gown. She carried white orchids and lilies of the valley. Little Arthur N. Dusenbury, Jr., in a white cloth sailor suit, was the train bearer.

The families and relatives went to the Buckingham after the wedding for the reception. Mr. Miller and his bride are booked to sail tomorrow for Buenos Aires, where Mr. Miller intends going into business.

The guests at the church included Mrs. Leroy Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold LeRoy and their children, Mrs. Lewis B. Atterbury, Miss Atterbury, Lawrence Atterbury, Andrew Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Edward LeRoy, and Archibald LeRoy.

QUEEN MARY SENDS THANKS

Writes Her Gratitude for Gift of Clothing to Belgians.

Mrs. A. B. Clements of 259 West Ninetieth Street has received a letter from Queen Mary of England in regard to a box of clothing which was sent recently for the Belgian refugees. The letter comes from Buckingham Palace and reads:

> Dear Madam: I have received the Queen's command to inform you that she has received a case containing clothing, together with a letter from Miss Mary Dale. Her Majesty very much appreciates the kindly thought which has prompted Miss Eltinge and you to send these comforts, and the Queen will be glad if you will be good enough to convey to Miss Dale and the Faculty and pupils of the Gardner School her gratefulness for their share in the gift, which her Majesty feels sure will prove most helpful.

The letter is signed by E. W. Wallington, the Queen's private secretary.

BALL AIDS UNEMPLOYED.

Prizes Given to the Best Amateur Dancers at Sherry's.

A ball was given last night at Sherry's for the benefit of the unemployed of this city. There was a large attendance, and the proceeds are to be devoted to the new workrooms to be opened by the Vacation Fund Committee, of which Miss Gertrude R. Smith is Chairman.

A programme of exhibition dancing preceded the ball, and there were prizes given to the best amateur dancers. Among those who appeared in the dances were Joan Sawyer, Wilma Wynn, and John Clay, Baroness von Rottenthal, Margaret Crawford, Irene Sanden, and Sedgewick Draper.

Lawrence Durant was Chairman of the Floor Committee, and Mrs. Artemus V. Plummer Chairman of the Ball Committee. Many dinners were given before the ball.

INDIANS TO BE HER GUESTS.

Mrs. Brooks to Entertain Tribe Members of Peace Conference.

Mrs. Algernon Arthur A. Brooks of the Wellington, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, is to entertain on Sunday evening at her home in connection with an Indian peace conference. Among her guests will be several Indians of the Sioux, Apache, and Mohawk tribes, with such names as Chief Sheet Lightning, Mr. and Mrs. Little Chief, and Miss Silver Cloud. The Indian guests will play and sing and make brief addresses.

Chief Sheet Lightning is 6 feet 6 inches tall, and, and he once rebuked Mrs. Brooks for allowing the women to be served first at one of her entertainments. He said: "You spoil our women by serving them first."

MISS FARGO ENGAGED.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Fargo to Wed Joseph B. Thomas.

The engagement of Miss Clara Fargo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Fargo of New York and Tuxedo Park, to Joseph B. Thomas, has been announced. The wedding is to take place on Feb. 15.

Miss Fargo is well known in society as an amateur dancer, having appeared frequently with her brother, James C. Fargo, 2d, at charitable entertainments. Mr. Thomas and his mother, Mrs. Joseph B. Thomas, reside at 135 East Nineteenth Street, where Mr. Thomas has entertained society frequently at costume and musical affairs. His brother Ralph H. Thomas, died recently, and owing to mourning, the wedding is to be quiet.

Conron-Butler Engagement.

Mrs. Joseph Conron, of 263 West 90th Street, announced yesterday at a luncheon which she gave the engagement of her daughter, Miss Dorothy Conron, to James Butler, Jr., a son of James Butler, the owner of the Butler grocery stores. Mr. Butler is a brother of Mrs. Philip D. MacGuire, wife of Dr. MacGuire, and of William and Pierce Butler. No date has been set for the wedding.

HERTZ IS TO LEAVE THE METROPOLITAN

Conductor, Now in His 13th Season, to be Succeeded Next Year by Arthur Bodansky.

KAHN EXPRESSES REGRET

His Fine Achievements in German Works—New Conductor Is a IVennese Now at Ducal Opera.

Alfred Hertz, who is now engaged on his thirteenth season as a conductor at the Metropolitan Opera House, will not return to the institution next year. The text of a letter which he sent Wednesday to Otto H. Kahn, Chairman of the Metropolitan Opera Directors, and of another which the latter wrote to him yesterday, were made public at the opera house yesterday. Although these letters are so recent, it is known that the matter has been under discussion for some time and that the opera authorities have withheld mention of it until a successor could be agreed upon. Mr. Kahn's letter gives the name of his successor as Arthur Bodansky, a Viennese conductor now connected with the Grand Ducal Opera at Mannheim, Baden.

In his letter of resignation Mr. Hertz says in part as follows:

> I have just started upon my forty-second year, a period of life when I have always thought a man ought, if his affairs permit, to pause for awhile in order to take stock of his past career and map out his future. I love my art, operatic conducting, but it is wearing and exhausting, and if it is confined, as mine has been at the Metropolitan, especially of late years, to comparatively few and necessarily often repeated operas there is the possibility that the imagination eventually might be blurred and the initiative retarded.
>
> It is, I understand, the practice of the leading American universities to allow their professors one year in every seven for study, contemplation and leisure away from the routine of their ordinary work—the so called sabbatical year. As my present contract with the Metropolitan Company expires at the end of the current season, I have decided, after twice seven years, to take a sabbatical year. I expect in the course of this period, besides having leisure for repose and study to have occasion to do both concert and operatic conducting, and this will give me opportunity for a more diversified exercise of my art than has been possible for a number of years past.
>
> I have not lightly reached this conclusion, nor am I insensible to the wonderful opportunities offered by the Metropolitan ensemble for the highest artistic achievements. I have been given repeated proofs of the confidence and regard of the Board of Directors, and of the General Manager, Mr. Gatti-Casazza. My relations with all of the artists are most cordial, many of them being my warm personal friends, and I have a feeling of deep attachment for the members of the splendid orchestra, and this feeling I believe is reciprocated, and, finally, I deeply appreciate the cordial co-operation of all my assistants and the entire staff of the house.
>
> In conclusion, may I express my satisfaction and gratification at having had the opportunity of helping the cause of American opera.

In his letter of reply, accepting the resignation, Mr. Kahn mentions his regret at losing the conductor's services, and continues:

> You are in your prime, physically and artistically; you have the confidence and regard of the Board of Directors and the General Manager, the good will of your colleagues, the cordial sympathy of the singers, orchestra and staff. The public of New York has given you many demonstrations of its appreciation and attachment. You have worthily maintained the great traditions of German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House; you have aided sincerely and enthusiastically in presenting the works of American composers. The performances under your leadership have ever been characterized by lofty striving and a high artistic spirit. The gratifying fact that throughout a time which has seen many changes German opera has retained its hold and is today as firmly grounded as ever in the affections of New York's opera going public is to no small degree due to you.

He concludes with the wish that Mr. Hertz will give the opera company an opportunity, through being guest of honor at a dinner or some suitable function at a date to be named by him, of giving expression to their regard for him.

The severance of Mr. Hertz's connection with the company is unexpected. During his term there he has been identified principally with the performance of German operas. Among his best-known achievements in this direction was the preparation of Wagner's "Parsifal," which he was in charge of when Director Conried produced it. Last year he directed the production of Richard Strauss's "Rosenkavalier." He also produced Parker's "Monna" and Converse's "The Pipe of Desire" among American operas.

His successor, Arthur Bodansky, was born in Vienna, and is 34 years old. He was a disciple of Mahler, and his first engagement was in Prague. In 1909 he went to the Grand Ducal Opera in Mannheim, and has been there ever since. In this opera house Loomis Taylor, the American stage director for German opera at the Metropolitan, worked with him. An acquaintance says this year he had offers to succeed the celebrated conductor, Ernst Schuch, at Dresden, and to conduct at Petrograd, and was actually engaged to direct German opera at the Grand Opera, Paris, before the war broke out.

Dance for Miss Anna Alexandre.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre gave a dance last night at her home, 16 East Fifty-third Street, for her debutante daughter, Miss Anna R. Alexandre. There were a number of dinners before the dance, including one by Mrs. N. Thayer Robb for her debutante daughter, Miss Janet Henderson Robb, and another by Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting for her debutante daughter, Miss Ruth Cutting, the hostesses taking their guests to Mrs. Alexandre's for dancing. There were about 125 guests and a buffet supper was served at 1 o'clock.

Newsboys' Home Club Benefit.

The tenth annual benefit for the Newsboys' Home Club will be held at the Century Opera House on Sunday night, Jan. 31. William Fox is in charge of the entertainment. Among those who have offered to appear are Nance O'Neill, Florence Tempest, Fannie Bryce, Ray Cox, and William Farnum. E. F. Albee, manager of the Keith theatres, and Marcus Loew will each provide several of their vaudeville stars, and Mr. Fox will present Wilton Lackaye in an act prepared especially for the benefit. The Newsboys' Home benefit is given under the auspices of the newspapers of New York.

Friars to Dine Jerry J. Cohan.

The Friars Club will give a dinner at the Astor Hotel on Sunday night, Jan. 31, in honor of Jerry J. Cohan which is expected to call out an unusually large attendance. The speakers of the evening will be Father John Talbot Smith, Irvin Cobb, Dudley Field Malone, Rennold Wolf, Sam H. Harris, and Percy Williams.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The American Academy of Dramatic Arts will present next Thursday afternoon two plays, new to this country, at the Empire Theatre. The programme will consist of "The Cure," by Ludwig Fulda, and "Playgoers," a one-act comedy, by Pinero.

Charles Frohman yesterday arranged by cable for the copyright performance in London of Porter Emmerson Browne's play, "A Girl of Today." The piece will be performed at the Duke of York's Theatre tomorrow, with Madge Titheradge in the role that is to be played here by Ann Murdock.

Otis Skinner will give a professional matinee of "The Silent Voice," at the Liberty Theatre, next Tuesday afternoon.

At the New Amsterdam Theatre this afternoon Charles Dillingham's "Watch Your Step" company, will give a special matinee to the members of the "Chin Chin" organization from the Globe Theatre.

Fifty members of the Daughters of Israel will make up a theatre party to see Marie Dresser in "A Mix Up" at the Thirty-ninth Street Theatre Monday night.

PAUL DRAPER'S RECITAL.

A Programme Made Up Entirely of Songs by Brahms.

The second song recital by Paul Draper in the Little Theatre yesterday afternoon was devoted entirely to the songs of Brahms, (though the programme curiously omitted to note the name of the composer anywhere in its list of them.) In the selection of this programme Mr. Draper showed an altogether unusual familiarity with the songs of Brahms; it included some that are rarely or never sung in public, and that yet well deserve to be known on account of their beauty, expressiveness and individuality, as "Wenn du nur zuweilen lächelst," "Es träumte mir, ich sei dir theuer," "Ach wende diesen Blick," "Abenddämmerung."

Mr. Draper also sang the "Four Serious Songs," a serious undertaking for any artist. It could hardly be said that he was as successful in them as he was in some of the other numbers; they demand a weightier utterance in mere voice than he can give, and they cannot be heard with their true effect except from a baritone or bass singer. Yet the intense earnestness of Mr. Draper's delivery of them, the poignant feeling with which he charged them, the significance he put into his diction, made them impressive. In the other songs were to be admired, his full appreciation of their intimate spirit, and the success with which he manages to convey it, with resources by no means ample, so far as concerns quality, power, or color of voice, but with the help of fine taste, skill, and phrasing, in accent, in expressive diction.

Mr. Draper was appreciatively listened to by a considerable audience. Having devoted his first recital a week ago to the "Schöne Müllerin" of Schubert, he will include in his next one songs by Bach, Schumann, and Moussorgski.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Vast Audience Hears Fritz Kreisler Play in a Beethoven Programme.

There was a striking contrast in the appearance of the audience in Carnegie Hall last evening at the concert of the Philharmonic Society to its appearance at many recent evening concerts given by the society. There has not been so large a gathering at any of them for a long time. The potent attraction was not the fact that the orchestra played, nor that a Beethoven programme was offered, but that Mr. Fritz Kreisler appeared with it as soloist. He played for the first time this season in New York Beethoven's violin concerto as a part of the scheme, which included also the overture called "The Dedication of the House" and the Fifth Symphony.

Mr. Kreisler's performance had many of the well-known traits that have so deservedly won the enthusiastic admiration of music lovers; the warmth, sincerity, poetical feeling, and breadth of conception. And yet he has played the work better here in some respects, especially in the matter of intonation. He introduced into the first movement his own cadenza. There was an immense amount of enthusiasm for the artist, who was again and again recalled when he had done.

The overture had not been played for some time; it is not one of Beethoven's strongest works, but it was good to hear again a composition that at one time appeared not infrequently on orchestral programmes. It was played with much energy.

CAUGHT WITH STOLEN AUTO.

Private Sleuth Says Convicted Man Acted on His Orders.

Hugo Werber, a taxicab owner, with a stand in front of Bustanoby's restaurant, in Thirty-ninth Street, was convicted of receiving a stolen automobile yesterday before Judge Malone in General Sessions. The motor belonged to Harold Frank, a Yale student, and it disappeared from in front of the restaurant on Jan. 14.

Anthony Sennes, President of the Interstate Secret Service Detective Bureau, testified for Werber. He said he was notified of the theft of the automobile, and that he sent Werber around to Eighteenth Street to recover the auto, which he heard was there. The police asserted that when Werber was arrested he was going along Thirty-second Street with the car, and that he did not stop, although ordered to do so, until he was held up in a traffic jam at Broadway and Thirty-second Street.

Mr. Frank, the owner of the car, testified that Anthony Martogolf, who at that time was manager of the restaurant, told him that he would get a private detective to find the car. He said that he was not satisfied with that, and started toward Police Headquarters. On his way downtown he telephoned to the restaurant, and the operator called the doorman, who called Werber. Werber then told him that the car had been found.

Martogolf, according to the testimony, in addition to being manager of the restaurant, was Treasurer of the detective agency of which Sennes was head. The telephone operator in the restaurant testified that some one had made a rule that no one in the restaurant was to call up Police Headquarters.

SAYS COLONEL PUT HIM OUT.

Ex-Lieutenant Makes Charges Against Head of Newark Regiment.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—Adjt. Gen. Sadler of the New Jersey National Guard admitted this evening that he had received charges against Col. John D. Frazer of the First Regiment of Newark. The Adjutant General said the charges had been preferred by William A. Pierson, a former Lieutenant of Company A, First Regiment. He said he was not prepared at this time to make known the full contents of the charges, but he admitted that they were being investigated by a military committee. When completed the findings will be sent to Gov. Fielder for action.

It is alleged that the former Lieutenant was in the Newark armory several months after he had resigned. He alleges that Col. Frazer ordered him out of the building, and that when he was slow in obeying force was used.

Col. Frazer, in his report of the incident, according to the Adjutant General, makes a complete denial of the whole affair.

BURGLAR GETS $3,000 LOOT.

Mrs. Darby of Palisades, N. J., Saw Him Escape by Window.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Jan. 21.—Jewelry valued at about $3,000 was taken from the Palisades residence of Capt. Samuel Darby, a patent attorney of 220 Broadway, Manhattan, between 6 and 7 o'clock this evening. The burglar escaped from a bedroom window as Mrs. Darby entered her home. Detective Towle says a pass key was used.

Among the jewels stolen was a gold bracelet two inches wide containing a fine amethyst; a bluish metal ring, several gold chains, a silver mesh bag, a gold mesh bag, two sets of gold earrings, gold bracelets, two sets of gold breast and collar pins; gold lorgnettes, two $20 gold pieces and several small diamond rings.

The burglar overlooked a $500 sealskin overcoat and $1,000 worth of silverware recently replaced by an insurance company after a previous robbery.

Rev. Dr. Hartranft Dead in Germany

The Rev. Dr. Chester D. Hartranft, President Emeritus of the Hartford Theological Seminary, died on Dec. 20, in Wolfenbüttel, Germany, where he was editor of the Corpus Schwenkfeldianorum, according to advices received here. He was born in Montgomery, Penn., and was in his seventy-sixth year. Dr. Hartranft was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1861 and from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary three years later. He was a Captain in the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers during the civil war and then was ordained a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church. In 1878 he joined the Faculty of the Hartford Theological Seminary, as Professor of Biblical History. Dr. Hartranft held various professorships and was President of the seminary from 1897 until 1903, when he retired. He was a former President of the Conservatory of Music at New Brunswick, N. J.

STEVENS TECH FUND TOPS MILLION MARK

This Is Last Day of the Campaign and $351,156 Must Be Raised by Midnight.

LEADERS ARE CONFIDENT

Donation of $25,000 Given Anonymously by Manufacturing Corporation.

With a rush and enthusiasm the Stevens Tech fund leaped over the million mark at yesterday's rally of the big volunteer corps in the ten-day whirlwind campaign centring in the Machinery Club, Hudson Terminal Building, Manhattan. The total is now $1,008,844, for yesterday's showing was the record for the whole campaign, being $64,522. One hundred and fifty business and professional men are striving to get $1,360,000 for the big engineering college at Castle Point, Hoboken, in the ten days ending at 12 o'clock tonight. To complete the fund $351,156 must be raised today.

Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, President of the college, announced that a manufacturing corporation which does not want its name made public had contributed $25,000. Much praise was given to the Students' Council, which for several days had made an excellent showing and which reported $1,540 in fifty-three subscriptions. It was pointed out that the large number of subscriptions meant the undergraduates had worked hard to get that amount.

John H. Cuntz, inventor and consulting engineer, who is Chairman of the out-of-town committees, was congratulated on his showing.

"Stevens men from all over the country—in fact, from all over the world—are responding nobly to the call of their Alma Mater," said Mr. Cuntz. "Among subscriptions received in the last few days are $2,000 from Milwaukee, $1,400 from Chicago, several thousand dollars from Philadelphia, and many from various other centres. It is expected confidently that the out-of-town men will have a great influence in completing the fund of $1,360,000 for Stevens Tech."

This is the last day of the campaign, but Charles S. Ward, International Committee Secretary of Y. M. C. A., who is managing the movement, feels confident the entire amount will be raised.

This letter was read as proof that it was proper for corporations to aid the institution:

> A. R. Whitney, Jr., Esq., Secretary of the New Jersey Cimmittee, Stevens Fund.
>
> Dear Mr. Whitney: Replying to your inquiry, I beg to say that I do not regard gifts by industrial, manufacturing or public service corporations to Stevens as within the class of charities. Stevens Institute is engaged in fitting young men for scientific work, and their services are constantly required by such corporations. These men are not educated at Stevens or anywhere else wholly at their own expense, but largely through contributions made by public-spirited citizens and corporations who recognize the value of scientific services in the industrial development of the country. It is not practicable for such corporations to educate these men for their own particular service, and yet such corporations are the chief beneficiaries of the scientific knowledge acquired by the men trained at the technical schools. A contribution, therefore, by such a corporation to such an institution as Stevens is not, I think, of a charitable character, but rather an investment to provide for future anticipated needs. As such it is in my opinion clearly within the power of the corporation.
>
> Sincerely yours,
>
> (Signed) R. V. LINDABURY.

Yesterday's subscriptions of $1,000 or more were: "Anonymous," (a manufacturing corporation,) $25,000; Nicholas F. Brady, $5,000; James Douglas, (additional,) $5,000; Metropolitan Eng. Co., $2,000; Niles-Bement Pond Company, $1,500; United Piece Dye Works, $1,500; Robert J. Hillas, $1,000; Henry Lang, $1,000; Mead-Morrison Manufacturing Company, $1,000, and the Richardson Phenix Company, $1,000.

David Hutzler.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 21.—David Hutzler of the firm of Hutzler Brothers Company, and one of the best-known citizens of Baltimore, died suddenly this morning at his home, 1,801 Eutaw Place. was 72 years old. Mr. Hutzler was a member of the City Club and had been one of the most generous contributors to the funds raised by Johns Hopkins University and by Goucher College. As Chairman of Parcel Post Committee of the National Board of Trade he was closely associated with Congressman Lewis in securing the passage of the parcel post law. He had been Vice President of the Baltimore Board of Trade. He was the Treasurer of the State Relief Commission, which was named after the Baltimore fire to furnish relief to Baltimore merchants who might need it. Mr. Hutzler was a prominent Mason.

Justice Alonzo Vickers.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Jan. 21.—Justice Alonzo Vickers, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, died at his home here today after an illness of five days. Asthma and pneumonia were the causes of death. Justice Vickers was 62 years old. He was born on a farm in Massac County, Ill., and was admitted to the bar in 1882. In 1886 he was elected a member of the Illinois House of Representatives, and in 1891 was appointed a Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois and remained in this position until he became a Supreme Court Justice.

Chief Justice Conrad Hollenbeck.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 21.—Chief Justice Conrad Hollenbeck of the Nebraska Supreme Court died here today of heart disease after a brief illness. Justice Hollenbeck had been in office only two weeks.

Obituary Notes.

PETER J. RUDDEN, a retired real-estate dealer, died on Wednesday at his home, 268 East 235th Street, in his seventy-sixth year. He was born in Ireland and had been in this country sixty-five years. Mr. Rudden was a veteran of the civil war. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum and the Loyal Legion.

JOHN PRICE McAULIFF, who died at his home in Hackensack, N. J., Wednesday night, was born in Cape Town, South Africa, and for several years worked in the Kimberley diamond mines. He finally operated a mine of his own on the Vaal River. He came to America at the time of his marriage, and for twenty-five years filled a position of trust with the London Assurance Company of New York. Mr. McAuliff was 60 years old.

EDWARD HUGHES WEBB, a dentist, is dead at his home, 77 Sip Avenue, Jersey City, of heart disease. He was born in Charleston, S. C., forty-five years ago, and was graduated from the Baltimore Dental College in 1900, and that year began practice in Jersey City.

ECKFORD ROSE, 73 years old, who with his son Harry ran the Rose Shore Pavilion, a popular bathing resort in Sayville, L. I., died yesterday at his home in Sayville.

HENRY W. VOGEL, 73 years old, manager for Dessart & Co., plaster cast manufacturers of Brooklyn, died of heart disease yesterday in an ambulance while being taken to the Eastern District Hospital. Mr. Vogel lived at 194 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, and left a daughter.

GEORGE THIEBAUD, a well-known French publicist, died in Paris yesterday. He was born at Toulouse in 1850.

ADOLPH KLEE, the oldest living member of Beethoven Lodge, F. and A. M., of Paterson, N. J., died on Wednesday at his home, 35 Shepard Avenue, East Orange, in his sixty-third year. He was born in Germany. He was a founder of the German Past Masters Association. Mr. Klee was one of the best-known Masons in New Jersey.

HENRY MARTYN NOE, one of the oldest commission merchants in this city, in business at the West Washington Market, died last night at his home in the Nevada Apartments, Sixty-ninth Street and Broadway, in is seventy-sixth year. He was born in this country and was a student at the University of Michigan when the civil war began. Mr. Noe joined the Navy and became a Master's Mate on the United States frigate Sabine. After the war he came to this city and opened a commission business. Mr. Noe was a member of the G. A. R. and the Legion of Honor.

Dr. A. M. KALBACH, a retired physician, died yesterday at his home in Lancaster, Penn., aged 69 years. In recent years he had been interested financially in large lumber enterprises in the South.

Floral tributes, original designs.
Casket coverings of rare beauty.
Moderate Prices. Prompt Service
Telegraph communication with leading florists in principal cities in the United States and Europe.
M. A. BOWE, FLORIST,
6 EAST 33D ST. NEAR 5TH AVE.

AVEZZANO STILL TREMBLES.

Slight Shocks Keep People in Terror—Belated Rescues Made.

AVEZZANO, Italy, Jan. 21.—Slight earthquake shocks continue to be felt here. The disturbances are causing the walls which were cracked in the earthquake of last week to fall and keeping the populace in a state of terror.

Three persons—two women and a boy 8 years old—were taken from the ruins of a fallen building today. All were in good condition.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The seismograph here registered a fairly strong shock of earthquake at 12:30 P. M. today. The people, however, scarcely felt it.

The number of earthquake refugees now in Rome is estimated at 8,000. A checking of the names of the refugees registered has resulted in the discovery of many persons who were supposed to have been killed at Avezzano and other places.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Italian Cabinet is about to submit several decrees for the alleviation of distress in the earthquake district for the signature of the King, says the Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency.

The decrees are: First, authorizing the expenditure of 30,000,000 lire ($6,000,000) to aid the victims; second, suspending the collection of taxes in the affected area; third, establishing a moratorium for five months for bills of exchange and commercial paper in the Province of Aquila and the district of Sora; fourth, guaranteeing the payment of salaries of school teachers.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The sum of $6,000,000 having been placed at the disposal of the Italian authorities for the alleviation of distress in the earthquake area, extensive relief works are being planned. Shacks for the homeless will be erected, damaged buildings repaired, roads cleared and reopened to traffic, and agricultural and business life restored to normal.

Earthquake Fund Contributors.

Contributions amounting to $61 were received yesterday by Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the New York State Board of the American Red Cross, for the relief of the Italian earthquake sufferers. The total contributions now total $1,265. Yesterday's contributors were Eleanor G. Hewitt, who gave $50; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Pratt, $10, and the Rev. Horace N. Clute, $1.

Mantell to Play Here Four Weeks.

Robert B. Mantell is coming to New York for a season of four weeks in Shakespeare and on Feb. 2 will present "King John" at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. The coming week is to be the last of "The Lilac Domino" at that playhouse. Mr. Mantell will be under the direction of William A. Brady and will present, in addition to "King John," "Macbeth," "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," "King Lear," "Richelieu," "Romeo and Juliet," "Othello," "Richard III," "Louis XI," and "Julius Caesar." On the final night of the engagement, one act from each of five plays will be presented.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

HOLDEN.—Jan. 19, Peekskill, N. Y., to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Holden, twin son and daughter.

Engaged.

STARRING — LATHROP. — Gertrude F. Lathrop to Mason B. Starring, Jr.

THOMAS—FARGO.—Clara Fargo to Joseph B. Thomas.

Married.

WELLS—ROSE.—At St. John's Church, Essex, Conn., Frances Richmond Rose, daughter of Charles N. Rose of Ivoryton, Conn., to Rev. Edward Livingston Wells, rector of Christ Church, Guilford, Conn.

WIDMYER—HUBBARD.—Jan. 20, by the Rev. E. S. Holloway, Myrtle W. Hubbard and John L. Widmyer.

STEWART—McNETT.—Jan. 20, Celia A. McNett to Henry P. Stewart.

WRIGHT—WESSLAU.—Jan. 20, Elsa Wesslau to Charles G. Wright.

Brooklyn.

BAILEY — ZABRISKIE. — Jan. 20, Cornelius Zabriskie to Henry T. Bailey.

HUNT—FITTER.—Jan. 20, Jessie M. Fitter to Louis T. Hunt.

Died.

APPLEBY.—On Wednesday, January 20, 1915, May H., beloved wife of Edgar S. Appleby and daughter of the late George F. Valentine and Julia Townsend. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 216 West 59th Street, on Saturday morning, January 23, at 10 o'clock.

BATES.—Wednesday evening, January 20th, after a brief illness at the home of her grandparents, 7 West 57th Street, Edith Charlotte Bates, four years old, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. H. Roswell Bates of 71 West 11th Street. Service at Spring Street Presbyterian Church, 246 Spring Street, Friday evening at 8:15. Interment on Saturday at Hartford, Conn.

BEARD.—Elizabeth Budington, eldest daughter of the late Rev. William Ives Budington of Brooklyn and widow of the late Samuel Shelton Beard, entered into rest at her late home in Lakewood, N. J., Tuesday, January 19th. Funeral services will be held at All Saints' Church, Lakewood, Friday, January 22nd, upon the arrival of train leaving New York City at 1:20 P. M. over New Jersey Central Railroad.

BLACK.—On Wednesday, January 20th, 1915, at her residence 535 West 111th Street, Emma L., daughter of the late John and Ellen Black. Funeral service at her late residence on Saturday, January 23d, 1915, at 1 P. M.

BROCKWAY.—On Jan. 21, Adeline B., beloved wife of James W. Brockway. Funeral service at the residence of her daughter, 2,414 University Av., Bronx, on Saturday, Jan. 23, 1915, at 8 P. M. Please omit flowers.

BURDEN.—Sarah E., wife of the late Dr. Charles Burden, on Jan. 19, in the 77th year of her age. Funeral services at the home of her son, Wesley W. Burden, 506 1st Av., Astoria, L. I., on Friday morning, Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock. Interment private. English papers please copy.

BURNHAM.—On Jan. 21, at her home, 183 Fort Green Place, Brooklyn, Emma Burnham, wife of the late Lyman S. Burnham, in her 95th year. Funeral, 3 P. M., Sunday, Jan. 24, at her late residence.

CLARK.—Adela C., aged 69 years. Entered into rest, Wednesday, Jan. 20, at 252 West 93d St. Funeral service at 10:30 A. M., Friday the 22d, at St. Ignatius Church, 87th St. and West End Av. Interment at Saginaw, Michigan, Saturday. Saginaw papers please copy.

CRANE.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 21, 1915, at the home of her nephew, Peter C. Righter, 68 Mt. Pleasant Av., Julia Annette, daughter of the late Charles A. and Carolina A. Crane. Funeral services and interment at Seneca Falls, N. Y.

TO BE SOLD TONIGHT
at the
Anderson Galleries
Madison Avenue at Fortieth St., N. Y.
Paintings
By Modern French Artists, consigned for unrestricted Public Sale by the Executors of the Estate of the late
Henry A. Bateman
of Baltimore, with some important additions from other consignors. Among the great artists represented by fine examples of their work are:
Baudry Diaz Meissonier
Bonheur Dupre Richet
Corot Henner Rousseau
Daubigny Isabey Schreyer
Decamps Jacque Thaulow
Delacroix Lynch Troyon
The Sale begins at 8:15 o'Clock, this Friday Evening, January 22d.
The Anderson Galleries

Died.

DANIELS.—On Jan. 20, Sarah Isabella Daniels, nee Rising, wife of Frank Daniels. Funeral services will be held at E. S. Dillon's Funeral Parlors, 2,554 8th Av., on Friday, at 8 P. M. Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

FARRELL.—Amelia, beloved wife of Henry M. Farrell of Douglas Manor, L. I., aged 67 years. A true woman, a faithful wife and mother. Funeral services at Zion Church, Douglaston, L. I., Sunday, Jan. 24, at 2:15 P. M. Trains leave Pennsylvania Station, 12:20 and 1:20 P. M.

GARGIULO.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, 1915, at Greenwich, Conn., Joseph A. Gargiulo. Funeral private. Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington papers please copy.

GAYLORD.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Jan. 21, 1915, Mary Elizabeth Gaylord. Funeral services at her late residence, 166 Essex St., on Friday, Jan. 22, at 4 P. M. Interment at Catskill, N. Y.

GREENE.—On Jan. 20, after a brief illness, Emileta J. B., sister of Mercedita Greene. Funeral services, 11 A. M., Friday, Jan. 22, at 524 West End. Av.

HEXTER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, at her residence, 164 West 86th St., Jeanette W., wife of Solomon Hexter. Funeral on Friday, Jan. 22, at 10:30 A. M.

HUTZLER.—On Jan. 21, 1915, at his home, 1,801 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md., David, in his 72d year, beloved husband of Ella J. Hutzler. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M., from his home.

JELLISON.—Entered unto rest at Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1915, Julia Tisdale Jellison, daughter of the late William and Julia A. Jellison, of Ellsworth, Me. Interment at Ellsworth, Me.

JENKS.—On Tuesday midnight, Jan. 19, at the home of her son, George C. Jenks, Owasco, N. Y., Mrs. Eliza Jenks, widow of George Stillwell Jenks, in the 85th year of her age. Cleveland and Pittsburgh papers please copy.

KLEE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1915, Adolph Klee, beloved husband of Johanna Klee, aged 62 years. Religious service at his late residence, 35 Shepard Av., East Orange, N. J., Sunday, Jan. 24, at 11 A. M. Masonic services will be held on Sunday, Jan. 24, at 2 P. M., at Masonic Hall, Market St., Paterson, N. J. The M. W. Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of New Jersey; Beethoven Lodge, No. 154, F. and A. M.; the German Altmeister Zirkel of New Jersey, and other associations of which the deceased was a member are invited to attend. Interment in Mount Nebo (Laurel Grove) Cemetery, Paterson.

MAYO.—On Wednesday, January 20, 1915, Susan Elizabeth, widow of Trevose Mayo, and daughter of the late Robert and Sarah Bleasby. Funeral service at the chapel of St. Luke's Home, Broadway, corner 114th Street, on Friday at 2 P. M.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1915, Augustus Kellogg Moore, son of the late Samuel S. and Abigail Moore, at his home, 611 West 158th St., New York City. Funeral services at his late residence Friday evening, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock. Interment at Elizabeth, N. J.

MOORE—Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, office of the society, Fraunces Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Streets, New York, Jan. 21, 1915. The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate, Augustus Kellogg Moore, at 611 West 158th Street, on Friday evening, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock.

ROBERT OLYPHANT,
President.
HENRY RUSSELL DROWNE,
Secretary.

NECARSULMER.—On Jan. 20, 1915, Ella, widow of Nathan Necarsulmer, in her 67th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 109 East 70th St., New York City, on Jan. 22, at 9:30 A. M.

NOE.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, 1915, at his residence, The Nevada, 69th St. and Broadway, Henry Martyn Noe, in the 71st year of his age. Funeral service will be held at the Nevada, Saturday, Jan. 23, at 11 A. M.

OTIS.—Jan. 4, at Dublin, Ireland, Harrison Gray Otis, at Emmanuel Church, Boston, Jan. 25, at 11 A. M.

PEABODY.—Helen Mange, wife of Rushton Peabody, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1915, in the 37th year of her age, at Englewood, N. J. Funeral services at her late residence, Lydecker St., Friday, at 12 o'clock. Interment Greenwood Cemetery. Private.

ROBERTSON.—At the Polyclinic Hospital, New York City, on Thursday, Jan. 21, Annie Gordon, widow of the late Gilbert Robertson, in the 63d year of her age. Services at "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d, Saturday morning, at 10:30 o'clock.

ROSENTHAL.—Ferdinand Rosenthal, beloved husband of the late Henrietta, (nee Miller,) and beloved father of Simon Rose, Fannie, Hannah, Daniel, Bella, Birdie, and David, in his 85th year. Funeral services Friday morning, 10 o'clock, from the Harlem Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av. Relatives, friends, and members of Empire City Lodge, No. 206, F. and A. M., Reuben Lodge, No. 3, I. O. F. S. of I., Kishon Lodge, No. 195, I. O. B. B., and Mendelsohn Benevolent Society, are respectfully invited to attend.

ROSENTHAL.—Empire City Lodge No. 206, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication at the Harlem Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av., near 120th St., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, Ferdinand Rosenthal, on Friday, Jan. 22, at 10 A. M. By order of Henry J. Hyman, Master; Arthur J. Cohn, Secretary.

ROSENTHAL.—Officers and members of Mendelsohn Benevolent Society are requested to attend the funeral of our late member, Ferdinand Rosenthal, Friday, Jan. 22, at 10 A. M., from the Harlem Funeral Chapel, 208 Lenox Av. By order of CECIL A. MARKS, President. E. FALK, Secretary.

RUDDEN.—On January 20th, 1915, Peter J., beloved husband of the late Annie T. Rudden. Funeral from his late residence, 268 East 235th St., on Saturday, January the 23d, at 9:30 A. M. Thence to St. Barnaba's Church, where a mass of requiem will be offered at 10 A. M.

SAGER.—Joseph Van Wart, on Thursday, Jan. 21, 1915, beloved husband of Minnie Sager, (nee Schwartz.) Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 201 East 68th St., Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

SALOMON—Rosalie, widow of Nathan Salomon and mother of Jacob E. and Charles S. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M., 1,900 Lexington Av.

SMEDICK.—Mary A., widow of John Smedick, deceased. Funeral from residence, 315 West 44th St., Sunday, 2 P. M.

WARNER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, in St. Luke's Hospital, after a short illness, Dr. Levi Francis Warner. Services will be held at his late residence, 159 West 93d St., Friday, Jan. 22, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

WASSON.—On Thursday, January 21, 1915, Mary E. Wasson, in her 89th year. Funeral service at her late residence 604 West 147th Street, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

WATERS.—At the home of her daughter, Mrs Francis Andros Thayer, Ridgewood, N. J., Anne Lee, widow of the late John G. Waters of Indianapolis, Ind., in her 84th year. Funeral services at the residence of Mrs. F. A. Thayer, Friday, Jan. 22d, on the arrival of the 1:15 train from Jersey City, Erie R. R. Interment private. Indianapolis, Ind., papers please copy.

ARCHER.—Alice, 272 West 139th St., Jan. 19.

ARGAIN.—Mary, Jan. 19, aged 18. Funeral 171 8th Av.

BETTEN.—Elizabeth, 1,426 Amsterdam Av., Jan. 20. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

BOLAND.—Michael, 2,268 8th Av., Jan. 20, aged 54. Funeral tomorrow.

BROWN.—Mary, 508 West 23d St., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CLEARY.—Michael, 552 Broome St., Jan. 20. Funeral Jan. 24, 2 P. M.

COFFEY.—Daniel, 469 West 166th St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CONNELL.—Agnes A., 927 Madison Av., Jan. 20, aged 84. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

COURTOIS.—Anna, 247 East 10th St., Jan. 20, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

CRABTREE.—Louise, 332 West 39th St., Jan. 20. Funeral today, 11 A. M.

DOLAN.—Thomas F., 1,803 Park Av., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

DOODY.—Joseph, 1,510 1st Av., Jan. 20. Funeral today, 8:45 A. M.

ECKHARDT.—John, 166 Avenue B, Jan. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FLYNN.—Ellen H., 3,196 3d Av., Jan. 20, aged 57. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HAHN.—Frederick L., 2,107 Matthews Av., Bronx, Jan. 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

HANNAN.—James, 255 White St., Westchester, Jan. 20, aged 69. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

JOHNSON.—Edith A., 96 Grove St., Jan. 19, aged 12.

KEARNS.—Mary, 210 West 69th St., Jan. 20. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

KEEGAN.—Bridget, 212 East 34th St., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

LEWIS.—Lottie E., Jan. 20. Funeral 223 8th Av., today, 1:30 P. M.

LANGTON.—Nellie, 496 East 138th St., Jan. 19, aged 32.

LEONARD.—Eugene, 1,789 1st Av., Jan. 19. Funeral today.

LINDAUER.—Lewis J., 604 West 115th St., Jan. 19, aged 73. Funeral private.

McGINLEY.—Patrick J., 527 East 84th St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McGINNESS.—Thomas, 353 East 14th St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McNICHOL.—Georgina W., 1,038 Boston Road, Bronx, Jan. 20. Funeral today.

MAHER.—Julia, 300 West 17th St., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MERSER.—Margaret, 500 West 132d St., Jan. 19. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

MORRIS.—Alice, 553 West 147th St., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

OLIVER.—Mary, 184 East 102d St., Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

PHILBIN.—Catherine, 107 East 96th St., Jan. 20. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SCHOTT.—Maurice, 105 East 127th St., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

SCHROEDER.—Anna D., 2,676 8th Av., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

SHRINE.—John, 2,249 Webster Av., Bronx, Jan. 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FEBRUARY
CENTURY
MAGAZINE ILLUSTRATED

Read the Great Play
"WAR BRIDES"

Died.

THATCHER.—Mary A., 313 East 21st St., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON.—Nils S. R., Manhattan Beach, Jan. 21. Age 59. Funeral private.

BEALE.—Arlette M., 807 Eighth Av. Jan. 20. Funeral today at 2 P. M.

BECKER.—Alvina, 57 Lee Av. Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

BROWN.—Mary, 1663 Eighth Av., Jan. 20. Funeral notice later.

CAREY.—Birdie P., 710 Greenwood Av., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow 9:30 A. M.

CASEY.—Lawrence, 739 Manhattan Av., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

CERASO.—Filomena, 204 Prospect St., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow.

CLEMENTS.—Joseph, 1622 Summerfield St., Jan. 21, aged 12. Funeral tomorrow.

ELLIOTT.—Sarah, 745 Classon Av., Jan. 20. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GODDARD.—Anna M., Cumberland Street Hospital, Jan. 20, aged 51. Funeral today.

GUILFOYLE.—Lulu, 515 17th St., Jan. 20, aged 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GUTHORN.—Adeline J., 1362 52d St., Jan. 20. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

HALBERT.—Arnold D., 146 Medwood St., Jan. 20, aged 2½. Funeral private.

HOLMES.—Charles, 3122 Snyder Av., Jan. 19.

KAISER.—Henry W., 376 Pine St., Jan. 19. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KEEGAN.—Helen, 626 40th St., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow.

KENNEY.—Mary A., 399a Union St., Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow.

KLEE.—Claus H., 252 Clifton Place, Jan. 20, aged 57. Funeral private.

KOCH.—John J., 828 Hart St., Jan. 20, aged 82. Funeral private.

KOERNER.—Otto, 2012 Herman St., Jan. 19. Funeral today 2 P. M.

KRUGER.—Franz W., Baptist Home, Jan. 19. Funeral today.

LUTZ.—Agusta, 392 5th Av., Jan. 21, aged 65.

McALLASTER.—Eliza, 407 Park Place, Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MacLAREN.—Peter, Long Island College Hospital, Jan. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MAYER.—Rose, 1621 Hancock St., Jan. 20, aged 53. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

MEYER.—Henrietta, 407 Park Place, Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MITCHELL.—John S., 282 McDougal St., Jan. 20, aged 81. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

MULLER.—Josephine, 1,256 Greene Av., Jan. 20, aged 61. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

NELSON.—Margaret K., 522 Warren St., Jan. 21. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

PATTERSON.—Margaret, 68 Hubbard St., Jan. 19, aged 82.

PROSS.—George M., 5,915 3d Av., Jan. 20, aged 26. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

RANGE.—Lydia, 278 75th St., Jan. 21. Funeral notice later.

ROSS.—Frederick, 125 George St., Jan. 19.

SCHMID.—William, 852 Fulton St., Jan. 20. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

SWEENEY.—Ellen, 901 55th St., Jan. 20. Funeral today, noon.

WOODS.—Mary, 189 Sanford St., Jan. 19. Funeral today.

YVON.—Elizabeth, 201 Spencer St., Jan. 20, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow, 11 A. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BOLLER.—Mary F., 129 Wakeman Av., Newark, Jan. 20, aged 79. Funeral private.

CONNELLY.—Mary, 98 Stevens Av., Jersey City, Jan. 21. Funeral notice later.

DONOVAN.—Joseph, 188 Ocean Av., Jersey City, Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

EVANS.—Ethel, 261 Fairmount Av., Jersey City, Jan. 19. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FEELEY.—William, Hoboken, Jan. 19, aged 30.

HUYLER.—Edward J., 150½ Jackson St., Newark, Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

McARTHUR.—David, 5 Summer Av., Newark, Jan. 20, aged 57. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

McCORMACK.—Margaret, 110 Sussex St., Jersey City, Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McGINLEY.—Delia, Jersey City, Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

McMAHON.—John, 91 Van Winkle Av., Jersey City, Jan. 20, aged 74. Funeral tomorrow.

MEEKER.—Wilson H., 130 2d St., Newark, Jan. 20, aged 36.

MELERVEY.—James, 375 2d St., Jersey City, Jan. 21. Funeral notice later.

MEYER.—Julius A., 1,142 Summit Av., Jersey City, Jan. 20, aged 66. Funeral tomorrow.

MIDGLEY.—Clarence F., 98 Claremont Av., Jersey City, Jan. 20, aged 20.

MORIARTY.—James, 172 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, Jan. 20.

RYAN.—John, 114 Rutgers St., Jersey City, Jan. 20, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

WEBB.—Edward H., 77 Sip Av., Jersey City, Jan. 21.

Long Island.

ANDERSON.—Peter, 193 Theodore St., Astoria, Jan. 19, aged 46.

BEALA.—Marie, Academy St., Long Island City, Jan. 19.

CROUSE—William T., Jamaica, Jan. 19, aged 29.

DIETRICH.—John, Woodhaven, Jan. 19.

ERICKSON.—Flora, 277 13th Av., Long Island City, Jan. 19, aged 29.

GROVE.—Walter N., Far Rockaway, Jan. 19, aged 41.

HANSEN.—Hans, Woodhaven, Jan. 19, aged 40.

JONES.—Russell, Flushing, Jan. 19, aged 42.

KOBUS.—Caroline, Woodhaven, Jan. 19, aged 28.

KOHLER.—William E., Long Island City, Jan. 20. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LEFKOWITZ.—Julius, Corona, Jan. 19, aged 51.

McDONOUGH.—William, 65 4th St., Long Island City, Jan. 19.

NAEGELE.—George, Ridgewood, Jan. 19, aged 47.

O'HARE.—Hannah, Woodhaven, Jan. 19, aged 41.

PECHENKS.—Helena, Maspeth, Jan. 19, aged 21.

PENNY.—Lucia V., Woodhaven, Jan. 19. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

PLACE.—Warren V., Flushing, Jan. 19, aged 75.

ROHAN.—Lawrence, Long Island City, Jan. 19, aged 60.

SAMPSON.—Eliza C., Richmond Hill, Jan. 19, aged 75.

SCULLY.—John, Maspeth, Jan. 19, aged 52.

SPEER.—Dora, Glendale, Jan. 19, aged 41.

WILBIK.—Joseph, Long Island City, Jan. 19, aged 22.

Westchester County.

BAKER.—Kate E., Mount Vernon, Jan. 19, aged 63. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McINTYRE. — Ellen, Peekskill, Jan. 19, aged 75.

ORR.—Thomas A., Peekskill, Jan. 19, aged 77.

PILAT.—Anna E., Ossining, Jan. 20, aged 76. Funeral today, 3:30 P. M.

TAYLOR.—Harriet, White Plains, Jan. 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

BRENNAN.—John J., mass St. Vincent's Home, Brooklyn, tomorrow, 8 A. M.

COLLIGAN.—Thomas, mass Sacred Heart Church today, 9 A. M.

GLENNON.—Ellen, mass St. Rose of Lima's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

MARRON.—Mary, mass St. Bridget's Church, Jersey City, today, 8 A. M.

SCOTT.—John J., mass St. Columbus's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

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JUDGE LANDIS DOUBTS FEDERAL JURISDICTION IN BASEBALL SUIT---CAT SHOW

DOUBTS JURISDICTION IN BASEBALL SUIT

Judge Landis Raises Question, but He Does Not Decide It.

PEPPER FLAYS "OUTLAWS"

Ball Players Suffer Few Hardships and Are Free Agents One Year After Contracts Expire, He Says.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—The question of the Federal Court's jurisdiction and the renewed declaration that the National and American Leagues have so modified their contracts that a player becomes a free agent the year after the expiration of his agreed term of service were features at today's session of the anti-trust suit against the most powerful bodies of organized baseball.

Judge Landis brought up the question of jurisdiction again, and George W. Pepper of Philadelphia, of counsel for organized baseball, discussed it at some length after the Federal League attorneys had stated their side of the case. Pepper quoted authorities to show that there must be a Federal question involved to secure hearing in a Federal court. He declared the intervening suit of Lee Magee was not to be regarded, and said the only Federal question was that in the charge that the defendants maintained a monopoly in restraint of interstate commerce.

Sections of the Clayton law were then cited to show that labor is not regarded as an article of commerce, and the decision in the Hammerstein-Metropolitan Opera Company case was brought in as another authority on the subject. The decision holding that the labor of opera singers was not a commodity of commerce was held by Pepper applicable to the labor of ball players. Judge Landis did not decide the question. In his general argument, which followed after Keene Addington had ended his presentation of the plaintiff's case and Quincy Meyer had talked of the jurisdiction question, Pepper declared he did not know what the Federal League was asking to have enjoined.

Pepper Hits Federals Hard.

"Their grievance is not that we prevent them from finding the young ball players on the 'lot' and developing them through training in the various minor leagues, as we do; they want to attain in one bound the advantage we have gained through ten years of labor; they want to profit from the skill developed by our money," he said.

Pepper declared there were few cases of individual hardship worked against players by the ten-day clause, the reserve rule, and the judgment of the National Commission.

"It is noteworthy that neither the ten-day clause nor the reserve rule was specified by the Ball Players' Fraternity as objectionable," he said. "We admit having made some mistakes. I do not believe I would have treated an old war horse like Mordecai Brown the way he was treated, but I ask that the answers of the defendants to the allegations of the players be read carefully. The latter omitted to tell their life story, how they were brought from the minors and of the progressively larger salaries they received."

Mr. Pepper gave a history of the game and the formation of the first agreement between the American and National Leagues, which preceded the National Agreement. These agreements, he declared, were not for the purpose of protecting the parties to them from outsiders, but against each other. In 1913 the conditions under which baseball was played had recorded a marked advance, said the lawyer, "and the Recording Angel, I believe will find a balance to the credit side of our account," he declared.

The new rule regarding the option on a ball player's services, the attorney emphasized, made for his liberty. "He is a free agent when he has served one season after the expiration of the term he signs for," he declared.

"Contract Mere Scrap of Paper."

The player's contract was called a mere scrap of paper by Keene H. Addington, the Federal League chief counsel, resuming his argument when court opened.

Addington declared there was no real modification of relations between clubs and players despite changes in the option section of contracts and the elimination from some of the ten-day clause, which have been made within the last year or two.

"The contracts were changed, but the National Agreement and the practices under which organized baseball conducts its business were not," he said. "The player thinks he gets something in this contract and its changes; he gets nothing. The contract is designed for use in court, the National Agreement and the rules of the National Commission still govern the game."

Addington, quoting portions of the opinion in which Federal Judge Bissell of Grand Rapids, dissolving the Chicago Americans' injunction against Hal Chase, brought out the fact that a player, under the National Agreement, has no real choice regarding salaries and homes, and cited authorities to emphasize the right to labor.

There was a falling off in attendance today. Not only were many fans who yesterday crowded the courtroom and the corridors absent, but the assemblage of magnates was notably less. Representatives of organized baseball were still hopeful that both sides would have presented their case by the end of the week.

AMATEUR WORLD SERIES.

Plans to be Formed for Baseball Championship at Exposition.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Details of a world's amateur baseball championship series between Eastern champions and the best amateurs on the Pacific Coast to be played in the Stadium of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition late in October are to be worked out at a meeting of the National Amateur Baseball Association of America in Cleveland Jan. 28, according to an announcement here today.

The winner of the series will be entitled to retain possession for one year of the Patterson Trophy and permanent possession of a cup emblematic of the world's amateur baseball championship for 1916.

The National Association is expected to have an active membership of 1,000 clubs this year.

Buffalo Infielder Signs with Feds.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Robert Vaughan, third baseman with the Buffalo International League club last season, has signed a two-year contract with the Federal League, it was announced today. It has not been decided which club will have his services.

Hulswitt Columbus Club Manager.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 21.—Rudolph Hulswitt, former shortstop of the Columbus club of the American Association, was today signed as manager for the team during the coming season. Hulswitt was manager of the Jersey City Club of the International League last year. He succeeds William Hinchman, who has joined the Pittsburgh Nationals.

McCarthy to Coach Vermont Nine.

BOSTON, Jan. 21.—The appointment of Tom McCarthy, the former Boston National Outfielder, as coach of the University of Vermont baseball team was announced tonight. McCarthy is scout for the Boston Americans.

NAVAL MILITIA GAMES.

Third Division Athletes Lead in Monthly Sports of Second Battalion.

Athletes of the Third Division were winners of the point competition in the monthly games of the Second Battalion, Naval Militia, in their armory at Fifty-second Street, Bay Ridge, last night. The boys of the Third tallied thirty points, while the representatives of the Fourth Division, who finished second, registered only nineteen. The Second Divison was third, with seventeen points, and the First Division, fourth, with three.

Dave Noble, the New York A. C. athlete, recorded the most impressive victory in the meet, when he won the two-mile hike from scratch. Noble represented the Hospital Corps. He took the lead shortly after the mile post, and from that mark had little opposition. F. W. Bennett, Third Division, with fifteen yards allowance, had no trouble winning the 176-yard low hurdles exhibition. Summary:

60-yards dash, novice—won by J. Cassidy, Third Division; Charles A. Olsen, First Division, second; W. Muir, Fourth Division, third; H. Myberg, Third Division, fourth. Time—0:08.

440-yards run, handicap—won by R. W. McDonald, Second Division, (5 yards); P. Hauser, Second Division (scratch), second; C. K. Evans, Fourth Division (10 yards), third; Paul Halley, Second Division (10 yards), fourth. Time—0:50.

Wall Scaling Team Race, (Scratch,) Distance Fifty Yards and Return.—Won by Frank Cone and John Holland, Third Division. Time—0:51. A. J. W. Brown and Jack Reynolds, Fourth Division, second. Time—1:04. A. Alence and P. Hughes, Fourth Division, third. Time—1:31 3-5.

Two-Mile Hike, Handicap.—Won by Dave Noble, Hospital Corps, (scratch;) J. Schroeder, First Division, (75 yards,) second; H. E. Blunt, Fourth Division, (150 yards,) third; G. Groff, Second Division, (150 yards,) fourth. Time—12:00.

12-Pound Shot Put, Novice.—Won by J. Gerdes, Third Division, with put of 34 feet 7 inches; J. Highbee, Second Division, second, with 34 feet 6 inches; W. Luna, Fourth Division, third, with 34 feet 5 inches; August Tornquist, Third Division, fourth, with 34 feet 4 inches.

176-yard hurdle race, handicap.—Won by F. W. Bennett, Third Division, (15 yards;) William Luna, Fourth Division, (12 yards,) second; H. R. Reynolds, Fourth Division, (9 yards,) third; J. Reynolds, Fourth Division, (12 yards,) fourth. Time—0:23 2-5.

Inter-divisional relay, handicap, (704 yards.)—Won by Second Division, (McDonald, scratch; Griffiths, 15 yards; Maurer, scratch, and Oltman, scratch;) Third Division, second; Fourth Division, third. Time—1:15.

The new officers and Board of Governors of the Athletic Association of the Second Battalion Naval Militia nominated for 1915 are: Honorary President, Commander C. O. Brinckerhoff; President, John M. Connolly; Vice President, Charles P. Crissey; Treasurer, Eugene Kaufman; Secretary, William H. Nelson; Governors, Leon Dickinson, Arthur Sesselberg, Butler Griffiths, Jr., Joseph Donahue, Edward D. Maurer, A. G. W. Brown, and Joseph McCann.

5,730-MILE RACE TO FAIR.

Motor Boats to Start from New York on Oct. 5 for San Francisco.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.—The date for the start of the proposed New York to San Francisco motor boat race has been fixed for Oct. 5, according to an announcement made here tonight by Thomas D. Bowes, Chairman of the Eastern Race Committee, which has its headquarters in this city. The committee has computed the course measurement at 5,730 nautical miles, the 42 miles from Colon to Balboa not to be included as each contestant will be allowed 48 hours for the passage through the Panama Canal.

The rules for the race and entry blanks are now being prepared by the Western Racing Committee with headquarters in San Francisco. Stops will be made at Charleston, Key West, Colon, Balboa, Corinta, Salina Cruz, Mazatlan, and San Pedro.

RUSH TO PICK ASSISTANTS.

Princeton Football Coach Coming Here to Confer with Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 21.—J. H. Rush, Princeton's new football coach, has the appointment of five assistant football coaches to make within the next two weeks, but inasmuch as he is not familiar with the qualifications of the available men, he will go to New York to confer with the Princeton Football Committee on Jan. 30. At that time the assistants will be decided upon.

While Rush will not divulge the terms of his contract, it is believed that he is engaged for three years, with the privilege of resigning at the end of one year or two years if he does not like the position.

Princeton officials, however, trust they will find a Haughton in Rush, and that he will remain with old Nassau for an indefinite term of years.

Exeter Captain to Enter Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass. Jan. 21.—Eddie Casey of Natick, who captained the Exeter football eleven last Fall, has decided to enter Harvard next Fall. It was reported that the greatest of Exeter's football players would enter Princeton, and the Tigers were looking forward to his going to Jungletown. It leaked out tonight that because of his two pals, Capt. Ned Mahan of Harvard and Billy Murray, who played quarter back on the Harvard freshman team, being at Cambridge, he has decided to go to Harvard. Mahan, Murray, and Casey played at Natick High School before the trio went to preparatory school. Mahan and Murray both went to Andover. Casey played half back for Exeter, which went through last season without a defeat, and which beat the freshmen teams of Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Princeton, and Pennsylvania, besides walloping Andover 78 to 7.

Patricia Jay's Wanderings End.

Patricia Jay, a good-looking Boston terrier bitch, has entered on one more phase of her checkered career. Patricia Jay is the little brindle dog that made such a hit at one of the monthly club shows last Summer that she was "attracted away" from the home of her owner and then reappeared under mysterious ownership at one of the shows at the Hotel Gregorian last Fall. That appearance caused a couple of arrests, the detention of the dog over night in a police station, and its appearance in court the following day, when Mrs. Schultz was declared the owner and allowed to take her property, the right to which was clearly established. The dog, a daughter of Champion Wampagne Delight, recently took third ribbon in a hotly contested class and shortly after was sold to a New Jersey fancier and breeder, in whose kennels she is established, her new owner says, for life.

Big Schedule for Fordham Nine.

The best baseball schedule arranged at Fordham in several years was announced by Walter Lynch, the Maroon manager, yesterday. Dartmouth, Notre Dame, Columbia, Vermont, and Holy Cross are among the nines that will appear on Fordham Field, while among the nine games to be played away from home are contests with Yale, Princeton, Virginia, West Point, and Mount St. Joseph's. Although Cornell will not come to Fordham this Spring, the Maroon collegians expect a hard tussle against Dartmouth, who got the Cornell date. The schedule is as follows:

March 31, Brooklyn College at Fordham; April 3, Hamilton at Fordham; 5, Virginia at Charlottesville; 6, pending,) away; 7, Mount St. Joseph's at Baltimore; 8, Georgetown at Washington; 10, Yale at New Haven; 14, C. C. N. Y. at Fordham; 17 Swarthmore at Fordham; 21, Princeton at Princeton; 22, Tufts at Fordham; 24 Middlebury at Fordham; 28 Ursinus at Fordham; May 1, Crescent A. C., at Bay Ridge; May 5, Holy Cross at Fordham; 8, Columbia at South Field; 12, Notre Dame at Fordham; 15, Army at West Point; 17, Dartmouth at Fordham; 20, Mount St. Joseph's at Fordham, 22, open; 25, Villanova at Fordham; 26, Vermont at Fordham; 29, Columbia at Fordham; 31, Georgetown at Fordham; June 5, Holy Cross at Worcester.

World's Record in Bowling.

ELK POINT, S. D., Jan. 21.—Darrel Hamlet, the Sioux City Marathon bowler, broke the world's record here today by bowling 100 games in 9 hours and 56 minutes. His average was 183 pins. The former record for 100 games was 13 hours flat, held by Frank Griffith and J. F. Upson, bowled at Hartford, Conn., in 1908.

Fitchburg Proud of Pat Moran.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Jan. 21.—Patrick J. Moran, manager of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, was tendered a reception and banquet tonight by local friends, who presented him with a chest of silver. His home is in this city.

FLUFFY, FUSSY CATS SHOWN FOR THE POOR

King Winter and Blizzard Win Prizes as Cold Wave Strikes Town.

Cats with lineal descendants and long pedigrees were on exhibition at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. It was the opening day of the second specialty show held by the Silver Society for the benefit of the families of the deserving unemployed of New York.

Over 200 members of the feline aristocracy were benched. The majority of them looked bored nearly to death, and apparently took but a passive interest in their surroundings. Everything has been done for their comfort, cages in many cases are sumptuously decorated, and the general appearance of the occupants is that of affluence and sleek condescension.

These high-class cats which are now on show take life very seriously, and the term "playful as a kitten" is a misnomer in their case. They are all extremely dignified. It is ever doubtful if they were ever kittens. There are long-haired cats, smokes, neuters, shaded silver cats, chinchillas, in fact every kind of high-bred cat—all except a specimen of the well-known nocturnal tom class which prowl around when the cabarets are going at their height.

The show is being held under the auspices of the two recognized societies, the Cat Fancy Association and the American Cat Association. The judges are Mrs. H. V. Furness, New York City, and Miss J. R. Kroeh, Orange, N. J., for the respective organizations.

In the A. C. A. division Miss Carroll Macy's chestnut King Winter was adjudged the best cat in the show. This animal is a tremendous fellow, weighing about fifteen pounds. He is of the shaded silver variety. King Winter is valued at $2,000, but he is not for sale. He has grouped around his cage silverware and other prizes greatly in excess of this amount. King Winter is the most popular stud of the silver breed, and there are many of his sons and daughters and even grandchildren exhibited in the show. Chesnut Argent Glorioso, owned by the Misses Champions, received the special for the best sire to be shown with his get, while Argent Dainty Maid, exhibited by the same owners, got the blue for the best silver tabby female.

Blizzard a long-haired neuter, sired by King Winter, owned by Miss K. T. Moore, received the blue in his class. Blizzard is a blasé individual who weighs almost sixteen pounds and takes life very easily. He is also the owner of "most expressive green eyes," as an enthusiast explained. This is a characteristic of high-bred cats.

The specials in the Cat Fancy Association will be judged today. The awards follow:

C. F. A. CHAMPIONSHIP CLASSES.

Chinchilla Male, Kittens.—Won by Mrs. Arthur H. Churchill's Bobby Shafto.

Chinchilla Male, Novice.—Won by Mrs. Arthur H. Churchill's Thornyfoot of Essex.

Chinchilla Male, Open.—Won by Mrs. F. E. Connolly's ch. Sandalphon.

Chinchilla Female, Novice.—Won by Mrs. H. G. Fisher's Mandalay Marvel.

Shaded Silver Female, Open.—Won by Miss Carroll Macy's ch. Mlle. Genee.

Silver Tabby, Male, Open.—Won by the Greenwich Kennels' Greenwich Devon Pixy.

Silver Tabby, Female, Kittens.—Won by Mrs. F. Y. Mathes's Greenwich Little Miss Cox.

Chinchilla Female, Kittens.—Won by Mrs. Olive E. Gilbert's Glory of Persia.

Chinchilla Female, Open.—Won by Mrs. F. Y. Mathes's Greenwich Ch. Cherokee.

Shaded Silver Male Kittens.—Won by Mrs. E. A. Griffith's and Mrs. Olive E. Gilbert's Wahoo Hastings.

Shaded Silver Male, Novice.—Won by Mrs. F. E. Connolly's Sandalphon's Son.

Shaded Silver Male, Open.—Won by Miss Carroll Macy's Ch. King Winter.

Shaded Silver Female Kittens.—Won by the Misses Champion's Argent Gloria.

Shaded Silver Female, Novice.—Won by the Misses Champion's Argent Moonshine.

Silver Tabby, Female, Novice.—Won by the Misses Champion's Argent Dainty Maid.

Silver Tabby Female, Open.—Won by Mrs. Lyman B. Sturgis's ch. Princess Zilla II. of Sunnyholme.

Smoke Male, Open.—Won by Mrs. F. Y. Mathes's Greenwich Shogun.

Smoke Female, Open.—Won by Mr. and Mrs. Bernstein's Mother Hubbard.

Long-Haired Neuters, Shaded Silver.—The Misses Champion's Argent Chummie.

Silver Tabby.—Won by Mrs. Mabel Herbert Urner's Pussy Purr Mew.

Short-Haired Cats, Silver Tabby, Female, Open.—Won by Mrs. H. G. Dykhouse's Romeo Silver Butterfly.

LONG-HAIRED CATS.

Silver Male Kittens.—Won by Mrs. Arthur H. C. Churchill's Thornyfoot of Essex.

Silver Male Novice.—Won by Mrs. Olive E. Gilbert's Ganymede.

Silver Female Kittens.—Won by Mrs. H. G. Fisher's Mandalay Marvel.

Silver Female Novice.—Won by the Misses Champion's Argent Dream.

Shaded Silver Male Kittens.—Won by Mrs. Gilbert's Wahoo Hastings.

Shaded Silver Male, Novice.—Won by Mrs. Connolly's Sandalphon's Son.

Silver Tabby, Female, Novice.—Won by Mrs. Lyman B. Sturges' Scootch.

Smoke Male Kittens.—Won by Mrs. F. Y. Mathes's Greenwich Colonel Tibbs.

Smoke Male, Open.—Won by Mrs. F. Y. Mathes' Greenwich Shogun.

Shaded Silver Male, Open.—Won by Miss Carroll Macy's ch. King Winter.

Shaded Silver Female Kitten.—Won by the Misses Champion's Argent Gloria.

Shaded Silver Female, Novice.—Won by the Misses Champion's Argent Lady Splendour.

Shaded Silver Female, Open.—Won by Miss Carroll Macy's ch. Mlle. Genee.

Silver Tabby, Female, Open.—Won by Mrs. Lyman B. Sturgis's ch. Princess Zella II. of Sunnyholme.

Smoke Female. Open.—Won by Mrs. F. Y. Mathes's Greenwich Do Do of the Cottage.

Long-Haired Neuters, Shaded Silver.—Won by Miss K. T. Moore's Blizzard.

Silver Tabby, Female, Open.—Won by Mrs. H. G. Dykhouse's Romeo Silver Butterfly.

Richards Training for Cornell Team.

College boys who are counting on adding points to their team score in the high jump, broad jump, and shot put in the intercollegiate contests must now reckon with the performances of Alma Richards, the Utah farmer, who is now a regularly enrolled student in the sophomore class in Cornell University, having given up his special studies in the Agricultural Department. He is ready for work with the track team this Spring in case he passes his mid-Winter examinations. Richards has confidence in himself, especially in his specialty, the high jump, in which he did 6 feet 4 inches for the American Olympic team at Stockholm in 1912, and which he now thinks is not the measure of his ability at that game. Richards is working just now at putting the shot and has accomplished between 45 and 46 feet in practice without trouble, and expects to add at least three feet to his best for the distance before the intercollegiates. In the broad jump, which he has taken on as a side issue, as he thoroughly enjoys that sport, Richards has come close to the 22-feet mark and is confident he can more than clear that before the Cornell team is called on to meet any of its rivals in field sports in the Spring. Richards's ambitions as an athlete are looked on with more than usual friendliness by his fellow students, as he is working his way through the university, acting as waiter at one of the big dining rooms and doing such other jobs as he can find at hand to help him earn money to pay for his education.

Invite Mayor to High School Games.

Invitations have been sent to Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, all the Borough Presidents, and Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, to attend the annual high schools championships of the Public Schools Athletic League which will be held at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, on Jan. 30. Sixteen track and field events will be contested. As an added attraction the High Schools Game Committee has arranged for the holding of a one mile national interscholastic relay championship. Invitations have been sent to all the large cities of the East and acceptances have been received from Springfield, Mass., Hartford, Conn., Philadelphia, Penn., Newark, N. J., Jersey City and Brooklyn. It is expected that at least eight teams will toe the mark for this event.

The High Schools Principals' Association is taking an active interest in these games. Chairman Theodore Mitchell of Jamaica High School, has forwarded a letter signed by himself to all the high school principals soliciting their personal aid in creating a school spirit of rivalry and thus encouraging the students to attend in large numbers.

Registration of Stallions.

The January Racing Calendar has a number of interesting new features. Among them is a list of stallions compiled from the 1914 registration applications as filed with the registry office of The Jockey Club, with the names of their owners and where they stand. The nominations for the 1917 Futurity, which is run by the Coney Island Jockey Club, are given in full with the nominators. The recent meeting of The Jockey Club, in which the matter of fair dates was discussed, has been ably dealt with by H. A. Buck. A number of proposed amendments to the rules of racing are also given.

STILL "POTTING" AT A. A. U.

Denver Promoters Disgruntled at Refusal to Allow Professional Official.

Another near rebellion fomented by some former A. A. U. adherents in Denver, Col., has just ben quelled by the Amateur Athletic Union, through its Rocky Mountain Association. Last week The Denver Post advertised an amateur boxing tournament, to be staged at the Denver Athletic Club, one of the leading organizations of its kind in the West. At the last minute the newspaper authorities decided they wanted a professional referee, and when the Rocky Mountain Association Registration Committee objected, the newspaper decided it would find means of squaring accounts. The tournament was thereupon transferred from the Denver A. C. to the Colorado A. C., and money prizes were hung up for the "amateurs." The newspaper then advocated an open break with everything connected with the A. A. U., and after the Rocky Mountain Association had fought what appeared to be a winning battle, Pyke Johnson, delegate to the last A. A. U. convention, sent the following telegram to Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the A. A. U.

"Local paper refused right to name professional referee for A. A. U. boxing tournament, says A. A. U. is down and out, driven out of New York, Chicago, and San Francisco; that it is discredited, monarchical, and is subsidized by sporting goods houses. Please send statement by yourself and President Alfred J. Lill. We are standing pat, and have won fight for clean sport now, but want added denials."

Under date of Wednesday, Mr. Rubien replied as follows: "The Amateur Athletic Union and its district organizations are stronger financially and amateur conditions are better today than at any time in this country. No sporting goods houses contribute a cent to our support, nor are any of our officers or employes under obligations to such houses. In the Metropolitan district, fifty-three open athletic meets are scheduled for the next three months, including all sports, and not the slightest friction prevails. Similar conditions rule in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco. Thorough investigation of Platt Adams's charges proves case against him to be another slanderous attack. He produced all his prizes, and was exonerated by the Registration Committee and entire press. Attack on Amateur Athletic Union in Denver probably another of the same type. Insist on amateur rules being upheld."

A. A. U. Gymnastic Committee.

The following members of the Metropolitan Association Gymnastic Championship Committee have been appointed: Roy E. Moore, New York Turn Verein, Chairman; Charles A. Elbert, Anchor A. C.; Charles F. Ericksen, Scandinavian American A. L.; Otto Fenkert, Swiss Turn Verein; John F. Hackman, Kaleva A. C.; George T. Hepbron, Newark Y. M. C. A.; Martin A. Klein, Bohemian Gymnasium Association; John Klecka, Bohemian American Workingmen's Gymnasium Association; Dr. George F. Poole, 23d St. Y. M. C. A.; Paul Pilgrim, New York A. C.; Andrew F. Tully, Paulist A. C.; Dr. R. L. Weizmiller, Y. M. C. A.'s of New York. Chairman Roy E. Moore has called a meeting of the committee for Jan. 25, at A. A. U. Headquarters, 21 Warren Street, when several important matters will be discussed. Bids have been asked of clubs desirous of conducting the title sports. Any date prior to the National gymnastic championships at San Francisco on March 26 and 27 will be considered. Bids will be opened on Feb. 1.

Expects to Jump Over 25 Feet.

Al Gutterson, the big Vermont athlete, who won the running broad jump for the American athletic team in the Olympic Games of 1912, with a record of 24 feet 11 1-5 inches, has decided that he has not yet joined the ranks of "has beens." He has taken up training again, finds that his muscles are supple and his ability to jump remains unimpaired, and has now in view the record of 24 feet 11¾ inches, held by Pat O'Connor, of England, since 1901. Gutterson has an idea that the climate of the Pacific Coast will aid him in his ambition to cover better than 25 feet in a single running jump, and he says in a letter to a friend that if everything goes well with him in his Spring training that he will go to the coast and take part in the games to be held there for the athletic championship. If he makes the trip it will probably be as a representative of the Boston Athletic Association, which has decided to send a team.

Blanks Out for Senior Games.

More than 600 clubs throughout the United States, all members of the Amateur Athletic Union, will receive entry blanks for the senior national championships which will be held in Madison Square Garden on March 4. Blanks were sent out yesterday. The following events make up the programme and solid gold medals, emblematic of the indoor championship of the United States, will be awarded to the winners: 75-yard run, 300-yard run, 600-yard run, 1,000-yard run, two-mile run, two-mile walk, 70-yard high hurdles, standing high jump, standing broad jump, running high jump, pole vault for distance, 56-pound weight for height, and 24-pound shot put. Entries will close on Feb. 24 with Frederick W. Rubien, Chairman of the Championship Committee, 21 Warren Street.

Stuyvesant Enters 47 Athletes.

Stuyvesant High School has entered forty-seven athletes in the high school championship games to be held at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory on Saturday, Jan. 30. Other high school entries are expected this week and arrangements are being made for 350 athletes in the games. There will be thirteen events open to students of the public high schools of New York, and the high school getting the highest score in the games will receive the Edward M. Grout trophy. Although no New York high schools will participate in the one-mile national relay championship, several eastern cities have entered teams in this event, and it will be the feature of the meet.

Field Trials at Grand Junction.

GRAND JUNCTION, Tenn., Jan. 21.—Two interesting feats marked today's national championship field trials here. In the first the setter Gibraltar Ollie, owned by F. S. Hall of Detroit, outpointed the setter Melrose Mohawk, owned and handled by Judge D. G. MacDonnell of Vancouver, B. C.

In the afternoon one of the best races ever run here was staged between the setter Babble Brook Bob, owned by Lewis McGrew of Pittsburgh, Penn., and the pointer Lewis C. Morris, owned by E. J. Rowe of Birmingham, Ala. The setter scored six bevies and several singles, and the pointer five bevies and one single.

500 In Eastern District Meet.

Five hundred entries have been received for the annual indoor games of the Eastern District High School to be held at the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. In addition to the events closed to the high school students there will be open and graduate relay races and several basket ball games.

Sanction for Wanamaker Cadets.

Application for a sanction has been made to the P. S. A. L. for two elementary school and two high school events to be held at the military review and athletic carnival of the Wanamaker Cadets, which will take place at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on Friday, March 12. It is probable that the sanction will be granted.

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WE ARE THE LARGEST BOTTLERS OF OLD-FASHIONED HAND-MADE SOUR MASH STRAIGHT PURE RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD
H. B. KIRK & CO., New York, N. Y.

RECORD AVERAGE IN CLASS B BILLIARDS

Champion Hal Coleman Makes 10 20-28 in Winning Amateur Tournament Game.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

H. Coleman	4	0	10 20-28	45
C. E. White	2	2	7 13-41	45
F. Loewenthal	2	2	7 20-40	44
G. P. B. Clarke	1	3	6 18-47	31
O. Weiner	1	3	5 20-54	43

In the final game of the Class B national amateur billiard championship, at the Amateur Billiard Club last night, Hal. Coleman, the winner of this year's tournament, established a high average which eclipses anything that has ever before been accomplished in the five years that the event has been held. The new mark is 10 20-28, and was the result of brilliant play by the champion. He was in perfect stroke, and nearly established a high run record for the present tournament when he gathered forty-five, which just equals the figures Charles E. White has twice scored in the present event. Coleman could have easily annexed the prize for the high run had he realized that he had only one more count to get. He played a drive on the red for position, and missed, whereas he could have sacrificed position for an easy billiard. In view of the fact that White has twice made forty-five, the prize for high run will undoubtedly go to him.

The result of last night's game leaves only two men tied for second place. Frederick Loewenthal and Charles E. White, and they will play off this tie tonight. Had Coleman been beaten there would have been a triple tie.

Coleman won the championship Wednesday night, and the result was that he came to the table last evening without any worry in regard to the title. He was absolutely care-free and no doubt his high average was made because of this factor. He could consider the game as nothing more than a practice match, and he took chances that he would have hesitated at if there was a championship depending on the play. Clarke, on the other hand, was struggling to create a tie for second place, which would then be three-handed, and give him a chance for the position of runner-up. He could not match Coleman's play, however, and was defeated by a score of 300 to 192.

In reality Clarke was playing a fine game of billiards, with his average at the finish well above 6, but with Coleman at such high speed he was entirely eclipsed. Coleman has not in the present tournament shown evidence of such brilliant play as marked his game with Clarke. He did not hold the ivories particularly close, but certainly it was far from an open-table game that he showed. In some of his runs he held the spheres on the end rail for many points, running them in and out of balk with delicate precision, though it was never what might be termed "under a hat" billiards. The scores:

"Hal" Coleman—0 45 0 16 2 7 19 7 7 7 18 15 10 31 6 2 2 0 20 6 36 0 20 11 4 0 0 8 7. Total 300. High Runs—45 36 and 31. Average, 10 20-28.

George P. B. Clarke—11 4 7 4 8 12 9 3 4 2 0 0 7 5 30 0 2 11 0 25 3 7 24 11 1 0 0 2. Total, 192. High Runs—30 25 and 24. Average 6 24-28.

McGowan Wins in Harlem Billiards.

In last night's game of the amateur 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, to decide the championship of Harlem, F. McGowan defeated Robert Hart by the score of 150 to 119 after forty-three innings of close playing. The winner made high runs of 16 and 12, with an average of 3 16-43. Hart's high runs were 17 and 14, and he averaged 2 32-43.

Murphy to Train Margaret Parrish.

One of the sensational arrivals at the training stable of Thomas W. Murphy, at Poughkeepsie, this Spring will be the famous trotting mare Margaret Parrish, which has been retired from racing for the past two years. John E. Madden, owner of the mare, has made arrangements with Mr. Murphy to train and drive this fleet mare over the tracks of the Grand Circuit next Summer, as under the recent ruling of the Grand Circuit stewards she is eligible to entry to most of the valuable early closing stakes.

Margaret Parrish's record of 2:06¼ was made as a four-year-old in a race against time over the Columbus, O., track in 1912. Followers of trotting races will remember that three weeks later she trotted a mile over the Lexington, Ky., track in 2:05½, but this does not stand as a record, as the time was made in an unsuccessful effort to beat Joan's 2:04¾, then the record for a four-year-old trotting filly. Margaret Parrish's best record in a race is 2:08¼, and as she has neither equaled or reduced that record in a racing contest since that time, is entitled under the rules to a three seconds allowance, which makes her eligible to most of the best stakes that will be opened to attract the high-class horses. As Margaret Parrish has trotted half miles in 1:01 or better, her record is, of course, no measure of her speed. With her long rest and the added two years of age, horsemen expect to see this once sensational filly prove to be one of the star performers of the season of 1915.

Boston A. A. Sees Victory Ahead.

Although beaten this week by the Boston Arena team, the Boston A. A. seven, which will play the Crescent A. C. at the St. Nicholas Rink tomorrow night, is confident of winning Amateur Hockey League honors. Since beating the St. Nicks in Boston, the Hub players have been counting the title as good as won.

Good Ice for West Point Hockey.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 21.—The ice on Lusk Reservoir is in good condition tonight, and after three successive cancellations the Army Hockey team will endeavor to stage the contest scheduled for tomorrow with Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. The Seventh Regiment is carded for a game on Saturday.

Holbrook, 14; Hackley, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Holbrook School Hockey Team today defeated Hackley School seven by the score of 14 to 0.

World's Boxing Championships.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 21.—The Committee on Amateur Boxing of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition announced a number of events yesterday, among them the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Championships, open to amateurs of the world, which will take place May 5 to 8, inclusive. In each tournament there will be eight classes of contestants ranging from 108 pounds and under to over 175 pounds.

Pavonia Yachtsmen to Dine.

At a meeting of the members of the Pavonia Yacht Club on Newark Bay, at Bayonne, N. J., Harold S. Smith was elected Corresponding Secretary, succeeding Donald A. Mackenzie who was recently elected Treasurer. The club will celebrate Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12, by giving a dinner to the members, at which addresses will be made by a number of prominent officials and friends of the club.

THESE BAKERS SKATERS, TOO

One Finishes First and the Other Third in Race at Rink.

There must be some magic about the name that makes all the Bakers fast ice skaters. Last night a couple of Bakers, brothers, but no relation of the famous Hobey Baker, were contestants in two races at St. Nicholas Skating Rink, and one of them sailed across the finish line a winner, and the other member of the family, starting from scratch, with a field of about ten ahead of him, scurried across the finish mark third in the mile handicap, Class A, race. In this mile race the spectators witnessed some pretty skating, and the big field took turn after turn without a mishap at top speed. Within a few laps of the finish two skaters were spilled and put out of the race, but most of the skaters finished. A. Geishel, with a handicap of 75 yards, finished first, Walter Kuhne (50 yards) finished second and D. Baker, starting from scratch, was third. The time was 3:01 2-5.

Several promising looking candidates for honors in the half-mile novice race had their aspirations spoiled early in the race by spills. None of these was serious, but resulted in several skaters withdrawing, and a spill of the two leaders in one of the trials on the last lap eliminated whatever chance they had of winning the race. L. Baker won this race in 1:40 2-5, and G. Kammerer finished second, with R. Bisler third.

COLUMBIA LOSES PROTEST.

Princeton's Basket Ball Victory Over Morningside Team Stands.

Columbia University basket ball team's protest of the game with Princeton on Jan. 13, by which the Tigers won by two points, was rejected yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate Basketball League at the office of Ralph Morgan in this city. The Blue and White team protested the game on the ground that Referee A. S. Mellick of Trenton Y. M. C. A. allowed a goal from the field after a foul had been called on both a Columbia and Princeton player. The protest had an important bearing in view of the fact that Columbia and Princeton are running close for the intercollegiate championship of the league.

The reason for rejecting the protest according to a statement given out by Ralph Morgan, Secretary of the league, was the fact that the committee did not deem it advisable to review the decision of a referee given during a contest in good faith and when there seemed to be a doubt as to the interpretation as well as the application of the rule.

The statement given out by Secretary Morgan: "Voted that the protest of Columbia of the game played with Princeton on Jan. 13 not be allowed inasmuch as the Executive Committee considers it unwise to set a precedent of reviewing a decision of an official, given apparently in good faith, and about which there exists a doubt in the interpretation as well as the application of the rule."

HUDSON RIVER YACHT CLUBS

Installing a New Lighting System for Their Clubhouses and Piers.

Hudson River boating and yachting clubs which play an active part in the river life along Riverside Drive and beyond to Inwood, are no longer to let the light of their activities be hidden under a bushel. This week the local electric lighting company began the work of installing lights in the clubhouses and on the piers of the Mecca, Pennant, New Amsterdam, Review, and Hudson River Clubs, preparatory to the opening of the season. On the Hudson this does not await the formal opening of the yachting season in May, but precedes it by a month or more, according to the weather or when the river clears of ice. When the work is completed not only will these clubs have their houses and docks brilliantly lighted, but their names will be blazoned forth to the river world on the fronts of their headquarters. Other clubs between Seventy-second Street and Inwood are talking of following the example set.

While all of the craft propelled by power, sails, or oars are in Winter quarters, there is hardly a wharf or marine railway belonging to any of them that is not occupied by boats which are being overhauled or rebuilt for the coming season. The club members are now enjoying the social side of their club life with concerts, dances, and entertainments of various sorts of weekly occurrence. The Mecca Yacht Club is preparing for its annual beefsteak dinner, which is to be held on the afternoon of Sunday, Feb. 21.

W. H. Jones Leads Trap Shooters.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 21.—W. H. Jones headed the field in today's sweepstake event at the annual mid-Winter trap shooting handicap with a total of 192. Tied at 191 were S. A. Huntley and F. S. Wright. C. D. Coburn was the only other amateur to break the 95 per cent. average with 190.

Al Heil and E. E. Reed, 189; M. S. Hootman, H. W. Heikes, J. B. Lallance, Jr., R. L. Spotts, C. W. Van Stone, 187; A. B. Richardson and G. L. Lyon, 186; G. B. Deering, 183; W. M. Foors and F. D. Kelsey, 182; J. Ed. Cain, F. M. Edwards, G. N. Fish, 181, were the only others above 90 per cent. J. M. Hawkins, 192, Walter Huff, 188, and C. W. Phillis and E. H. Storr, 187, headed the professionals.

Tomorrow's preliminary leads to the final test of the handicap on Saturday.

GIBBONS OUTPOINTS JIM CLABBY IN RING

Cleverness of St. Paul Boxer Earns Him Popular Decision in a Ten-Round Bout.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 21.—Mike Gibbons of St. Paul had a shade over Jimmy Clabby of Hammond, Ind., middleweight, in a ten-round no-decision boxing bout tonight, according to a majority of sporting writers at the ringside.

Gibbons displayed marvelous footwork and was more clever in ducking than his opponent. Both men used their lefts effectively, Gibbons's blows being mainly directed to the head and body, while Clabby played mostly for the body. Both men were strong at the finish. Gibbons appeared to have the better of six rounds, two were even and two were Clabby's.

The first round went to Clabby by a shade, he landing to Gibbons's face and body with stiff rights.

Clabby started the second, peppering stinging lefts to the face. Gibbons was better at infighting and started the blood from Clabby's mouth. Gibbons's round by a shade.

The third was uneventful, the boys clinching and landing but few blows. Round even.

Gibbons drove Clabby to the ropes at the opening of the fourth and drove fast lefts to the face and had a shade in a hot exchange near the end of the round.

Gibbons started the fifth in whirlwind fashion and drove his left to head and body almost at will. Gibbons's round by a good margin.

Gibbons opened the sixth with rights and lefts to the face and body, Clabby brushing Gibbons's face. Gibbons landed hard lefts to the head and won the round on heavy swinging to the body. The seventh was slow, the men saving themselves and tapping each other to the face and body, but Gibbons closed the round with fast blows to the head and had the advantage. The eighth was Gibbons's by a good margin, and the ninth was even, neither extending himself.

The last round was fast, both boys swinging hard to the face and body. Clabby landed hard rights and lefts to the face and followed Gibbons across the ring, driving in body blows. Gibbons retaliated with blows to the head at the end, but the round was Clabby's by a good margin.

Clabby tonight had an advantage of but a quarter of a pound when the men weighed in, tipping the scales at 153¼ and Gibbons registering 153 pounds.

A. A. U. BOXING COMPLAINT.

Broadway S. C. Accused of Putting on Unsanctioned Amateur Bouts.

The State Athletic Commission yesterday received a letter from Frederick W. Rubien, on behalf of the Amateur Athletic Union, in which the boxing board is requested to compel the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn to explain why it staged an unsanctioned amateur boxing tournament last Monday afternoon in violation of the State Commission's rules.

This matter was brought unofficially to the attention of the Commission last Tuesday, but no action could be taken by Commissioners O'Neil, Dixon and Price without a formal complaint from the A. A. U. The Commission has full authority over all amateur bouts conducted in this State.

In his letter Mr. Rubien stated he was not averse to permitting professional clubs to conduct amateur tournaments, so long as they adhered to the law, and secured sanctions.

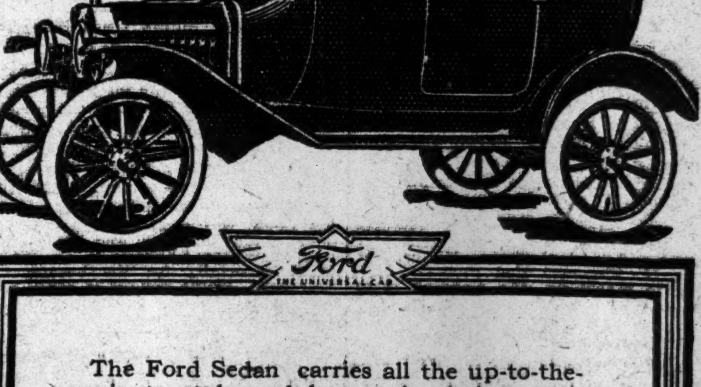
There are only four amateur clubs in Greater New York which have authority to hold tournaments, these being the Crescent A. C., and Cathedral Club, Brooklyn; New York A. C. and Union Settlement A. C., Manhattan. The first named is outside the A. A. U. fold, and must secure a sanction before staging "simon pure" contests. "It is, therefore, for the benefit of the sport if legitimate professional clubs will promote amateur boxing in the proper manner," Mr. Rubien says.

Under the present conditions, a recognized amateur club cannot hold exhibition contests between members in its own gymnasium, unless a $10,000 bond is placed with the State and other formalities of securing a boxing license are performed.

Boxer White Fit; Takes Day Off.

Charley White took a day off yesterday and failed to put in appearance at Cooper's Gymnasium for his afternoon workout. Manager Lewis stated that White was already in good enough trim to fight and that he feared too much boxing and gym work would take the edge off and bring him into the ring at a light weight.

Over the long distance phone from Oceanport, where Welsh is training, the champion said he was down to 137 pounds and feeling better than he has in many weeks. "I had an early start this time," said Welsh, "and have gradually worked myself into my best form. I have had a couple of good boys over here and the nine rounds of boxing every day has brought all my speed back. If White beats me he will defeat me at my best, and I will have no excuses to offer if he does." Welsh will stay at the camp until the day of the fight, when he will come to New York on an early train ready to weigh in at the Garden at 3 o'clock.



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Buyers will share in profits if we sell at retail 300,000 new Ford cars between August 1914 and August 1915

HARVARD IN FINE FORM.

Crimson Squash Tennis Players Again Win in Interclub Matches.

Led by E. S. Winston, Captain of the Harvard Club squash tennis team, the Crimson representatives scored a double victory in the Interclub Squash Tennis Leage tournament. In Class A Harvard defeated Heights Casino on the former's courts, 5 matches to 2, while in the Class B division on the Heights Casino courts the score was 4 matches to 1 in favor of the Crimson. In the other series in Class B the Squash Club made a clean sweep against the Columbia Club representatives.

In scoring a double victory Harvard duplicated its victory of the previous week and won nine out of a total of twelve matches. One of the peculiar features of the seventeen matches played in the two divisions is the number of straight game victories. Only two matches required an extra game to determine the winners, although extra aces were required in a number of the games.

The ease in which Winston disposed of Charles M. Bull, Jr., the Heights Casino crack player, furnished a big surprise. Winston at present is at the top of his game and, while expected to win, Bull was thought capable of extending the Crimson Captain. R. E. T. Riggs and J. O. Low were the only successful players on Heights Casino Class A team. The former defeated Hamilton Hadden after three hard games, while Low downed F. H. Davis at straight games. J. V. Onativia, Jr., won his match through the default of F. W. Bellamy.

Harvard's second team played exceptionally strong squash tennis, winning four matches from the Brooklyn representatives. The only match lost was that of Litchfield and Elliott, in which the former failed to put in an appearance and was defaulted.

The success of the Squash Club in taking five straight matches from Columbia is in line with the pronounced improvement shown by the former club players this season. Every match was won in straight games, and only in one instance did a Heights Casino player give any trouble to his opponent. The summary:

HEIGHTS CASINO AT HARVARD.

Class A—E. S. Winston, Harvard, defeated Charles M. Bull, Jr., Heights Casino, 15-3, 15-12; J. O. Low, Heights Casino, defeated F. H. Davis, Harvard, 15-9, 18-14; Prentice Sanger, Harvard, defeated J. H. Williams, Heights Casino, 15-4, 15-6; E. du Pont Irving, Harvard, defeated A. J. Cordier, Heights Casino, 18-15, 17-14; L. du Pont Irving, Harvard, defeated R. Goepel, Heights Casino, 15-10, 15-11; R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, defeated Hamilton Hadden, Harvard, 15-7, 5-15, 15-11; J. V. Onativia, Jr., Harvard, defeated F. W. Bellamy, Heights Casino, by default. Harvard won 5 matches to 2.

HARVARD AT HEIGHTS CASINO.

Class B—Pell, Harvard, defeated Peters, Heights Casino, 15-8, 15-9; Morrison, Harvard, defeated Catlin, Heights Casino, 11-15, 15-17, 15-9; Grinnell, Harvard, defeated Beardsley, Heights Casino, 15-10, 15-12; Litchfield, Heights Casino, defeated Elliott, Harvard, by default; Green, Harvard, defeated Page, Heights Casino, 15-7, 15-10. Harvard won 4 matches to 1.

COLUMBIA AT SQUASH.

Class B—W. H. Van der Poel, Squash, defeated Strebeigh, Columbia, 15-2, 15-4; G. E. Parks, Squash, defeated Kellogh, Columbia, 18-15, 15-5; Alan Corey, Squash, defeated Scott, Columbia, 15-8, 15-11; J. T. Perry, Jr., Squash, defeated Wolff, 15-11, 15-8; E. Van Gerbig, Squash, defeated Thurber, 18-17, 15-10. Squash won 5 matches to 0.

No Date Yet for New Jersey Golf.

Officials of the New Jersey State Golf Association are trying to select a week when the annual State championship tournament may be run off without conflicting with any other golf attraction. The usual dates for this tournament, June 2 to 5, were taken by the Metropolitan Golf Association for its amateur championship at Apawamis. If, as has been suggested, the New Jersey affair is set for the week following it will conflict with the Westchester tournament at Wykagyl. The week after the national open championship at Baltusrol will conflict with Fox Hills. To avoid a mix-up, therefore, it may be that a May date will be chosen.

Morgan K. Smith of Morris County, President of the association, will retire this year, and William Watson of Baltusrol is mentioned as his successor. Although formal application from clubs desiring to hold the tournament will not be filed until the meeting next Tuesday, it is understood that the Englewood Country Club, the Morris County Golf Club, and the Essex County Country Club are all willing to hold the event.

No Upsets in Palm Beach Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

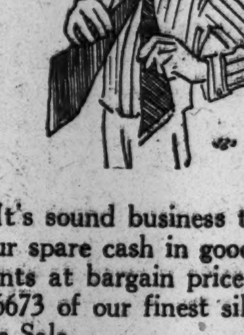
PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 21.—There were no upsets in the first round of the New Year's golf tournament today with the possible exception of the contest between W. W. Manning, Upper Montclair, and A. F. Southerland, St. Andrews. The former won by 3 and 2. H. M. Forrest, the medalist from Lakewood, G. W. Johnson, Arcola, and H. L. Willoughby, Jr., Philadelphia, were the other favorites to win. The summary:

H. M. Forrest, Lakewood, defeated B. H. Kroger, Cincinnati, 4 and 3; J. G. Conners, Trenton, defeated H. E. Hoy, Morris County, 3 and 1; Louis Rosen, St. Louis, defeated A. P. Lyons, St. Louis, 5 and 4; H. K. Bolton, Ontwentsia, defeated L. M. Stumer, Ravisloe, 3 and 2; L. Leiber, St. Louis, defeated E. A. Reid, Ottawa, 6 and 5; W. W. Manning, Upper Montclair, defeated A. F. Southerland, St. Andrews, 3 and 2; G. W. Johnson, Arcola, defeated E. H. Brainard, Oakmont, 4 and 3.

The winners in the second flight were E. S. Strauss, St. Louis; Herbert Miller, Lancaster, R. D. Garden, Oakland, and J. G. Owsley, Owasco.

Bingham to Wrestle Miyake.

Will Bingham, wrestling instructor at the New York A. C., has been matched to wrestle Tarro Miyake of Japan at the jiu jitsu style, best two in three falls, on Monday, Feb. 1. Bingham is one of the best exponents of the Japanese style of wrestling in this country, while his opponent is recognized as a leader among Japanese wrestlers. George Bothner, the former champion, has been selected as manager of the match.



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RED CROSS REPORTS ON 5 MONTHS OF WAR

Funds Collected to Jan. 9 Totaled $1,188,112—Balance on Hand, $427,602.

BELGIAN FUND, $857,392

Flint, Mich., Gives Another Carload of Flour—Dance to Aid the British.

The American Red Cross issued a report yesterday of its European activities between Aug. 1, 1914, and Jan. 9, 1915. Until the work is completed, it is explained, it will not be possible to make a detailed report of expenditures.

"Funds must be placed in the hands of fiscal officers, such as surgeon directors of units, for disbursement in connection with expenses and maintenance of personnel," the report says, "and also in the hands of New York shipping agents and of American diplomatic agents abroad to meet the expense of handling and forwarding supplies consigned to them for further transportation. Orders have been placed for motor ambulances and for other supplies requiring time for preparation, whose cost must be charged against any balance on hand."

The report shows forty-five American Red Cross surgeons and one hundred and fifty nurses on war duty in Europe. By March the six months' duty, which each member of the various units agreed to give the Red Cross, will have expired, and such as desire to return to the United States will be permitted to do so, and other surgeons and nurses sent to Europe to take their places.

Up to Jan. 9 the Red Cross has shipped to Europe 772,900 pounds of medical cotton, 802,400 yards of gauze, 709,000 assorted bandages, 3,168 rolls of adhesive plaster, 13,965 pounds of chloroform and ether, 77 cases of drugs and medicines, 35 cases of instruments, 20 United States Army field medical outfits, 15,000 doses typhoid prophylactic, 10,000 tubes smallpox vaccine, 50,000 doses tetanus anti-toxin, 9,500 blankets, 2,211 shawls, 516 coats, 1,740 sweaters for women and children, 10 barrels of alcohol, and 2,638 cases of miscellaneous supplies.

The report states further that funds have been transmitted for the following purposes:

> To aid in the maintenance of the American Ambulance at Paris, the American Women's Hospital at Paignton, the American Red Cross Hospital at Munich, for the hospitals under the charge of the units in Germany and Austria, for the work of the American Relief Clearing House in Paris, for the Prisoners' Bureau of the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva, for the relief of Belgian refugees in Holland, to aid the Red Cross of the Netherlands, for the British and French Hospitals and the American Mission Hospital in Turkey, for the hospital and relief work at Beirut, Syria, and to the American Red Cross Committee at Peking, China, for the aid of Austrian and German prisoners in Siberia.
>
> All specially designated funds have been forwarded to the Red Cross Societies of the designated countries. All funds sent for Belgian relief, excepting those transmitted to the Belgian Red Cross have been forwarded to the Belgian Relief Committee. All funds designated for the Committee of Mercy have been transmitted to that committee.

The financial statement shows that on Jan. 9 the war fund amounted to $1,188,112. Of this sum $148,994 was transmitted to specially designated funds, $125,600 was transmitted to hospitals in Europe, $63,322 was used to pay the salaries of the personnel in Europe, $62,206 was paid for transportation, maintenance of personnel, &c., $10,138 for war insurance, $12,546 for equipment and outfit, $273,574 for supplies, $2,289 miscellaneous expenditures, while $61,841 is in the hands of fiscal agents.

These amounts total $760,510, leaving a balance on hand of $427,602. It is pointed out that no administrative expenses are paid from the European War Relief Fund. All such expenses, which in the period named amounted to $6,587, was paid out of the Red Cross treasury.

"Against the balance on hand," the report concludes, "must be charged $150,000 to maintain present personnel in Europe six months and to provide for their return. Further remittances will probably be made in aid of the hospitals where American surgeons and nurses are in charge. As medical and hospital supplies become exhausted the demand will increase and further funds will be needed to meet the calls to mitigate the suffering of the sick and wounded."

DAY'S WAR RELIEF GIFTS.

Belgian Fund Gains $7,009—Jewish Fund Now $320,097.

The Belgian Relief Fund now amounts to $857,392.21, of which amount $7,009.99 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be sent to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, or to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more were:

Mishawaka, Ind., Committee	$2,300
Oneonta, N. Y., Committee	488
Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co.	250
H. L. Mallory	200
Providence Journal	138
A. M. D. Kortright	100
L. T. Hunt	100
Kathryn Knight's Pair	95
A. K. Griggs	69
Mt. St. Francis Sisters, Peekskill	30
Rev. R. Lafort	50
Mary Hooper	50
F. A. Embury	50
Raleigh, N. C., Committee	348
M. E. & K. Embury	300
Wallaces' Farmer	238
G. B. Kinkead	150
L. C. Wheeler	100
S. H. Geiss	50
Annie C. Spicer	50
Sarah D. Spicer	50
Wm. I. Spicer	50
Mrs. S. Dickinson	50
Ralph W. Langley	15
Miss Byrd	25
J. I. H. Downes	10
Mrs. C. R. Gaston	10
Miss O. B. Rowell	25
Mrs. J. S. Galbraith	25
Dr. G. D. Carter	10
Julia Gregory	10
E. G. Nash	25
Irene Lee Marsh	10
H. W. Williams	20
P. H. Glorieux	20
Christ Church, Utica	23
E. L. Beh	10
S. A. Everitt	10
H. C. Miller	10
Mrs. S. P. Gaston	10
J. R. Goodall	10
G. F. B.	25
L. S. Dana	10
Julia M. H. Spence	25
"Kennebec"	20
J. H. T.	$10
Anna S. Woodman	27
Gertrude S. Wallbridge	10
W. R. Gilmour	25
A. S. Hoffman	10
Doris D. Havemeyer	20
Katherine Gibson	10
S. H. Biebing	10
Mrs. A. D. Choate	10
Mrs. G. A. Spalding	10
Mrs. H. C. Greanelle	10
Mrs. T. S. Willetts	10
Mrs. H. Richards, Jr.	25
Mrs. Rector Fox	10
Family of Three	10
L. Mendelson	25
Gordon Grand	10
Two Mothers	10
O. R. Mockridge	10
John Knox	10
Sam A. Sinbun	10
Mrs. J. C. Runkle	10
S. R. Leonard	15
Mrs. H. Leggett	20
Employes Br.-Am. Mortgage Co.	11
Mrs. A. L. Carter	10
E. H. Heald	10
H. McKeag	10
Herald (Col.)	80
Katherine R. Tillinghast	10
Mrs. C. L. Bradley	25
Mrs. J. Cadwalader	20
Anna M. Palmer	20
S. R. T.	10
Mrs. T. R. Manners	25
Mrs. N. T. Parker	10
Martha W. Suffern	10
D. M. Martin	25
Mrs. M. A. Huntington	25
Mrs. W. G. Backhune	10
Mrs. W. L. Case	10
A Friend	20
L. C. A.	10
Marshall McLean	10
Dr. F. W. Olde	20
Mrs. G. W. Nash	50
Masquerade	95

Red Cross Donations.

Yesterday's report of Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the New York State Board of the Red Cross, showed that the New York fund now amounts to $443,698.89, of which amount $770.63 was received yesterday. Subscriptions should be addressed to Mr. Schiff, at 130 East Twenty-second Street, or 52 William Street. Yesterday's contributors who gave $10 or more were:

'Messiah' concert, Tacoma, Wash.	$400
Dr. B. Dernburg	173
Independent (col.)	88
Perth Amboy Bazaar	62
Oneonta (N. Y.) Com.	26
A. Phillip	10

For Relief of Poles.

The following additional subscriptions to the American Polish Relief Committee, the offices of which are at 487 and 489 Fifth Avenue, were acknowledged yesterday:

Mrs. J. Weidmann	$25
J. L. Wilkie	10
J. J. Jeremiah	10
G. Fountain	10
A. Knauth	10
Cash	75
Elizabeth W. Frothingham	$250
Dr. E. L. Keyes, Sr.	10
Wm. Williams	25

Prince of Wales Fund.

The American fund of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, subscriptions to which should be sent to R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street, now totals $105,763.88. Yesterday's contributions of $10 or more follow:

Previously acknowledged	$103,513
W. Peddee Morgan, Bayonne, N. J.	50
Neville G. Higham	10
C. N. Edge	10
Robert Newboult	10
J. W. Johnston, Rochester, N. Y.	50
Herbert Barber	100
James Barber	100
Office Employes of Barber & Co.	22
Dock Employes of Barber & Co.	14
Staff of Commercial Cable Co., N. Y.	35
William H. Plummer	20
Employes of the French Telegraph Cable Company, N. Y.	27
Auxiliary No. 1 Ball	1,700
Francis Norman, Brooklyn, N. Y.	10
Through Prof. E. B. Titchener, Ithaca	15

For Relief of Jews.

The fund of the American Jewish Relief Committee for sufferers from the war, of which Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, is the Treasurer, now amounts to $320,097.36. Subscriptions of $10 or more acknowledged yesterday were:

Previously acknowledged	$311,165
L. Goldsmith & Co., West Point, Neb.	$10
L. Hecht, Chicago	25
Bnai Jacob Lodge, 171, P. O. W., Charleston, W. Va.	150
W. Fischman	125
Mrs. E. R. Raphael	25
Mrs. M. U., N. Y.	15
M. Small, Geneva, N. Y.	10
Julia Levy, N. Y.	10
A. Leir, Chicago	10
Dreyfus & Co., Toledo, Ohio	10
Dr. A. L. Steinfeld, Toledo, Ohio	25
Goell family, Brooklyn	18
L. L. Gasenburger, Natchez, Miss.	25
New American Confectionery Co.	10
J. J. Greenberger, Follansbe, W. Va.	20
Louis Lournson	25
Mrs. F. Forsch	20
Mrs. Louis Libeck, Nashville, Tenn.	20
S. Fine, Lonaconing, Md.	10
J. C. Guggenheimer	15
H. Neumark, Los Angeles	20
Dr. R. Levy, Denver	10
Mirskoger, Okla., Citizens	60
Adolph Lewisohn	1,000
Anonymous	50
Arthur Lehman	250
H. Kurniker	50
Alex Katzman	10
E. Myers	20
R. Strauss, Lexington, Ky.	25
T. L. Hirsch, Tacoma, Wash.	10
B. & D. Wollner, Leurston, Penn.	20
Solomons Co., Savannah, Ga.	10
L. Joseph Pittsburgh	20
J. Zubow	10
Meu Jaffa, Dale, S. C.	15
M. Lefkovies	10
Steinberg, Through Rev. J., and W. Seltzer, Waterville, Me.	40
Max Hyman	25
Emanuel Hecht, Havre de Grace, Md.	20
L. Louria, Bklyn.	10
Amelia Bremer, Los Angeles	25
Ladies Hebrew Aid Society, Peoria	10
Fannie C. Harber, San Francisco	10
Mrs. C. Carillon, San Francisco	10
A. Ottenheimer, Salt Lake City	10
Edar Lodge, 11, I. O. B. B. and Citizens, San Antonio, Texas	1,072
S. L. Sulzberger, Chicago	25
Mrs. S. Birkenwald, Milwaukee	$10
Mrs. Bertha Harris	10
Through I. Kuhn, Champaign, Ill.	70
Haska Amona Cong., Knoxville, Tenn.	11
Bertha Schuster, Milwaukee	25
L. J. Chamansky	20
J. Bernstein	25
Independent Order of Br'th Abraham	2,500
Wilkes-Barre, Penn., Com.	500
Gernsbacher Bros. Co., Fort Worth, Texas	10
Pittsfield, Mass., Com.	67
L. J. Gallagher, Lakewood, N. J.	10
Young People's Synagogue	30
Young People of Emanuel B'hood	25
L. Herrimann, Woodmere	15
Richmond (Ind.) Com.	34
Amy Loveman	10
Tampa (Fla.) Community	500
J. A. R.	25
Ladies' Guild, Roanoke, Wis.	25
H. Blumenthal, Los Angeles	20
Calgary Com.	200
Glendale (L. I.) Bogop. Unt V.	25
Dr. M. Fils	10
Jackson (Tenn.) Com.	60
Toronto (Ont.) Conference	350
Julius Heinman	10
Mrs. Cora S. Leon	25
Mrs. H. S. Cohn	10
Knoxville (Tenn.) Daughters of Is.	25
Emily Straus	10
R. W. de Forest	100
E. A. Kerbs	100
Billings (Mon.) Community	40
Bialosky Bros & Co., Cleveland	10
I. K. Friedman, Winnetka, Ill.	15
Hannah G. Solomon, Chicago	10
Ft Dearborn Lodge, No. 6, I. W. S. O., Chicago	25
H. F. Leopold, Chicago	10
Jacob Goodfriend	15
H. J. Halle	25
Norwalk Friedship Lodge, Norwalk, Conn.	10
Linas Hazedeck, Hoboken	25
S. L. Wolff	10
H. Shevitz	25
Mrs. L. S. Strauss, Richmond, Va.	10
D. Rubin, Cleveland	10
Solomon Simon	10

Flour for Mercy Committee.

Another carload of flour for the Belgian sufferers has been received by the Committee of Mercy from the Flint (Mich.) Chamber of Commerce. This body has now contributed three carloads of flour and foodstuffs through the Committee of Mercy.

August Belmont acknowledged the following contributions to the Committee of Mercy Fund yesterday:

Mary I. Burden	$50
Henry J. Hill	10
L. Frank & Son	10
H. D. Comstock	25
Robert Ayer	20
Flint Vehicle Benefit Assn.	$15
F. F. O. Olsop	25
Misses Williams	50
F. C.	15

The fund now totals $101,999.46.

For French Women and Children.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, amounts to $53,612.90. New subscriptions are those of Mrs. Nelson Brown, $25; Miss Jeanne M. Lanz, $20, and Miss Edna Smith, $10.

The fund for the maintenance of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, now totals $309,569.68. New subscriptions include one of $1,100 from Mrs. Edward N. Gibbs, for an automobile ambulance. H. S. Turner sent a check for $10. Subscriptions to this fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street.

Dance for British Fund.

A dance will be given at 11 East Fifty-fifth Street on Monday evening, Feb. 1, for the benefit of the British-American War Relief Fund. Tickets will be $3, and may be had from Miss Mary H. Wiborg and Miss Josephine Osborn, at 200 Fifth Avenue.

French Soldiers Thankful.

Le Cercle de Couture au Secours des Soldats Français, organized last October, has been receiving and shipping articles directly to the men in the Vosges Mountains. Letters received from the officer to whom the cases are shipped, express gratitude. He writes how acceptable are the helmets, long socks, scarfs, and warm underwear, as well as the joy to receive the tobacco and soap, all much needed by those men suffering from the severe Winter in the mountains. Lists of articles needed are sent on application, and all articles are received and shipped by Mrs. E. F. Conckliln, 44 East Sixty-fourth Street, New York City.

OSBORNE KNITS A MUFFLER.

Prisoners to Knit for Poland in Sing Sing Beginning Today.

Several hundred Sing Sing prisoners will begin knitting socks for the war sufferers in Poland today. Miss Ernest Shelling of 131 East Sixty-sixth Street, a member of the American Polish Relief Committee, went to Sing Sing yesterday, and her scheme was approved by Warden Osborne. He stipulated that the knitting must be done in "off hours," that is, early in the mornings and in the evenings between 5 and 9 o'clock.

"I am knitting a muffler myself for Mme. Sembrich's committee now," Mr. Osborne remarked.

"Why don't you let the men knit, too?" suggested Mrs. Shelling, and Mr. Osborne said it was a good suggestion.

Warden Osborne then made a speech in the chapel, telling of the suffering in Poland, and called for volunteer knitters. Every man in the chapel, Mrs. Shelling said, volunteered.

The Polish Relief Committee will be glad to receive contributions of needles and yarn at 487 Fifth Avenue for the prisoners to use.

CLERGYMEN WANT TO FIGHT.

Reichstag Asked to Rescind Law Exempting Them from Service.

A protest has been made by 160 Protestant clergymen of Berlin against the military regulation exempting clergymen from serving with arms in the field. The protest, published in a recent issue of The Frankfurter Zeitung, says:

"The undersigned clergymen of Greater Berlin see in the terms of the imperial military law prescribing that clergymen on furlough or of the Ersatz reserve military class are not to be drawn into armed military service a discriminatory measure that cannot be justified and a slight to their class with respect to the honor open to all other classes of defending their Fatherland with arms.

"They suffer the disadvantage under the strict execution of this law so far of being allowed to serve with arms for less than half their number, and that, too, only before ordination, but of being excluded from such service after ordination, both in times of peace and of war. It is true, they recognize it as their foremost duty in times of war to create the preliminary spiritual essentials of victory through preaching and care of souls in the field, even as at home. But they demand, in addition to this activity, to be allowed also through their deeds to serve as citizens of the State for the highest moral postulates which they have set up in their evangelical preachings.

"The decree of the Superior Church Council of Sept. 18 does not eliminate the confusion concerning the interpretation and carrying out of the law. Therefore we are determined to petition the Reichstag for a rescinding of this law and the enactment of new legislation concerning the military position of the evangelical preacher in the direction above indicated."

WHITE CLAY FOR CHOLERA.

German's Remedy Suggested for Russian Prisoners.

In view of the discovery of symptoms resembling those of Asiatic cholera in the concentration camp in which 2,800 prisoners of war are confined at Ulm, in Germany, where four Russians died and eleven sickened, various measures have been taken, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, to prevent a spread of the disease.

One of the most striking measures, which is discussed in several German newspapers, is the remedy advocated by Prof. Stumpf of Würzburg and Prof. Graeser of Naples, which consists of feeding the cholera patients simply white clay, in porridge form.

In an article describing experiments carried on with this method, Prof. Graeser says that the effect of the "white clay porridge" is not only remedial, but very swift, and that commonsense should convince all who have witnessed its good results that it is better far than "poison and disinfectant pills" which have impressed the lay mind as of greater importance.

Nursing infants, he says, receive 30 grammes of white clay powder (bolus alba) in 70 to 100 grammes in their nursing bottles; older children get twice as much in 120 grammes of water every three hours. The results are usually manifest in twenty-four hours, the patients reviving and craving food, and the intestinal disturbances being eliminated. For eighteen hours, however, great care must be taken not to give the patient anything to eat nor any drink other than water.

$200 FOR QUEEN'S LETTER.

Good Prices Maintained at Sale of Joline Library.

A holograph letter of Marguerite de Navarre, sister of Francis I., and author of the "Heptameron," was obtained for $200 by J. H. Moeller at yesterday's sale of the Adrian H. Joline library by the Anderson Auction Company. The letter is addressed to Cardinal Jean du Bellay, and speaks of the Pope's promise "to give the hat to Monsieur de Chalons, which seems to me to be so much to the King's advantage that all his servants must press him." Queen Marguerite's autographs are extremely rare.

James F. Drake paid $41 for a manuscript Koran in Arabic, in red French morocco binding, presumably by Padeloup. George D. Smith gave $57 for a document signed by Marie Antoinette, wife of Louis XVI., dated Versailles, Dec. 31, 1783, and ordering that 125 livres be paid to Louis Dubourg, "gardemeuble" of her stables, for preservation of her furniture.

Frederick W. Morris bought for $57.50 an extra illustrated copy of Peter Cunningham's "Story of Nell Gwyn." A letter of Count de Las Cases, who shared Napoleon's exile on St. Helena, went for $10.50. A letter of Gen. Victor E. Leclerc, who married Napoleon's sister Pauline, brought $8. A letter of Louis XI., about the salt mines of Salius, realized $34; a letter by Louis XII., $26; a financial document signed by Louis XIII., $12; a lettre de cadet signed by Louis XIV., $24, and a document, dated Versailles, Sept. 26, 1779, and signed by Louis XVI., $11.

A letter of Maurice Maeterlinck, described as the "Belgian Shakespeare," mentioning his two plays, "La Princesse Maleine" and "L'Intruse," brought $11. A letter written by Marie de Medici, only five days after the murder of Henri IV., by Ravaillac, went for $22. A letter of Field Marshal von Moltke to his representative of Prussia at Washington, sold for $15. A document signed by Oscar I., King of Sweden, realized $16. A letter, written but not signed by Jeanne Marquise de Pompadour, brought $23.

The total for the day was $1,900. The total to date is $20,994. The fifth and last session of Part II. of the library will be held today.

TOPICS DISCUSSED BY DRY GOODS MEN

Annual Convention of Their Wholesale Association Held Here Yesterday.

HOPEFULNESS EXPRESSED

New Problems Considered—Advertising Declared an Investment, Not an Expense.

The same hopefulness as to the business outlook, shown in recent meetings of trade bodies, was manifested yesterday at the opening sessions of the eleventh annual convention of the National Wholesale Dry Goods Association at the Waldorf-Astoria. It was apparent from the tone of the addresses and discussions that the past had been discounted and that members desired to grapple at once with the trade problems pressing for immediate solution.

In opening the morning session Calvin H. Smyth of Young, Smyth, Field Company, Philadelphia, President of the association, in referring to the business situation, said: "The year ahead of us is one of great uncertainties. No one knows what it will bring forth, but concentrated attention to the details of our business, careful scrutiny of our expense accounts, and conservatism along all lines seem to be the necessary precautions which should bring us through throubled waters and adversity, and, in the long run, may prove a profitable experience for us."

He expressed the hope that something could be done toward raising the standard of merchandise carried by the wholesale merchants so that the necessity for direct buying of higher grade goods may be eliminated. It was also hoped, the President said, that by cooperation of the manufacturers, many of whom were present at the convention, to find a common ground on which to meet for the better good of the scheme of distribution generally. This suggestion resulted later in the day in the adoption of a plan of associate membership in the association for manufacturers.

Relative to the cost of doing business, Mr. Smyth said: "Much can be gained by a continued exchange of information on this subject should you elect to continue it, as could also an organized attempt to devise some means of reducing the volume of returned goods and the time allowed customers in which to pay their bills."

Fred E. Haight of A. S. Haight & Co. spoke on "Problems of Distribution and Their Solution." He said he spoke from the standpoin of the manufacturer who believes in the jobber and that in the past few years he had ceased to sell direct to many retailers with whom he had been doing from 15 to 20 per cent. of his business. After thirty years in business he had come to the conclusion, when considering the manufacturers and jobbers, that one of the two was a fool and the other something worse. Nevertheless, he believed implicity in the jobber to the extent that he believed he could not continue in business without the aid of the jobber in distributing his goods. According to the speaker, fleeced underwear never recovered from the time manufacturers held prices at an unprofitable level for the jobber, with the result that the jobber substituted ribbed garments.

Alvin Hunsicker, Vice President of the Standard Oil Cloth Company of this city, also discussed the same problems. He insisted that modern merchandising is a scientific problem and that the most successful merchant is he who adjusts his business to the conditions that confront him from day to day. Time brings its changes and men conducting business must recognize the modern factors that are entering into the conduct of business. Relative to the value of advertising Mr. Hunsicker said:

"The wonderful growth of advertising must be taken into consideration. This is a day of large business and large advertising appropriations. Advertising is an investment, not an expense. The essence of success in the manufacturing business is production. In a fairly large business an increase of 10 per cent. in production will take care of a large advertising appropriation, whereas a large advertising appropriation usually adds from 25 to 50 per cent. increase in production. The advertising appropriation, even a large one, therefore eventually results in lowering, not increasing, costs. This problem has been so satisfactorily proved that many concerns have become national advertisers to great advantage with regard to their cost sheets."

Mr. Hunsicker had a good word for trade-mark goods. He also took up the practice of the department store in buying direct from the manufacturer, and reached the conclusion that the wholesalers should be able to convince the department stores that it is to the latter's advantage to deal with the jobber. The speaker predicted prosperity for this country, and asserted that the increased business is going to be secured by big business men—men who are broad gauged. He concluded: "There will be no place for the little man, be he producer or wholesaler, who will grasp at a dollar now and lose a hundred later."

John W. Scott of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, led in a discussion on "The Wholesaler as a Distributor of Merchandise of High Quality and Price." He said in part:

"Dry goods, generally speaking, are not laid down freight paid, to the retail merchant, but as one stretches out far from the center of his immediate zone of delivery, he undertakes to equalize the freight not specifically, but through competition with the market located more nearly in the centre of the zone. The sum total of all the factors entering into transportation charges, salesmen, excess baggage, &c., packing and carting, formerly charged to the retailer, but now given away, can only find a credit offset in the gross profit. The service of the parcels post has greatly increased the number of transactions without a corresponding increase in volume, and we find that the $50 shipment costs as much to handle as the $100. This expense is distributed from the moment the transaction takes life until we seem to be through with it. The package gone on its way, covered with stamps, is another advance we make to the retail merchant to be cancelled by him when he pays his account.

"The fixed price at retail is an evil and means too often less than a living profit for some furnisher, or less quality than price to the consumer.

At the afternoon session Samuel Dinkelspiel of L. Dinkelspiel & Co., San Francisco, read a paper on the theme "Will the Present War Cause a Reconstruction in Business Methods in America?" The speaker urged all to work toward one end, that of making the United States greater and more prosperous than ever.

"Europe's costs of production," said Mr. Dinkelspiel, "are far less than America's. Their banking and shipping system is almost perfect. We have to look to these items in order to get down to such a basis that we can with profit enter into the proper competition so that the trade we intend to go after can be done profitably to ourselves. In order to hold any one of these markets our product must be of the best. We must study the peculiar requirements of any market, and, above all, we cannot sell last year's styles to this year's trade.

"The present war is an nicident, but this incident acts as a reminder of our negligence. Are we going to take advantage of this negligence, and put our house in order, to put it in such shape that we can compete not for this year or next, but for all time?"

The Executive Committee reported that, inasmuch as manufacturers had conferred with the association and had showed a very friendly spirit, it would be wise for the association to consider the advisability of establishing an associate membership list. Mention was made of the fact that, while the manufacturers were glad to participate in the meetings as guests, they would feel freer if they were allied to the association in a permanent manner.

The meeting thereupon considered the question with the result that upon the motion of Frank S. Evans, of Strawbridge & Clothier, Philadelphia, seconded by John W. Scott of Chicago, the by-laws were amended so that any individual, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture of dry goods or kindred lines, may upon recommendation of the Membership Committee, become an associate member of the association with the privilege of the floor. It was also planned to give such associate members additional privileges of a beneficial character. The associate members will be grouped in such a manner as to render easy conference with the knit goods, notions, and dress fabric buyers' associations.

Pierre Jay, Federal Reserve Board agent, of the Federal Reserve Bank of this city, was the chief speaker last night at a smoker held by the association in the Myrtle Room. Mr. Jay told of the new Federal banking system and its effect on the financing of the wholesale dry goods business. The convention will be brought to a close following a morning session to be held today at which trade matters will be discussed, papers read and officers elected.

N. Y. U. LIBRARY "FOR SALE."

Student Perches Real Estate Sign High Up on Gould Memorial.

New York University was surprised yesterday to find the Gould Memorial Library for sale, and so advertised by a big wooden sign bearing the name of a well-known real estate broker, perched high up on a ledge where only a bird could reach.

How the sign got there still puzzles the Faculty. It was twenty feet above the floor, and to get it down janitors used a long pole, for it was quite beyond any available ladder.

The sophomore who placed it must have had the agility of a monkey.

A heavy wooden Indian was found one morning recently on a portico of the Hall of Languages forty feet up, which took three men and rope tackle to remove.

The library is locked at night and all the buildings are guarded.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was active and higher during the early operations, the May position in Chicago selling at new high records for the season with an advance of 6½c from the low point of Wednesday, while July was up 4½c. Longs took profits on the early advance, and late in the day the market sagged off quite rapidly, closing net unchanged to ⅜c higher. The export demand was again slow, and total sales for the day were estimated at only about 40 loads. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.52¼ and No. 2 hard at $1.51¾, all rail, cost, insurance, and freight, track; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.46¼ and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.51½, cost, insurance and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	$1.50½	$1.50⅝	99 11/16
July	..	..	1.32½	1.32⅝	97

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.54	$1.52	1.52¼	1.51 11/16	..
July	1.35½	134	1.34½	1.32½	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.45⅝	1.43¼	1.43⅝	1.43	92¾
July	1.26½	1.25¼	1.25⅝	1.25⅝	88⅝

CORN.

The corn market advanced ¾@1c early in the day on active buying by leading commission houses prompted by firmness in Europe, where prices were higher on light offerings from the Argentine as a result of a scarcity of freight room. Argentine crop advices were of a very favorable nature, however, and late in the day the market was heavier under profit taking, closing ⅛@⅜c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	79⅝	78⅝	79	78⅝	65¾
July	80¼	79⅝	79⅝	79½	64¾

OATS.

Oats advanced ⅝c early in the day with the other markets and on export sales of about 750,000 bushels, but sagged a little late, and at the close prices were ¼c net higher. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 59½c; No. 2 white, 60@60½c; No. 3 white, 59c; No. 4 white, 58c; fancy clipped white, 61@62c; ordinary clipped white, 59@61c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	56½	56	56⅛	55⅞	39½
July	54⅝	53⅛	53⅞	53⅝	39¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active and prices were barely steady owing to continued heavy receipts of live hogs and lower prices at the yards. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 42,000, estimated for Friday 32,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 10,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Jan.	10.67	10.60	10.67	10.62	11.12
May	10.87	10.75	10.87	10.80	11.37
Ribs—					
Jan.	..	..	9.92	9.95	11.67
May	10.37	10.30	10.35	10.35	11.85
Pork—					
Jan.	18.37	18.32	18.32	18.35	21.82
May	19.05	18.90	18.95	18.97	21.95

COTTONSEED OIL.

A very nervous undertone prevailed in the market for cottonseed oil and the average trader was puzzled over the recent developments. Strong interests appeared to be operating on both sides but, on the whole, the selling was rather more aggressive than the buying and the final quotations were 1 to 5 points net lower. The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.60@6.80	6.60
Jan.	..	..	6.60@6.75	6.60
Feb.	..	..	6.65@6.75	6.70
March	6.81	6.72	6.77@6.78	6.82
April	..	..	6.83@6.92	6.92
May	7.03	6.96	6.99@7.00	7.04
June	..	..	7.09@7.11	7.10
July	7.23	7.16	7.18@7.20	7.22
Aug.	7.34	7.28	7.28@7.31	7.29

COFFEE.

The volume of business in the coffee market yesterday was larger than for some time, total sales aggregating 22,250 bags, and while compared with normal business this was comparatively small, it showed improvement over recent operations. Offerings were light and as the demand was more aggressive prices responded with an advance of 6 to 13 points. In the cost and freight market Santos 2s were quoted at 10¾c, 4s at 9.20c to 9.40c and 4s and 5s at 8.90c. Rio 7s afloat sold at 7½c and in the local spot market 7s were quoted at 7¾c.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	6.18@6.20	6.09
February	..	..	6.23@6.25	6.14
March	6.34	6.28	6.33@6.35	6.24
April	..	..	6.42@6.43	6.34
May	6.51	6.44	6.50@6.52	6.44
June	..	..	6.42@5.43	6.34
July	7.37	7.29	7.37@7.38	7.25
August	..	..	7.46@7.47	7.34
September	7.55	7.46	7.55@7.56	7.44
October	..	..	7.61@7.62	7.49
November	..	..	7.67@7.68	7.55
December	7.70	7.64	7.74@7.75	7.61

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,785 packages. Market somewhat irregular, but on the whole fairly steady for most grades of creamery. Possibly the demand is improving a little, but there is no activity to trade as yet. Held creamery very slow. Renovated fairly steady. Ladles selling reasonably well, with a little more export demand. Good packing stock is sought for and well sustained; inferior grades slow. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 32@32½c; higher scoring, 33@33½c; firsts, 30@31½c; seconds, 27@29c; thirds, 25@26c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 31½@32c; higher scoring, 32½c; firsts, 29@31c; seconds, 26½@28½c; State dairy, finest, 31@32c; good to prime, 28@30c; common to fair, 23@27c; renovated, extras, 25½@26½c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22@23½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24½@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21½c; packing stock, held, 21@22c; current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; lower grades, 18@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,632 cases. The market is steady for the general receipts of Western and Southern fresh gathered. There is some surplus, but reports of cold weather in the West have a sustaining influence. Storage eggs steady with a fair movement. Nearby eggs easier under increased supplies. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 38c; extra first, 36½@37c; first, 35½@36c; seconds, 33@35c; thirds and poorer, 30@32c; refrigerator, firsts, 27½@38½c; seconds, 25@27c; undergrades, 20@24½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 42@43c; defective, 37@41c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 37@42c; Western, gathered whites, 36@40c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 38@39c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 36@37c.

REPORT ON THE CLAFLIN ASSETS

Special Master Holt Recommends Acceptance of the 29 Per Cent. Cash Offer.

BEST FOR THE CREDITORS

Liabilities Over Forty Millions and Available Assets Over Thirteen Millions.

In a report to Judge Learned Hand of the United States District Court, bearing the date of Jan. 20, George C. Holt, who, as Special Master received the bids for the assets of the H. B. Claflin Company and all but one of its subsidiaries on Jan. 14, recommends the acceptance of the percentage bid made by B. W. Jones, acting for the Mercantile Stores Corporation and the H. B. Claflin Corporation. This bid offers to pay creditors 29 per cent. of their approved claims, in addition to paying the expenses of the receivership, transfer taxes, &c. If this recommendation is accepted by Judge Hand, it means that creditors who have consented to the plan of reorganization will receive 15 per cent. of the value of their claims in cash and the remaining 85 per cent. in notes guaranteed by the Mercantile Stores Corporation. Non-assenting creditors will receive only the 29 per cent. in cash.

In the conclusions of his report Special Master Holt points out that the total amount of claims filed with the receivers on Jan. 11, the last day on which claims could be filed, aggregated $45,188,977.48. Of this amount $4,888,583.02 represented the claims objected to by the receivers and which, in Mr. Holt's opinion, are not valid. He also shows that a claim for $250,000 had been withdrawn, leaving the net amount of the claims proved against the estate at present at $40,050,394.49, subject to a slight reduction by objections that may be filed later by the receivers and sustained.

The report sets the fair liquidation value of the assets sold under the decree signed on Dec. 28, including cash on hand and proceeds of real estate to be sold, at not more than $13,455,117.10. Mr. Holt places himself on record in the report as considering the conditions of the bid of Mr. Jones, particularly that part which makes time the essence of the bid and which requires the property and assets to be delivered on or before Feb. 1, excepting the proceeds of real estate to be sold, to be "proper and fair." He recommends the confirmation of the percentage bid of Mr. Jones, and suggests that the percentage stated—29 per cent.—be paid not later than sixty days from the date of entry of the decree. He also recommends that the time for filing objections to the claims, either by the receivers or by the bidder, should be limited to thirty days from the date of entry of the decree.

The claims totaling $4,888,583.02 that were objected to by the receivers of the H. B. Claflin Company, as shown above, were presented by the receivers of the retail stores of J. Bacon Sons & Co., Louisville; the Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, and the Castner-Knott Dry Goods Company, Nashville. They grew out of notes payable to the H. B. Claflin Company and indorsed and discounted by the Claflin Company. Mr. Holt gives several decisions to prove his belief that these claims are not valid. The $250,000 claim was withdrawn by the Kohler estate.

The appraisals of real estate property were made by Joseph P. Day at the request of Mr. Holt, while Fred W. Shibley passed on the value of the investment securities involved and George F. Cornwall appraised the accounts, bills receivable, and merchandise. The general assets were divided into four classes, as follows:

The stock of merchandise in the building at 224 Church Street and in New York warehouses; the accounts and bills receivable in favor of the Claflin Company which arose by reason of the sale of merchandise either made before or since the receivership; stocks in various companies and mortgages, some of which were acquired by the H. B. Claflin Company at various times, and other securities which were delivered either to the H. B. Claflin Company or to the receivers thereof by John Claflin; and various parcels of real estate owned by the H. B. Claflin Company, or held for its benefit, in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and in various States, and cash on hand.

The report shows that the receivers had $4,125,276.90 in cash on hand at the close of business on Jan. 11, including an account known as the "disputed claim account," which totaled approximately $160,000 and represented proceeds of goods whose title was formerly in dispute. The books also showed the receivers to owe $1,299,135.44, leaving the net sum on hand at the date specified at $2,826,241.46, which amount is subject to deduction because of the account mentioned above and purchases made by receivers which were not yet listed on the books.

Mr. Holt tells of the danger of an attempt to liquidate the merchandise holdings of the jobbing company at this time, saying that he feels that the commercial conditions existing at the moment would mean a considerable loss if it were attempted. He also points out the possibility of a heavy shrinkage in the value of accounts receivable if the receivers were forced to discontinue the business at this time. He also points out that the receivers have had no bids for the stocks in other corporations, though these have been available for purchase since June last. These stocks are shown to be of industrial concerns, chiefly department stores, and Mr. Holt shows why proper realization on these stocks could not be had at this time if their sale was ordered by the court. He further points out that it would be out of the question to sell the main H. B. Claflin Company property without incurring a heavy loss, because of the present condition of the real estate market and the fact that the building is located in the old business district.

HEITMEYER NOW IN EUROPE.

Wife Tells Court He Left to Escape Paying Alimony to Her.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—Robert T. Heitmeyer, a wealthy leather manufacturer of Hoboken, who was arrested in 1913 with Mrs. Edna Mae Anderson, a divorcee, for smuggling a diamond necklace into this country, and who paid fines of $1,000 for each, went to Europe nine days ago to escape paying a monthly allowance of $300 to his wife, according to the story his wife told today in the Court of Chancery, when a writ of ne exeat was returned unserved.

Mrs. Heitmeyer, who began suit for divorce a year ago, learned recently that her husband had given up his apartment in Fifth Avenue, New York; had sold his automobile and dismissed his chauffeur, and intended going to Europe and cutting off her allowance.

Oklahoma City Daily Sold.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma, Jan. 21.—The Oklahoma City Times today was sold to John Fields and Frank P. Northrop, who are also publishers of a farmers' periodical. The paper will remain independent in politics, it was announced. Mr. Fields, who will become editor, was the Republican candidate for Governor in the last campaign.

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Assessed valuation $1,081,254
C. B. Wood, Esq., has approved their legality.
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The New Year

will undoubtedly bring forth many interesting developments in the world of finance. If you are an investor and wish to keep posted during 1915, write to us and we will send you each month our Review of the Investment Situation, together with lists of high grade bonds.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Rise Further—Bonds Very Active—Progress in Railroad Readjustments.

On the Stock Exchange prices rose once again yesterday and the dealings established another high record since the resumption of trading. Bonds also were more active than they had been at any previous time on this movement. It was the seventh consecutive day of advances in stocks, during which the general level of prices rose 2⅝ points to a figure 6½ points above the closing level of last July. Distributed as this forward movement has been over a very wide variety of issues, it reflects very clearly growth in business confidence. The advance has been stimulated from within the Stock Exchange, but it has been based in the main on events outside of the Stock Exchange.

The stock market looks as much to the future as to the present, and it was a seeming rather than a real anomaly that the market as a whole, and Steel in particular, should be rising on a day when the Street was discussing the likelihood of the next earnings statement of the Steel Corporation establishing a new low record for any quarter. What the financial community is looking to, and the business community along with it, is not so much what happened in the last three months in 1914 as to what is happening now and what is expected for the future. Trade for some weeks has been on the upturn, and it is in that fact and in the very favorable position of the credit market that improvement in security values has been based.

Wheat, cotton and copper were among the commodities quoted higher yesterday, and the rise in the latter two at least are among the tangible indications of better trade conditions. More than in respect to other commodities a rise in the price of wheat has its disadvantages, but it has also its advantages. The latter are emphasized through figures given out in Washington yesterday containing more detailed information regarding one department of our exports for the month of December. For the wheat which we sent out in that month this country received an average of $1.25 a bushel, compared with 93 cents a bushel received for the wheat shipped in December the previous year. Of oats we shipped more in December than we had in the entire year 1913, and of corn we shipped six times as much as we did in the same month the year before. This shows one of the substantial ways in which offsets are being supplied to the disadvantage of high prices for wheat at home.

It was made plain yesterday that Mr. Gould would not oppose the passing of control of the Missouri Pacific into other hands. The financial community is expecting the change to be accompanied by steps which will strengthen the credit of the property, but it is realized that it rests with the security holders themselves to determine what course the needed readjustment will take. The market position of the road's securities have long indicated the belief in the need of a readjustment, while the more recent rise has indicated the benefits which it is expected will flow from that readjustment. It is only with the consent and with the active co-operation of the road's security holders that the programme of financing the company's requirements with a decrease rather than an increase in fixed charges can be carried out. The course which Missouri Pacific affairs have taken leads the financial community to consider it probable that fresh progress will shortly be made in the affairs of several properties now under readjustment. The next step in the Rock Island situation is expected to be the organization of a proxy committee which will act for the railway stockholders at the coming annual meeting. The railway has needs which will have to be financed, and that is a problem to which the railway stockholders will have to give their attention.

A new issue of New York Central securities to provide for the obligations of the road which mature this year is under discussion, but it has not been made known what form this financing will take. A further rise occurred in the "when issued" quotation for the bonds which the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul is offering to its shareholders at par. They sold yesterday at 102⅛, and it was being taken for granted that the recently organized underwriting syndicate would not be called upon to take up any part of the issue.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

New high levels for the latest upward movement were attained in the stock market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, with breadth and activity characterizing the dealings. The day's business was the largest since the reopening of the Exchange on Dec. 12. The standard stocks were again prominent on the advancing side. Easy money and the demand for bonds reported in investment circles were factors cited as underlying the general market improvement. In the grain department May wheat early scored a further sharp advance, selling as high as $1.54, which equaled its previous highest recorded on Friday of last week.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,280	Amal. Copper	57⅝	58⅛	57¼	57⅝
1,270	Am. Beet Sug.	35½	36½	34⅞	35¼
2,170	Am. Can	30⅝	31⅛	30⅝	30¾
360	Am. Smelting	63½	63⅞	63¼	63½
10	Am. Sugar	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
190	Anaconda Cop.	28⅛	28⅛	27¾	27¾
30	A. T. & S. F.	95½	95¼	95	95¼
160	Balt. & Ohio	74⅛	74¾	73½	74
270	Beth. Steel	52	52	50½	51
150	Brook. R. T.	88¼	88⅝	88⅛	88⅝
10	Cal. Petroleum	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
520	Canadian Pac.	167¼	168½	167¼	167½
270	Cent. Leather	35¼	35⅞	35⅛	35¼
210	Ches. & Ohio	44	45	44	45
10	Chi. & G. W. pf	31½	31½	31½	31½
60	Chino Copper	36½	36½	36½	36½
20	Colorado Fuel	26⅞	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞
40	D. & R. G., pf.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1,170	Erie	23½	23¾	23	23⅜
210	Erie 1st pf.	36⅝	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝
30	Goodrich Co.	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
140	Gt. Nor. Ore	34	35⅛	33½	34
160	Gt. Nor. pf.	117¼	117¼	116½	116¼
50	Guggenheim Ex	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
10	Inspiration Cop.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
170	Inter.-Met.	11¾	12	11⅝	11⅞
340	Inter-Met. pf.	51	52¾	51	51⅝
30	Kan City So.	24½	24½	24¼	24⅛
40	Lehigh Valley	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛	138⅛
20	Mex. Petroleum	61⅜	62¼	61⅜	62¼
50	Mo., K. & Tex.	11½	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
2,110	Mo. Pacific	14¼	15½	13½	13⅞
90	N. Y. Central	89¾	90½	89¾	90½
40	N. Y., O. & W.	23¾	24	23¾	24
150	Northern Pac.	104⅞	105⅞	104¾	105⅝
110	Pacific Mail	21½	21½	21½	21½
220	Pennsylvania	107	108⅜	107	108⅜
90	Pressed St Car	33¾	33¾	33½	33⅝
40	Ray Copper	17⅝	17½	17⅜	17½
6,560	Reading	151⅞	153½	151⅞	153⅝
10	Rep. Iron & S.	22	22	22	22
120	Roch. So. pf.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼
250	So. Pacific	87½	87⅞	87⅛	87⅞
70	Southern Ry.	17⅛	17⅜	17	17¼
40	Studebaker Co.	42⅜	42⅜	42	42
120	Tenn. Copper	32½	32⅛	31¼	31½
270	Third Av.	43⅜	44	42⅞	43⅛
1,820	Union Pacific	121¼	122¼	121¼	122¼
10	U. S. Rubber	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
2,300	U. S. Steel	52⅝	53⅛	52½	53
240	Utah Copper	54⅞	54⅞	54⅛	54⅜
10	Wabash pf.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
20	West. U. Tel.	63⅝	63⅝	63¼	63¼
24,230					

MINING STOCKS.

2,300	Atlanta	.45	.45	.43	.43
1,000	Blue Bull	.09	.09	.09	.09
100	G'field Con.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
1,200	G'field Merger	.39½	.39½	.37½	.38½
1,000	Jumbo Ext.	1.39	1.50	1.37½	1.40
300	Montana	.36	.36	.36	.36
500	Oro	.13	.13	.13	.13
500	Union Const.	.20	.20	.20	.20
7,500					

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, JAN. 21, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	386,101
Same day last year	773,040
Year to date	3,098,731
Same period last year	6,454,642
Same day last year	72.41 + .59

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.53	Jan. 21	60.07	Jan. 2
Same period last year	72.67	Jan. 22	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Closing. Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
28¾	28⅞	2,600	Alaska Gold Mines	29	29⅛	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
35	37	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	36¾	37	36¾	37	...
57⅝	57¾	10,800	Amalgamated Cop.	57¾	58⅛	57⅜	57½	− ⅛
52	52⅝	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	+ ⅜
35¼	35½	3,600	Am. Beet Sugar	35½	36⅜	34⅞	35	− ⅛
30¾	30⅞	5,950	Am. Can	30½	31⅛	30½	30¾	+ ½
96⅛	97½	600	Am. Can pf.	96	97⅜	96	97	+ 1
47½	47¾	100	Am. Car & Fdry	47½	47½	47½	47½	− ½
..	84	10	Am. Coal Products	82	82	82	82	...
46⅝	46⅞	600	Am. Cotton Oil	46⅞	47½	46¾	47½	+1
5	5¼	700	Am. H. & Leather	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
24¾	25¼	1,100	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	25½	26	25⅛	25⅛	− ⅜
24	24½	600	Am. Ice Securities	25	25	24½	24½	− ⅜
10	10¼	100	Am. Linseed	10	10	10	10	+ ½
28	28¼	1,050	Am. Locomotive	28¼	28¼	28	28	− ⅛
6	7	20	Am. Malt	5	5	5	5	
28	30½	500	Am. Malt pf.	29¼				
37	38	300	St. L. Southw. pf.	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛
14½	15	500	Seaboard Air Line	14⅞	15	14¾	15	...
39¼	39¾	1,340	Seab. Air Line pf.	38¾	40	38½	39¼	+3
186	187	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	186½	187	186½	187	+1⅛
87¾	87⅞	12,200	Southern Pacific	87⅛	87⅞	87	87¾	+ ⅝
17½	17¾	2,150	So. Railway ext.	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ⅞
61	61¼	300	So. Railway pf. ext.	60½	60⅞	60½	60⅞	...
69	70	100	Standard Mill. pf.	69	69	69	69	+ ¼
42¼	43	800	Studebaker Co.	42¼	42⅝	42	42¼	− ½
95½	96½	200	Studebaker Co. pf.	95¼	95½	95¼	95¼	− ⅝
31¼	31½	1,310	Tennessee Copper	31⅞	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	...
132	135	200	Texas Co.	134½	134½	134½	134½	...
13½	13¾	700	Texas & Pacific	13½	13¾	13¼	13¾	...
43⅜	43½	2,750	Third Avenue	42¾	43⅞	42¾	43⅜	+ ½
98½	99½	100	Twin City R. T.	99	99	99	99	...
122	122⅛	17,425	Union Pacific	121	122¼	121	122	+1⅛
80	81¼	100	Union Pacific pf.	81	81	81	81	− ¼
29¼	29⅜	100	Union Pacific war.	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
13	13½	100	Un. Railways Inv.	13½	13½	13½	13½	− ¼
33	34	400	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	34	34⅛	33½	33½	− ½
..	73	10	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf.	73	73	73	73	...
57⅝	57⅞	1,500	U. S. Rubber	57¼	58	57¼	58	+ ¾
102⅝	103⅝	380	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	103	103	103	103	+ ¼
52⅞	53	32,050	U. S. Steel	52½	53⅜	52½	53	+ ¾
108¾	109	1,300	U. S. Steel pf.	108	109	108	109	+ ¾
55	55¼	10,500	Utah Copper	54⅜	55	54¼	55	+ ⅛
22⅛	22½	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	22⅛	22⅛	22	22	...
5	10	200	Vulcan Detinning	5	5	5	5	...
1½	1¾	650	Wabash	1¼	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
2½	2⅞	600	Wabash pf.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	20½	3,900	Western Maryland	17⅛	20⅝	17	20½	+4
35½	38	1,300	West. Maryland pf.	30	36	30	36	+6
63¼	63⅜	1,800	Western Union Tel.	63	63¾	63	63⅜	+ ⅜
72	72½	467	Westingh. E. & M.	72	72¼	72	72¼	+ ⅜
3¼	3½	550	Wheeling & L. E.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
15	16	100	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	15	15	15	15	+ ¼
5½	6	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
39	40	800	Wisconsin Central	38	39⅞	38	39⅞	+4⅞

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90
Boston	4½	5	5	6
New York	4½	5	5	6
Philadelphia	4½	5	5	6
Cleveland	4½	5	5	6
Richmond	4½	5	5½	6
Atlanta	4	4	5½	5½
Chicago	4½	5	4½	4½
St. Louis	4½	5	5½	6
Minneapolis	4½	5	5½	6
Kansas City	4½	5	6	6
Dallas	4½	5	5½	6
San Francisco	4	5	5½	6

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty to ninety days ....2⅝@3⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅞	2	2

	60 Days.	90 Days.	4 to 6 Mos.
On time	2½@2¾	2½@3	3¼@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Four to six months, best names......3⅝@4¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.84⅛	$4.83⅞	$4.84
Cables	4.84⅞	4.84⅝	4.84⅛

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.84	$4.84⅞
Paris	5.18¾	5.18⅝
Berlin	.87⅝	.87½
Switzerland	5.20	5.28
Holland	.40⅛	.40—
Italy	5.43	5.42½

New York Clearing House Exchanges, $309,252,768; balance, $10,591,424; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $83,066. The local banks gained $2,532,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres; Boston, par; Chicago, 15c premium; St. Louis, 15c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 50c premium; Cincinnati, par; Montreal, $5 premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22¾d, off 1-16d; in New York, 48⅞c., off ⅛c.

English Bank Statement.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£967,000
Circulation decreased	407,000
Bullion increased	559,545
Other securities increased	2,044,000
Other deposits increased	10,230,000
Public deposits decreased	7,244,000
Notes reserve increased	846,000
Government securities	Unchanged

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 32.70 per cent.; last week it was 32.71 per cent.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.60	1	Houghton	1¾	2
Bay S G.	.10	.11	Iron Blos.	.95	1 1-16
Begole	1⅝	1½	La Rose	.73	.76
Bohemia	1⅛	1¼	Majestic	.13	.15
Bost Ely	.15	.20	McK-Dar.	.50	.55
Butte & L.	.23	.25	Mex Met.	.16	.17
Calaveras	.95	1	M of Am.	2⅝	2¼
Chief C.	.82	.90	New Balt.	1½	1⅝
Con Cop.	1⅛	1¼	Nev Doug	.56	.58
Cortez	.15	.30	Ohio Cop.	.10	.12
Cr'n Res.	.75	.88	Oneco	.75	.85
Davis-D.	1⅛	1 3-16	So Lake	4⅞	5
Eagle and Bluebell	.90	1	Stew't M.	1⅝	1 11-16
First Nat.	1¼	1 5-16	Un Verde	2	2 1-16
G'f'd C.	1 11-16	1 13-16	Yukon	2⅝	2¾

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Move Higher on a Fair Volume of Trading in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 175,663 shares of stocks and $43,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 12,347; oils, 896, and mining, 162,420. In addition there were sales of 2,500 rights. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	‡Electric Boat	36	36	34½	34½
100	‡Elec. Boat pf.	51	52	51	52
100	‡Houston Oil	11⅝	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
725	Int. R. Tr cfs.	8¼	†9	8¼	8⅜
105	Kelly Sp. Tire	85½	87½	85½	87
120	Kelly Sp. Tire new, 1st pf.	81	82½	81	82
130	Kelly Sp. Tire new, 2d pf.	102	104	102	104
250	N. C. S.	47	48⅛	47	48⅛
52	N. C. & S. pf.	96½	97	96½	97
1,000	Corp R. & H.	7½	7⅝	7¼	7⅜
1,000	Sterling Gum	3½	3½	3⅜	3⅜
500	Tob. Prod. pf.	88¼	89⅞	88¼	89⅞
2,000	Un C. S., new	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾
1,500	Un. C. S., pf., new	11½	11½	11¼	11⅜
3,800	Un P Sh, new	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
290	Willys Over.	92	92¼	92	92¼
625	‡World Film	4⅞	5	4⅞	5

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

2,500	*Alaska G. M.	31	32	31	32

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
60	Atlantic Ref.	650	630	640	+ 5
10	Buckeye P. L.	116	116	116	+ 1
7	Continental Oil	231	230	230	..
1	Gal. Signal pf.	143	143	143	..
50	Illinois P. L.	136	132	134	− 3
150	Ohio Oil	141½	140¼	141	+ ½
100	Pierce Oil, new	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
75	P. Oil & Gas	470	465	467	− 2
125	P. P. L., w. i.	180	175	180	..
1	Solar Ref.	260	260	260	..
40	So. Penn. Oil	286	280	286	− 5
1	S. W. P. P. L.	125	125	125	+ 5
10	S. O. of Cal.	309	308	308	+ 3
200	S. O. of Ind.	485	475	480	− 2
11	S. O. of Kan.	385	365	375	+ 6
25	S. O. of N. J.	402½	402	402	+15
25	S. O. of N. Y.	200	200	200	..
5	Vacuum Oil	201	201	201	+ 2

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
24,000	*‡Atlanta	43	45	43	43
200	*Beaver Con.	25	25	25	25
200	*Booth	41	41	41	41
2,100	‡Blue Bell	5½	5½	5	5
24,500	Blue Bull	9	11	9	10
1,200	Braden Cop.	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
300	Buffalo Mines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Butte & Sup.	44½	44¾	44½	44¾
3,500	‡Canada Cop.	1 1-16	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛
2,500	Comb. Frac.	9	10	9	10
1,500	Con. Ar. S.	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅜	⅜
1,700	Con. Nev.-U.	[illegible]	[illegible]	¼	¼
2,500	*C. O. D. Con.	7½	7½	7	7
1,000	Con. Cop. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	*Dia. Bl'k B.	5	5	4½	4½
2,700	*Florence	71	71	69	69
3,500	Gold Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4,000	Goldf. Con.	1¾	1¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
24,500	*Goldf. Merger	37½	41	37½	39
70	Greene-Can.	24⅛	25	24⅛	25
1,000	*Great Bend	10	10	10	10
21,500	Jumbo Exten.	1⅜	1½	1 7-16	1 7-16
700	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
4,500	‡Kewanas	29	31	29	30
1,300	La Rose Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	¾	¾
3,000	Lone Star	10	11	10	11
200	*McKin.-Dar.	52	52	52	52
500	*Majestic Cop.	15	15	15	15
4,000	*‡Oro	12	13	12	13
1,000	Pac. Smelters	3-32	3-32	3-32	3-32
6,000	*Sandst. Kend.	13	14	13	14
1,600	*Silver Pick.	11	11	11	11
300	St. Silver-Lead	[illegible]	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,850	Stewart	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
600	Ton. Belmont	4⅜	4⅜	[illegible]	4⅜
1,200	Ton. Exten.	[illegible]	[illegible]	2⅝	2⅝
3,500	*Ton. Merger	31	31	30	30
1,000	*Ton. R. Eula.	6½	6½	6½	6½
600	Tularosa	⅜	⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
500	*Tuol. Copper	26	26	26	26
500	W. E. Consol.	57	57	56	56
1,000	*W. E. Exten.	3	3½	3	3½

BONDS.

$25,000	Chi. & Nn. 5s	109¾	109⅞	109¾	109⅞
18,000	West. Pac. 5s	34¾	35½	34¾	35½

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lot. ‡Unlisted. Note—Not reported Wednesday 200 United Cigar Stores at 96 and Tuesday 100 Nipissing at 5¾.

⁂

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Jan. 21. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 20. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord.	19¼	19¾	19⅝	20
B.-A. Tob., ord. bearer	19½	20	19⅝	20
L. Val. Coal Sales	160	170	160	170
Manhattan Transit	½	¾	½	¾
Marconi of America	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Riker & Heg., new	6⅝	7	6⅝	7
Reo Truck	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¾
Savoy Oil	6	7	6	7
Wayland Oil & Gas	3⅞	4¼	3⅞	4¼
Willys Overland pf.	93	95	93	95

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Consolidated	26	30	23	26
Butte & New York	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	1
Caribou Cobalt	58	65	58	65
Crown Reserve	[illegible]	¾	[illegible]	¾
El Paso Con.	1½	2	1½	2
Greenwater	4	5	4	5
Halifax Tonopah	28	32	28	32
Mines of America	2¼	2½	2¼	2⅜
Nevada Hills	30	32	29	31
Nipissing Mines Co.	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
North Butte Devel.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuolumne Copper	22	25	22	25
White Knob Cop. pf.	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½
Yukon Gold Mines	2¾	3	2¾	3

BONDS.

Alaska G. M. 6s, w. i.	114	117	114	117
Braden Copper 6s	138	142	138	142
Can. Pac. 6 p. c. notes	102	103	102	103
Chicago Elev. 5s	94	98	94	98
Argentine Govt. 6s (a)	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	100¼
Argentine Govt. 6s (b)	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
Argentine Govt. 6s (c)	99¾	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
Pierce Oil 6s	80	81	80	81

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	317	320
American Light & Traction pf.	108	110
Adirondack Electric Power	12	15
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	41	45
American Gas & Electric	88½	91
American Gas & Electric pf.	46½	48½
American Power & Light	60	62
American Power & Light pf.	82	85
American Public Utilities	30	40
American Public Utilities pf.	64	67
American Waterworks & Electric	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	15	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	49	53
Cities Service	46	49
Cities Service pf.	53	55
Colorado Power	12	14
Colorado Power pf.	87	..
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	53½	54½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	80	82
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	36	50
Electric Bond & Share pf.	97	100
Empire District Electric 5s	61	70
Empire District Electric 5s pf.	..	70
Federal Light & Traction	12	16
Federal Light & Traction pf.	47	52
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	..	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	15
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	51	54
Northern States Power	19	21
Northern States Power pf.	79	80
Ozark Power & Water	10	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	43	44
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	82	83
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	17	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	67½	69½
Southern California Edison	75	78
Southern California Edison pf.	88	91
Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	17	18
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	7½	9½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	35	37
United Light & Rys.	45	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	68	70
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	64½	67
Utah Securities	13	16
Western Power	12½	14
Western Power pf.	53	56

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	14½	15	14¾	15¼
Atlantic Refining	630	640	630	640
Borne Scrymser	260	275	260	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	115	118	115	118
Chesebrough Mfg	660	675	660	675
Colonial Oil	100	105	100	105
Continental Oil	228	232	228	232
Crescent Pipe Line	40	42	40	42
Cumberland Pipe L.	50	55	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	235	240	235	240
Galena S. Oil pf.	140	145	140	145
Galena S. Oil	170	178	170	173
Ill. Pipe Line, w. i.	133	136	136	139
Indiana Pipe Line	107	110	107	110
National Transit	37	38	37	38
N. Y. Transit	230	235	230	235
Northern Pipe Line	96	98	96	98
Ohio Oil	140	142	140	142
Pierce Oil	15	15½	15	15½
Prairie Oil & Gas	466	470	468	472
Solar Refining	260	265	260	265
Southern Pipe Line	221	225	221	225
South Penn Oil	286	290	280	288
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	123	127	123	127
Standard Oil of Cal.	307	309	310	312
Standard Oil of Ind.	475	478	470	473
Standard Oil of Kan.	370	380	360	365
Standard Oil of Ky.	255	260	255	260
Standard Oil of Neb.	325	340	325	340
Standard Oil of N. J.	401	404	401	404
Standard Oil of N. Y.	199	201	200	202
Standard Oil of Ohio	430	440	430	440
Swan & Finch	160	170	160	170
Union Tank	85	87	85	87
Vacuum Oil	200	202	200	202
Washington Oil	36	40	36	40

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Jan. 21, 1915	
Same day last year	$3,986,000
Year to date	7,326,500
Same period last year	37,472,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	57,011,400
Same day last year	83.57 + .22
	89.07 + .40

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	83.57	Jan. 21	71.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.07	Jan. 22	86.40	Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Jap Govt 4½s, stl loan, 2d Series
4,000.......... 80
German stamp
6,000.......... 79
Rep of Cuba 5s of 1914
2,000.......... 94⅛
N Y State 4½s
3,000..........108½
N Y Canal 4½s
10,000..........108¾
Virginia 6s, defd Brown Bros & Co certfs
3,000.......... 54
N Y City 3½s, May, 1954

Chi Great Wn 4s
3,000.......... 71½
1,000.......... 72
Chi, M & St P 4s, 1934
4,000.......... 90
gen 4½s
5,000..........100½
conv 4½s
5,000.......... 96½
1,000.......... 96¾
10,000.......... 97
35,000.......... 96⅞
5,000.......... 97
4,000.......... 96¾
21,000.......... 96¾
14,000.......... 96⅝

Inter Paper 6s
10,000..........101¼
Iowa Cent ref 4s
5,000.......... 44⅜
11,000.......... 44½
4,000.......... 44¾
4,000.......... 45⅛
26,000.......... 45
Kan City So 5s
19,000.......... 90
Kan City So 3s
1,000.......... 67½
Lacka Steel 5s, '15
2,000.......... 99⅞
14,000..........100
Lacka Steel 5s, '50

1,000..........100
St L, I Mt & So unif & ref 4s
1,000.......... 70
4,000.......... 71
St L, Rocky Mt & Pac 5s Tr Co ctfs
5,000.......... 75
2,000.......... 76
St L & S F R R gen 5s, Tr Co ctfs stamped
3,000.......... 37
3,000.......... 36¾
11,000.......... 37

U S Steel Corp sink fund 5s
46,000..........101⅞
1,000..........101⅞
3,000..........101⅞
10,000..........101⅞
12,000..........101⅞
Virginian Ry 1st 5s
3,000.......... 97¼
1,000.......... 97¼
Wabash 1st 5s
7,000.......... 98
Wabash 2d 5s
3,000.......... 91½
10,000.......... 91
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s
11,000.......... 29
2,000.......... 28
5,000.......... 27¾
3,000.......... 27½
Equit Tr Co ctfs of dep stmpd
26,000.......... 22½
35,000.......... 22
2,000.......... 22½
12,000.......... 23
3,000.......... 23¼
1,000.......... 22¾
25,000.......... 23
6,000.......... 22¾
40,000.......... 22
Wab P Ter 1st 4s
3,000.......... 8¾
Cent Trust ctfs
5,000.......... 8½
30,000.......... 9
6,000.......... 8⅞
4,000.......... 8¾
1,000.......... 8¼
10,000.......... 8⅝
2,000.......... 9
Wab P Ter 2d 4s, Trust Co ctfs
2,000.......... ½
Westch Ltg Co 5s
2,000..........102½
Western Elec 5s
1,000..........101¼
1,000..........101⅜
Wn Maryland 4s
10,000.......... 64½
15,000.......... 65
6,000.......... 65¾
5,000.......... 65½
1,000.......... 66
Westingh El & M 1st cv s f 5s
2,000.......... 93½
4,000.......... 93¼
1,000.......... 93½

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98¼	99¼
2s, c, 1930	98¼	99¼
3s, r, 1918	101	..
3s, c, 1918	101½	102
4s, r, 1925	109½	..
4s, c, 1925	110	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	97¾	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	97¾	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101¼	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101¼	102

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	..	86
Allis-Chal.	10	10¾
Am Ag Ch pf.	90	..
A B S pf.	80	84
A B S & Fdy.	87	93½
Do pf.	134	137½
A C & F pf.	114⅞	116½
Am Coal P pf.	104	105½
Am Cot Oil pf.	95	97⅝
Am Exp.	..	93¾
A Lin pf.	29	29½
A Loc pf.	..	96
A S pf. B.	..	80
Am St Fd.	30	31
A T & C.	58½	..
Am Wool.	17½	22
Am Wr Pa pf.	..	7½
Ann Arbor.	..	30
Do pf.	..	70
Bald Loc.	38	39
Do pf.	101	104½
Beech C'k.	85	..
Batop M.	½	1
B Un Gas.	127½	129½
Bruns Ter.	4⅝	7½
B R & P.	..	90
Do pf.	..	120
Canada So.	56¼	..
C R R of N J.	..	325
C & S A Tel.	111	112
Chi & Alt.	..	9¼
Do pf.	10⅛	13½
Chi, St P, M & Om.	..	132
Do pf.	..	150
C C C & St L.	25	40
Do pf.	50	65
Cluett-P.	..	67
Cleve & P.	158	..
Col & So.	25	26
Do 1st pf.	45¼	..
Do 2d pf.	35	..
Cont Can.	46½	49¾
Crex Carp.	..	55
Cub-Am S.	..	48
Do pf.	91	..
D & Co pf.	..	89
D M & Ft D.	..	2½
Do pf.	13	..
Det Ed.	..	112
Det & M.	75	..
Do pf.	80	..
D S S & A.	4	6
East Kod.	465	..
F M & S.	..	17
Do pf.	28	31
Gen Ch.	160	166
Do pf.	108½	110
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	96	97½
Hav E Ry, L & P.	..	79
Do pf.	..	91½
Helme (G W) Co.	160	180
Do pf.	111	115

	Bid.	Asked.
Inger-R.	107	115
Do pf.	89	..
Int Agric.	..	12
Do pf.	12½	15
Int H pf.	115	117
Int H Cor.	..	73½
Do pf.	..	114½
Int P pf.	35	36
Int St P.	..	3
Do pf.	6	9
Iowa Cent.	6	7
Do pf.	13	16
K C, Ft S & M pf.	..	65
Kayser (J) & Co.	..	80
Do 1st pf, ex div.	105	..
K & D M.	4	10
Do pf.	36	..
Kresge (SS) Co.	97	99¼
Do pf.	101½	105
Lack Steel.	30	..
L E & W pf.	15	20
Ligg & M.	216½	220
L-W B 2d pf.	..	94
M'kay Cos.	73	75
Do pf.	67½	69
Man Beach	2	6
Man Elev.	127	130
M Dep Sts.	..	56
Do pf.	97	100
M, St P & S S M pf.	126	130
Do l l.	75	82
Mor & Es.	161	..
N C & St L.	125	133
Nat En pf.	80	90
Nat Lead.	46½	48
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	..	21½
Do 2d pf.	4⅝	7
N Y, L & West.	112	121
Norf So.	..	26½
North Am.	65	68
Nor Cent.	84	..
N W Tel.	100	..
Ont Min.	2	3
Pabst B pf.	..	95
P T & T.	29	32½
Do pf.	89	93
Peo & E.	6½	10
Pett-Mull.	10	20
P, C, C & St L.	71	78
Do pf.	..	105
P, Ft W & C.	160	..
Pitts S pf.	..	82
P S C pf.	101¾	103
Pub S C.	..	106
Q'ksilver.	1¼	1¾
Do pf.	2	2¼
Ry St Spr pf.	87	90
Rdg 1st pf.	84	90
Rens & S.	168	..
St L & S Fran.	2	2½
Sears-R pf.	122½	..
S-S S & I.	26	30

	Bid.	Asked.
So P R S.	35	..
Do pf.	..	100
St'd Mill.	47	48
T P L Tr.	96	..
T, St L & West.	..	2
Do pf.	7¾	9½
Und Type.	..	70
Do pf.	..	101
U B & P.	5½	6
Do pf.	24	28½
Un Cig M.	43	44
Do pf.	..	103½
Un Dry G.	..	50
Do pf.	45	59
U S C I P.	9½	13½
Do pf.	31	50
U S Exp.	..	71
U S Ind A.	15	25
U S R & Impt.	..	48
Va-Car Ch pf.	84	87
Va R & P.	..	48
Vul D pf.	15	30
W F Exp.	85	87
W E & M 1st pf.	120	125
Weym-B.	..	280
Do pf.	110	114
W'w'th (F W).	93	94½
Do pf.	116	..

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

		Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1915	101 19-32	101 21-32	101 19-32	101 21-32
6s	Sept., 1916	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
6s	Sept., 1917	104⅝	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞
4½s	March, 1963	104¾	105	104¾	105
4½s	May, 1957	104¾	105	104¾	105
4½s	Nov., 1957	104¾	105	104¾	105
4½s	May, 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4½s	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101¼	100⅞	101¼
4¼s	March, 1964	100	100⅛	100	100⅛
4¼s	March, 1962	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
4¼s	Sept., 1960	99⅞	100	99⅞	100
4¼s	March, 1930-60	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4s	May, 1959	96¾	97	96¾	97
4s	Nov., 1958	96¾	97	96¾	97
4s	May, 1957	96¾	97	96¾	97
4s	Nov., 1956	95¾	..	95¾	..
4s	Nov., 1955	95¾	..	95¾	..
4s	Nov., 1936	96	96¾	96	96¾
4s	1918-1919	99	..	99	..
3½s	Nov., 1954-5	85¾	86½	85¾	86¼
3½s	May, 1954	85¾	86½	85¾	86½
3½s	1950-1954	85¼	86¼	85	86

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis.

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.75	4.60
Balt. & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.75	4.62
Buff. Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.75	4.60
Canadian Pac.	1915-'28	4½	4.88	4.82
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½	5.25	4.75
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.70	4.50
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½	5.25	5.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.85	4.75
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.75	4.62
Erie Railroad	1914-'23	4½@5	5.10	4.90
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	5.00	4.80
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.75	4.62
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.75	4.62
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	5.65	5.20
Mo. Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.50	5.75
N. Y. C. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.90
Norf. & Western	1915-'24	4½	4.75	4.55
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.25	5.00
Penn. Gen. Fr't	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.70	4.50
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.95	5.35
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.90
So. Railway	1914-'24	4½@5	5.00	4.85
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.75	4.62
Virginian R'way	1914-'19	5	5.20	5.00

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Receipts and expenditures for Jan. 20:

	Jan. 2.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$505,113	$10,395,390	$118,128,332
Ordinary	702,423	17,628,410	182,175,580
C. & I. Tax	23,310	343,269	9,580,710
Miscel.	404,498	4,792,317	40,361,931
To. Receipts	1,635,353	33,159,398	350,246,555
Expendit.	1,792,452	39,029,029	418,855,031
Deficit	157,098	5,869,632	68,608,476

Timely Information

"A stitch in time saves nine," reads the old adage.

Timely information has saved many investors from loss.

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There is no obligation.

F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
44 Exchange Place
MEMBERS OF New York STOCK EXCHANGE

Income Tax Returns
must be filed by
March 1st.

Some of the return blanks for use this year have been revised.

We offer the assistance of our Statistical Department without charge in the preparation of your report.

Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York
Chicago Toledo Cincinnati

THE FEATURES
of the Present Situation in
COFFEE
with some statistical information which emphasizes the attractiveness of that commodity are embodied in our
Special Booklet "162."
Copy sent on request
RENSKORF, LYON & CO.
Members {New York Stock Exchange. / New York Cotton Exchange. / New York Coffee Exchange.}
33 NEW ST. (GROUND FLOOR.) (New York.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy
50 Am. Coal Products Com. & Pfd. Stock
25 Bankers Trust Stock
100 Childs (Rest.) Co. Pfd. Stock
100 Electric Boat Com. & Pfd. Stock
100 International Salt Stock
50 Remington Type. (all issues) Stock
50 Texas & Pacific Coal Stock
25 Victor Talking Machine Com. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell
25 American Chicle Com. Stock
100 American Gas & Elec. Com. Stock
100 Atlas Portland Cement Com. Stock
20 Cosmopolitan Bank Stock
100 Electric Boat Pfd. Stock
100 McCall Corporation Com. Stock
50 National Fuel Gas Stock
25 Victor Talking Machine Com. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS
BOOKLET ON APPLICATION.
WANTED
SUBS-EN-BLOC
JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
15 BROAD ST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

WE HAVE MARKETS IN
Childs (Rest.) Co. Com. & Pfd.
Amer. Mfg. Com. & Pfd.
United Gas & Elec. Co.
Standard Paint Company
Birmingham, Ensley & Bess. Repts.
HOTCHKIN & CO.
34 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

STANDARD OIL

WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
15 Atlantic Refining	50 Buckeye Pipe Line
30 Cumberland P. L.	25 Continental Oil
50 Ohio Oil	30 Eureka Pipe Line
25 South Penn Oil	25 Galena Sig. Com.
30 S. O. of Indiana	30 Northern P. L.
10 S. O. of Nebraska	30 S. O. of Calif.

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Central Pacific Ref. 4%........1949
Consolidated Gas Conv. Deb. 6%.1920
International Navigation 5%.....1927
Japanese Government 2nd 4½%.1925
Northern Pacific Gen. 3%........2047
Northern Pacific P. L. 4%.......1997
Sunday Creek Co. Coll. 5%.....1944

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10 Hanover National Bank Stock.
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Am. Brake Shoe & Fdy. Stks.
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Notice is hereby given that Yen 10,000,000 of the above issue will be drawn for redemption in Japan on **JANUARY 20TH**, redeemable on **FEBRUARY 8TH, 1915**, in Japan. For the convenience of the holders of these bonds a list of the drawn bonds will be posted by the undersigned about **FEBRUARY 20TH, 1915**, by whom they will be purchased on or after that date at the current buying rate of exchange on Japan.

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REITARO ICHINOMIYA, Agent,
55 Wall Street, New York City

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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

52d Dividend
AT USUAL RATE OF **4½%** PAID JAN. 1, 1915

Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Jan. 31 earn from Feb. 1.
Even $1 starts you. Begin now or write for Booklet A, Simple Mailing System.

The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS,
38 Park Row, New York. 27th Year.

GOULD WILL YIELD TO MO. PAC. CHANGE

Head of the Family Willing to See Proxy Committee in Control of Road, He Says,

"IF STOCKHOLDERS ELECT"

Adds That There Should Be No Trouble in Paying Off the $25,000,000 Notes Due in June.

George J. Gould said yesterday that he would willingly yield control in the Missouri Pacific to the proxy committee of bankers which was formed on Wednesday. Under these circumstances no contest is anticipated at the annual meeting of the stockholders on March 9, and it is believed that the way will be cleared for the rehabilitation of the railway by a new set of Directors, aided, in a financial capacity, by a strong group of bankers headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

While Wall Street conceded the elimination of the Goulds from active management of the Missouri Pacific's affairs as the result of the new turn, it was pointed out that the Goulds, as owners of large blocks of both the bonds and notes of the road, would not be separated altogether from the affairs of the road. If any boon will result under a new management the Goulds will thus profit by the change. Conjecture is rife as to whether some one or several of the Gould family, because of the large security holdings, will not have a place on the new board as minority members.

This is Mr. Gould's statement:

"I have seen the call for proxies issued by Messrs. Hemphill, Kahn, Prosser, Wallace and Windsor, and, as far as I personally am concerned, shall be glad, if the stockholders so elect, to have these gentlemen assume responsibilities which my family and myself have carried for so many years.

"With the money which three of the largest Trust Companies and two of our greatest banking houses can provide, the Missouri Pacific should not have any trouble in paying its $25,000,000 of notes next June.

"I am particularly gratified with the Committee's approval of Mr. Bush's operation of the property. I felt, when I selected him four years ago in the face of bitter opposition, that time would justify my choice, and I am glad the present management has been able to carry the property through the difficult times of the last few years, especially last June, when the notes were extended without the payment of any commission."

According to the statement made by the proxy committee on Wednesday there is no intention of raising funds immediately to pay off the $25,000,000 notes maturing in June. It was specifically stated that provision for an extension of these notes must be made. Mr. Gould's reference to "paying" these notes in June, therefore, does not refer to any plans known to the proxy committee. One banker referred to the phraseology yesterday as "one of George Gould's cryptic jokes."

TO DRAW CASH FROM NORTH

Lower Federal Reserve Discount Rates Authorized in South.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—An important change in the discount rates in force at Federal Reserve Banks in the South has been decided upon for the purpose of drawing money from sections of the country where there is a large accumulation of cash. To that end the bank at Atlanta, which has been charging 4½ per cent. for thirty-day paper, 5 per cent. for sixty days, 5½ for ninety days and 6 per cent. for longer maturities, has put into effect a rate of 4 per cent. for paper maturing in sixty days or less and 4½ per cent. for all maturities beyond that. The same rates have been offered to the banks at Richmond and Dallas, and those banks are expected to follow Atlanta in making the reduction.

If this change fails to bring about an accumulation of money Secretary McAdoo will transfer part of the Government funds now on deposit with banks in other parts of the country to the Reserve Banks in the South. The Aldrich-Vreeland act expires on June 30, by which date all currency issued under the act must be retired. There is still about $50,000,000 of this emergency currency outstanding in the South, and the Federal Reserve Board seeks to enable the banks to retire it without inconvenience and without disturbing credit conditions.

"There is a plethora of money in many of the reserve districts," said a Federal Reserve Board statement issued today, "and it seems an inopportune time for most of the reserve banks to try to force their funds into use through discount operations in their own districts. Under the Federal Reserve system it is possible by means of rediscount operations between Federal Reserve banks for reserve money to flow from districts where it cannot be employed into those where it can be used to advantage."

NEW GRATUITY FUND RULES.

Stock Exchange Members to Share Surplus Income Annually.

The Stock Exchange authorized a change in the regulations surrounding its gratuity fund yesterday which is intended to reduce the amount of contributions by members. It has been the custom for years for each member to pay in $10 upon the death of a member, the total from the 1,100 members on each occasion being $11,000. The family of the deceased has, from this, received $10,000, the remainder going to the fund. The rule now to be put in force prescribes that the income from the accumulated fund shall be distributed among the members every year on a pro rata basis, thereby reducing the total of their assessments.

The gratuity fund amounts to about $1,600,000, from which is derived an income of approximately $65,000. Heretofore all the income has reverted to the fund unless the number of death benefits paid in any one year exceeded fifteen. In case there were sixteen or more deaths, distributions for all in excess of fifteen were taken from the fund. In the past ten years only twice have there been more than fifteen deaths in a year.

LONDON TRADING ACTIVE.

American Securities Freely Dealt In at High Prices.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—American securities were active on the Stock Exchange today. The transactions were well distributed over the list, and higher prices ruled. Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Atchison, Canadian Pacific, and United States Steel received the most attention, and the closing was steady, although Canadian Pacific lost a point in the afternoon.

In the other sections, Armament shares and home rails were active, and business broadened in Kaffirs, but British and foreign bonds were neglected and easy.

Money was easy and discount rates were weaker.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Stock Exchange yesterday reduced the minimum price of Adams Express from 86 to 80, and of Crex Carpet shares from 55 to 50.

George H. Burr & Co. have issued a circular containing suggestion for the investment of funds by institutions, estates, and individuals.

William Bayne, Jr., was re-elected President of the Coffee Exchange yesterday for the ensuing year.

The Stock Exchange membership of R. Lancaster Williams of Baltimore has been posted for transfer to Eugene A. Drey for $38,000. The price was unchanged from the last preceding quotation. Mr. Williams is a brother of John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency.

HIGHER RESERVE NOTES.

Those of $50 and $100 Denomination Are Put in Circulation Here.

The first shipment of Federal Reserve notes of the denominations of $50 and $100 was received yesterday at the Federal Reserve Bank, which immediately began putting them into circulation. Heretofore only smaller denominations have been in hand.

Between now and Feb. 2 the paid-in capital of the twelve Reserve Banks will be doubled by the payment of the second instalment on the subscriptions of the member banks. The aggregate capital of the Reserve Banks is now $18,000,000, so that by Feb. 2 it will be $36,000,000. Incidentally this will increase the necessity of increased earnings if dividends are to be paid on the stock. So far few, if any, of the Reserve Banks have earned enough to pay expenses. It has been announced, however, that they will soon be permitted to invest in acceptances, and they will probably be in the market for considerable lots of the $25,000,000 of bills to be drawn by the Russian Government in accordance with the agreement with the syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co. providing for their acceptance by leading banks and bankers.

Payments on account of capital stock must be made in gold or gold certificates, so that the $18,000,000 the Reserve Banks are to receive will add that much to their gold holdings. The New York Reserve Bank, whose capital paid in on the first call was $3,321,950, will have after Feb. 2 $6,643,900.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Midway	.07
Alpha Con	.02	Mizpah Ext	.27
Andes	.05	Montana	.30
Belcher	.31	North Star	.14
Best & Belcher	.07	Rescue Eula	.06
Bullion	.01	Tonopah Ext	2.50
Caledonia	.30	Tonopah Merger	.30
Con. Cal. & Va.	.08	West End	.54
Con. Imperial	.01	GOLDFIELD.	
Crown Point	.27	Atlanta	.43
Gould & Curry	.03	Booth	.34
Hale & Norcross	.05	C. O. D.	.07
Mexican	.50	Comb. Fraction	.08
Occidental Con	.85	D'dfield Daisy	.08
Ophir	.07	D'dfield B. Butte	.04
Overman	.15	Florence	.68
Potosi	.03	Goldfield Con. M.	1.70
Savage	.06	Goldfield Merger	.40
Seg Belcher	.04	Jumbo Ext	1.50
Sierra Nevada	.06	Lone Star	.10
Union Con	.17	Silver Pick	.10
Utah Con	.03	Vernal	.04
Yellow Jacket	.31	Nevada Hills	.28
TONOPAH.		Round Mountain	.34
Belmont	4.25	MANHATTAN.	
Jim Butler	.73	Manhattan Con	.02
MacNamara	.03	Man. Big Four	.08

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot	10	10¼	Jackpot	7¾	8½
Elkton	47½	49	McKinney	35	41
El Paso	170	190	Old Gold	..	1½
Findley	2¾	3½	Portland	114	116
Gold Dollar	4½	4¾	Vindicator	126	150
Isabella	17⅛	17½	R. B. H.	3⅝	4

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	71.93	71.09	71.68	+.57
Industrials	57.14	56.42	56.77	+.18

COMBINED AVERAGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Jan. 14	62.24	61.87	62.04	+.20
Jan. 15	62.43	61.81	62.35	+.31
Jan. 16	62.61	62.30	62.49	+.14
Jan. 18	63.19	62.47	63.02	+.53
Jan. 19	63.89	63.06	63.61	+.59
Jan. 20	64.10	63.25	63.85	+.24
Jan. 21	64.53	63.75	64.22	+.37

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
Jan. rge.,'14	84.94	Jan. 23	79.17	Jan. 3	72.97
Jan. rge.,'13	79.10	Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17	77.22
Jan. rge.,'12	78.63	Jan. 3	75.66	Jan. 31	76.63
Year's range to date	64.53	Jan. 21	60.07	Jan. 2	64.22
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.04
Year, 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.80
Year, 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop.	5	Mar. 15,'15	100⅛	100⅜	2.50
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	5.40
Am. T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100½	4.60
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	101	101½	3.60
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15,'15	100¼	100¾	5.10
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15,'16	99⅝	99⅞	6.10
Argen. Gov.	6	Dec. 15,'17	99⅝	99⅞	6.05
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100¼	100½	3.15
Beth. Steel	5	Jun. 11,'15	100⅜	100⅝	3.05
Bklyn. R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅞	100	5.00
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2,'24	102½	103	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	91⅝	92	7.45
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	99⅞	100¼	4.90
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94½	96	8.00
City of Mon.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
Con. Power	6	May, 1917	96½	97¾	7.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99⅞	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	99	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	97	98½	6.35
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅝	3.00
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100¼	3.95
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	96½	97½	13.00
Hock. Valley	6	Nov., 1915	100⅞	101	4.75
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	99⅞	100	5.00
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	99⅞	100	5.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	4.00
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	4.25
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	96½	97⅝	6.75
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1915	99⅛	99⅝	6.10
Mich. Central	4½	Mar. 2,'15	100	100¼	2.75
M. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100⅛	3.60
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	92¾	93¼	9.55
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	3.80
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100	100¼	4.05
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15,'15	100	100¼	4.63
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100	100¼	4.60
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1915	97¼	98¼	11.00
Pac. G. & El.	5	Dec. 15,'15	99⅝	100	5.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	99⅞	100	3.50
P. S. Corp. of New Jersey	5	Mar., 1916	98½	99¼	5.85
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	98	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¼	99½	5.50
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	98	98⅜	5.90
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99¾	100¼	5.85
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15,'16	97¼	98	6.85
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100½	101	5.55
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	97⅝	98	5.70
Utah Co	6	Apr., 1917	97½	99	6.50
West. P. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	95	98	7.15
West. Power	6	July, 1915	99¾	100½	5.00
Western States Gas & Elec.	6	Apr., 1917	96	97¼	7.00

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Fidelity & D.	144	144	144	144
20	Hous. Oil ctfs	11½	12	11½	12
38	Hous. O. pf ctfs.	55	55	55	55
10	Mary Cas.	85	85	85	85
10	North. Cent.	85	85	85	85
133	U.S.Fid.& Gr.	190	190	190	190
60	Un. Rys. & El.	25	25	25	25

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Ana's & P. 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Balt. Elec. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
100	City Balt. 4s, '61	96	96	96	96
100	City Balt. 4s, '60	96	96	96	96
3,000	City Balt. 4s, '58	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,900	City Balt. 4s, '57	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
500	City Balt. 4s, '54	96	96	96	96
200	City Balt. 4s, '55	96	96	96	96
1,000	City & Sub. Balt. 5s	102	102	102	102
2,000	City & Sub. Wash. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	Cleveland St. Ry. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
1,000	Con. Coal ref. 5s	88	88	88	88
4,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93½	93¾	93½	93¾
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	105	105	105	105
1,000	Davison Ch. 6s	97	97	97	97
1,000	Elkh'n Fuel 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
2,000	Fla. Cent. & P. con. 5s	102	102	102	102
3,000	Fla. South. 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
1,000	Ga. & Ala. con. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
3,000	Ga. Caro. Nor. 5s	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
8,000	Knox. Tr. 5s.	103	103	103	103
1,000	Mary. Elec. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000	Minn. & St. P. joint 5s	102	102	102	102
2,000	G. B. S. Brew. 1st 5s	23	23	23	23
2,000	Norf. St. Ry. 5s	103	103	103	103
1,000	North Balt. 5s.	104	104	104	104
1,000	North Caro. 6s.	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼
1,000	Tampa W. W. 5s, '15	100	100	100	100
1,000	State Md. 4s, '27	99	99	99	99
4,000	Un. Rys. & E. 1st 4s	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
7,000	Un. Rys. & E. inc. 4s	62½	62½	62½	62½
500	Un. Rys. & E. notes	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1,000	Wilming. N. C. 5s, '19	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5,000	Wil. & W. 5s.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
100	Un. Rys. & E. fdg. 5s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
1,000	Peters. 6s, B.	110½	110½	110½	110½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
34	Ahmeek	250	250	250	250
2,995	Alaska	28⅞	29½	28⅞	28⅞
3,423	Alaska rights	29c	31c	29c	29c
350	Amalgamated	57⅞	58⅛	57⅞	58
3,465	Am Zinc	20	20½	20	20½
2,250	Arizona Com.	4½	4⅞	4½	4⅝
50	Butte & Bal.	2	2	2	2
5,070	Butte & Sup.	44⅜	45¼	44¼	44⅞
455	Calumet Ari.	55¼	56	54⅝	54¾
272	Chino	36⅝	36⅞	36	36½
230	Copper Range.	33	33	32½	33
50	Daly West	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
25	East Butte	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
146	Franklin	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
150	Granby	63	64	63	63
150	Greene Can.	24	24	24	24
65	Hancock	11¾	12	11½	11½
30	Indiana	2⅝	2¾	2¼	2¼
125	Island Creek	46	46½	46	46
17	Island C. pf.	88	88½	88	88½
245	Isle Royale	19⅞	20	19⅞	20
250	Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
300	Lake	6⅛	6⅛	6	6
70	Mass. Con.	4	4	3 15/16	3 15/16
50	Mayflower	5	5	5	5
52	Mohawk	48⅞	49¼	48⅞	49¼
10	Nevada Con.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
50	New Arcadian.	6¼	6¼	6	6
125	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5 9/16	5 9/16
610	North Butte	23¼	23½	23	23⅛
7	Old Colony	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Old Dominion.	43½	43½	43½	43½
65	Osceola	67	67	67	67
216	Pond Creek	15⅛	16⅜	15⅛	15⅜
10	Quincy	51	51	51	51
35	Ray Con.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
150	Santa Fe	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
35	Shannon	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
10	Shattuck	23½	23½	23½	23½
190	St. Mary's L.	29½	29¾	29	29½
570	Superior & B.	1⅛	1 3/16	1⅛	1 3/16
60	Superior Cop.	25½	25½	25½	25½
20	Tamarack	32	32	32	32
20	Trinity	3	3	3	3
300	Tuolumne	22c	22c	22c	22c
215	U. S. Smelting	20½	21	20½	20½
25	U. S. Smelt. pf	39¼	39⅜	39	39⅜
300	Utah Apex	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10	Utah Con.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
348	Utah Copper	54¾	55	54½	55
50	Victoria	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16	1 1/16
150	Winona	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
88	Boston & Alb.	191	192	191	192
225	Boston El.	95	95	95	95
95	Boston & Me.	21½	22	21¼	22
10	C.J. & S.Y. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½
91	Fitchburg pf.	60	60	60	60
25	Maine Central.	98	98	98	98
5	Mass. Electric.	7½	7½	7½	7½
138	Mass. Elec. pf.	49	49	46½	46½
76	Union Pacific.	121	122¼	121	122¼
57	W. End S. Ry.	71	71	71	71
65	W. E. S. R. pf	90	90	90	90

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. A. C.	52	52	52	52
15	A. A. C. pf.	92¾	92¾	92½	92½
50	A. P. S. 2d pf.	19	19	18¾	18¾
771	Am. Sugar	105	106¼	105	106
77	Am. Sugar pf.	112¼	113¼	112¼	113¼
1,559	Am. T. & T.	121⅛	121¼	120⅝	121
18	Am. Wool. pf.	79½	79½	79	79
50	A.G. & W.I. pf.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
70	Edison	256½	258	256½	258
37	Gen. Electric.	144½	144¾	144½	144¾
335	Mass. Gas	84¾	84¾	84½	84¾
23	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
26	Mergenthaler	190	190	190	190
40	New Eng. Tel.	136½	137½	136¼	137½
234	Pullman	154	154¼	154	154¼
10	Reece Folding.	4	4	4	4
100	Swift & Co.	107½	107¾	107½	107½
13	Torrington pf.	27½	27½	27	27
146	United Fruit	122½	122½	120½	120½
846	United S. M.	55½	56¼	55¼	56¼
255	U. S. M. pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
265	U. S. Steel	52½	53¼	52½	53¼
108	U. S. Steel pf.	108	108	108	108
761	West. Union	63	63¾	63	63½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	88½	89	88½	88½
500	A. T. & T. cv. 4½s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1,000	A.G.&W.I. 5s.	62	62	62	62
18,000	C.B.&Q. jt. 4s.	96¼	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
3,000	N. E. C. Y. 5s.	76	76	76	76
4,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	101	101	101	101
3,000	Pond C. C. 6s.	98	98	98	98
3,500	West. Tel. 5s.	95¼	95⅜	95¼	95⅜

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
1	Am. Radi. pf.	132	132	132	132
20	Chi. Pn. Tool	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
50	C. Rys. Ser. 1.	90	90	90	90
25	C. Rys. Ser. 2.	27	27	27	27
25	Dia. Match	97	97½	97	97½
50	H., S. & M. pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½
20	Ill. Brick	61½	61½	61½	61½
30	K. C. R. & L. common	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
30	K. C. R. & L. certificates	25	25	25	25
50	Mont. W. pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
20	Nat. Carbon	127	127	127	127
110	Pub. Ser. pf.	97	97	97	97
120	Poeple's Gas	119	119⅜	119	119⅜
11	Qu. Oats pf.	103¾	103¾	103½	103½
740	Sears-Roeb	186	187	185½	185½
170	Swift	108	108	107⅞	108
25	U. S. Steel	53	53	53	53
39	Un. Carbide	156	156	156	156

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$16,000	C. C. Ry. 5s.	98¼	98½	98¼	98½
13,000	C. C. Ry. 5s.	96¼	96⅜	96¼	96⅜
28,000	Ch. Tel. 5s.	100¾	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
19,000	Com. Ed. 5s.	101⅞	102	101⅞	102
50,000	Com. Elec. 5s.	100	100	100	100
5,000	Ogden Gas 5s.	92	92	92	92
15,000	Pub. Ser. 5s.	88¼	88½	88¼	88⅜
5,000	Swift 5s.	94⅝	94⅝	94½	94½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Amal. Copper	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
20	Am. Can	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
10	Am. Smelting	63½	63½	63½	63½
10	Anaconda	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
20	Baldwin Lo. pf.	103	103	103	103
1,180	Cambria Steel	44½	45	44½	44½
128	Cam. St. scrip.	97½	97½	97½	97½
100	Cons. T., N. J.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
29	Cramps	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
15	Elec. Stor. Bat.	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
100	Erie	23½	23½	23½	23½
25	Inter.-Met.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
31	Ins. Co., N. A.	21	21	21	21
20	Keystone T. pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼
101	Lehigh Nav.	74⅝	74⅝	74½	74½
65	Lehigh N. ctfs.	74½	74½	74½	74½
380	Lehigh Valley	68⅝	69⅛	68⅝	69
240	Mo. Pacific	13⅞	14½	13⅞	14½
10	Norfolk & W.	103	103	103	103
56	Nor. Central	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
263	Penn. R. R.	53 15/16	54	53 15/16	54
479	Phila. Electric.	23⅝	23½	23⅜	23½
360	Phila. Co. scrip	91	91	91	91
440	Phila. R. T. cts.	10	10	10	10
5	P. R. T. stock.	10	10	10	10
24	Reading	76	76⅜	76	76⅜
5	Read. 1st pf.	42½	42½	42½	42½
100	Southern Ry.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
87	Tonopah Belm.	4⅜	4⅜	4 5/16	4⅜
191	United Gas I.	82¼	82¼	82	82
2,935	U. S. Steel	52½	53¼	52½	52⅞
100	Union Traction	36	36	36	36
25	United Rys. s.f.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
10	Warw. I. & S.	9½	9½	9½	9½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	C. Phila. 3½s, 1931, coupon.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
8,000	C. Phila. 4s, 1941, coupon.	100	100	100	100
4,000	C. Phila. 4s, 1943, coupon.	100	100	100	100
8,000	C. Phila. 4s, 1944, coupon.	100	100	100	100
17,000	Elec. & Peo. 4s ctfs.	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
2,000	Leh. Val. cons. 4½s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
2,000	L. V. g. c. 4s.	88	88	88	88
7,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	78	78	78	78
300	Phila. Elec. 4s	80	80	80	80
1,000	Phil. Elec. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½
10,000	So. Ry. 1st 5s.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
10,000	Unit. Rys. inv. col. 5s	65	65	65	65
1,000	U. Rys., Balt. gold 4s	73	73	73	73

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Sewer Pipe.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
10	Am. W. Glass pf.	123	123	123	123
30	Citizens' Trac.	52	52	52	52
30	Crucible Steel pf.	82	82½	82	82¼
20	Harb. Walker pf.	99	99	99	99
20	Lone Star Gas	96	96	96	96
25	La Belle Iron pf.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
25	Mfrs. Light & H.	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
115	Nat. Fireproofing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
110	Nat. Fire. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½
20	Ohio Fuel Oil	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
50	Ohio Fuel Supply	40½	40½	40½	40½
40	Pitts. Brewing	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
200	Pitts. Coal	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
10	Pitts. Oil & Gas.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Pitts. Pl. Glass	108	108	108	108
580	Pure Oil	15¼	15¼	15⅛	15⅛
40	Un. Sw. & Signal	99	99	99	99
175	Westing. A. B.	120	120	119½	119½
20	Westing. Elec	36	36	36	36
10	Westing Mach	12	12	12	12

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
American Cigar	115	125	115	125
American Cigar pf.	94	98	93	98
Am. Mach. & F'dry.	68	75	68	75
British-Am. Tobacco	19¾	20	19¾	20¼
Conley Foil Co.	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	130	140	130	140
MacAndrews & F.	172	177	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	95	97	95	96½
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	248	253	245	253
P. R.-Am Tob. scrip	165	175	160	170
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	277	282	275	285
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	116	117	115½	116½
Riker & Heg., old	130	140	130	140
Riker & Hegeman pf.	92	96	92	96
Sterling Gum	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
Tobacco Prod. Corp.	89	90	87½	89
Unit. Cigar Stores new	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9¾
United Cigar Stores	95	97	95	97
Unit. Cigar Stores pf.	112	116	112	116
Unit. Profit Sharing.	3⅞	4	4	4½

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Tin	34.55	34.85	34.05	34.75
Lead	3.65	3.70	3.65	3.70
Iron. No. 2X fdy.	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	6.60	....	6.40	6.50
Antimony	....	18.00	....	18.00

Electrolytic copper, thirty days, is quoted 14⅛@14¼c a pound in the open market; previous day, 13⅞@14c.

London market quotations were.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	61	17	6	61	0	0
Copper, futures	62	0	0	61	2	6
Tin, spot	158	0	0	155	0	0
Tin, futures	150	15	0	148	5	0
Lead	18	10	0	18	10	0
Spelter	32	0	0	31	5	0

Interest on Deposits

This Company receives deposits which may be made either subject to check or in the form of demand or time certificates. It solicits individual or business accounts and allows interest thereon.

Depositors in the Fifth Avenue Branch may cash checks and make deposits at the Main Office, if they so desire, and a similar arrangement may be made by depositors of the Main Office at the Branch.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Fifth Avenue Branch, 5th Ave. & 43d St. | London Office, 33 Lombard St., E. C.
Capital and Surplus - - - $30,000,000

Executor | Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator | Guardian

Second National Bank
Fifth Avenue and 28th Street
Established 1863
CAPITAL and SURPLUS
$4,000,000

Situated in the heart of the new wholesale district, has unsurpassed facilities for handling *commercial* as well as individual accounts, and invites the attention of those seeking a strong and conservative depositary.

DIRECTORS
John W. Aitken | Percy A. Rockefeller
Daniel A. Davis | William A. Simonson
H. Blanchard Dominick | John J. Sinclair
Frank A. Munsey | Louis M. Starr
Edward H. Peaslee | James A. Stillman
Dwight S. Richardson | Percy S. Straus

Republic Railway & Light Co.
5% Secured Gold Notes, due January 1, 1916
Dated April 1, 1912 Outstanding $3,000,000
Redeemable at 100 and interest on 30 days' notice

Secured by deposit with Trustee of 98.5% ($10,592,500. par value) of stock of Mahoning & Shenango Railway & Light Company which serves Youngstown, Ohio, Sharon, Pa. and surrounding territory, having population of over 200,000.

Also a first lien, through deposit of first mortgage bonds, on new power station and other physical property costing over $1,720,000.

Net earnings available for dividends on Mahoning & Shenango Railway & Light Co. Stock reported as $534,373 for year ended December 31, 1914.

Followed by Preferred and Common Stocks having present market value of $4,600,000.

Consolidated earnings of all subsidiary companies over 1¾ times all interest charges including interest on these Notes.

Price 98¾ and Interest
Yielding over 6¼ Per Cent

White, Weld & Co. 14 Wall Street New York | **Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler** 14 Wall Street New York

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX
$100,000
State of Louisiana
Port Commission
5% Serial Gold Bonds
Price to yield 4.60%. Maturities offered 1948 to 1952
Legal to secure postal savings deposit at par value
WILLIAM R. COMPTON CO.
Pine Street, Cor. William Street
St. Louis | New York | Chicago

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

PROXIES FOR ANNUAL MEETING

The undersigned are prepared to act as a proxy committee for stockholders at the forthcoming annual meeting. Proxy forms and copies of the Committee's circular to stockholders will be furnished on application to the Secretary of the Committee.

New York, January 20, 1915.

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, (Chairman of the Board, Guaranty Trust Company of New York)
OTTO H. KAHN, (Kuhn, Loeb & Co.)
SEWARD PROSSER, (President, Bankers Trust Company.)
JAMES N. WALLACE, (President, Central Trust Company of New York.)
ROBERT WINSOR, (Kidder, Peabody & Co.)
Proxy Committee.

CHARLES E. SIGLER, *Secretary of the Committee.* No. 54 Wall Street, New York City.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York for Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 2002 of Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company:

Holders of the above described certificates may now and are required not later than **March 25, 1915**, to surrender their certificates of deposit in negotiable form to **Central Trust Company of New York**, the Depositary under the Plan and Agreement of October 1, 1914, at its office, **54 Wall Street, New York City**, and to pay the sum of $4.45 for each $1,000 of bonds represented by such certificates, and upon such surrender and payment will be entitled to receive:

(*a*) Certificates for stock of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company to an amount at par equal to the face amount of the bonds represented by such certificates of deposit;

(*b*) The bonds and coupons specified in such certificates of deposit, appropriately stamped in accordance with the foreclosure decree and the order confirming the sale;

(*c*) Warrants entitling the person in whose name such warrants shall be issued, during the period and subject to the terms, conditions, and limitations specified in the warrants, to take and pay for his *pro rata* of excess stock.

Failure to make such surrender and payment on or before March 25, 1915, will forfeit all rights under the Plan and Agreement of October 1, 1914, and holders of certificates of deposit will not be entitled thereafter under any circumstances to the return of the deposited bonds and coupons or to the delivery of stock.

Stock certificates will be delivered in any name designated by the person surrendering such certificate of deposit, but in the case of registered certificates of deposit where stock is sought to be issued in another name, the transfer taxes thereon must be paid. Warrants will be issued in the same name as the stock certificate, and will state such address as shall be then specified. The price to be paid for each share of $100 of stock taken under the warrants will be $10.42. This price *includes* interest and cost of Federal and State transfer tax stamps. It is expected that notice of the amount of stock deliverable under the warrants can be given on or about March 7, 1915. **Payments for excess stock under the warrants must be made not later than March 25, 1915, after which date the warrants become void.**

All payments by holders of certificates of deposit and of warrants must be made in current New York funds.

In all cases the information needed for the preparation of stock certificates and warrants must be furnished at the time of surrender of certificates of deposit. In case of the surrender of certificates of deposit otherwise than in person, specific directions must be given in writing as to the delivery of stock certificates, stamped bonds and coupons and warrants, and all expenses incident to transmission in accordance with such directions must be paid in advance to the Depositary.

Affixed to each warrant is a subscription blank bearing the same number for use by the registered holder of the warrant in subscribing for stock not taken and paid for by depositing bondholders under their certificates of deposit or warrants. Subscriptions may be made for any amount, subject to allotment, and allotment of stock thus subscribed for among registered holders of warrants who shall have taken and paid for the stock represented by their warrants will be made in respect of their subscriptions substantially in proportion to the amount of bonds referred to in their warrants.

No bonds will be received on deposit by the Committee after **January 20, 1915**, except on payment at the time of deposit of the additional sum of $1 penalty for each $1,000 bond. Bonds accepted for deposit by the Committee after **February 9, 1915**, will not be entitled to receive warrants.

There had been deposited under or otherwise subjected to the Plan and Agreement at the close of business on January 13, 1915, $61,496,000 of bonds, or more than 86 per cent. of the entire issue.

Dated New York, January 14, 1915.

JAMES N. WALLACE, Chairman,
BERNARD M. BARUCH,
JAMES BROWN,
HENRY EVANS,
CHARLES HAYDEN,
FREDERICK STRAUSS,
Committee.

JOLINE, LARKIN & RATHBONE,
CRAVATH & HENDERSON, Counsel.
C. E. SIGLER, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY

Notice of Redemption of $1,000,000 Face Amount of One-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes.

Notice is hereby given that Bethlehem Steel Company, pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement, dated June 11, 1914, under which its One-Year Five Per Cent. Secured Gold Notes were issued, has elected to pay off and redeem, on February 15, 1915, $1,000,000 face amount, of said Notes, the issue numbers of which have been designated by lot by Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee under said Trust Agreement, pursuant to due request of said Bethlehem Steel Company in writing, and are as follows:

1	84	129	237	328	381	428	487
4	85	130	238	329	385	431	494
7	86	135	239	330	386	433	495
17	87	136	240	335	388	435	500
22	88	137	242	346	394	437	505
23	89	138	244	347	396	438	513
26	92	139	247	348	397	439	518
27	93	145	249	349	403	440	521
28	96	154	250	350	404	441	523
29	97	166	251	352	405	442	532
31	98	167	253	355	406	443	534
32	99	180	254	356	407	447	535
36	100	215	255	357	408	457	560
43	104	216	256	362	409	458	561
50	105	217	258	363	411	462	562
54	107	218	265	364	412	463	563
61	108	219	286	366	413	465	578
62	109	220	292	367	414	468	579
63	110	225	294	368	415	472	584
66	111	228	301	369	416	477	585
67	112	230	302	370	417	478	586
77	113	232	303	373	418	480	587
80	114	233	304	374	420	481	588
82	115	235	326	375	422	483	592
83	116	236	327	376	427	484	600

that interest on the notes bearing said numbers will cease on February 15, 1915; that on and after February 15, 1915, upon presentation and surrender of said Notes, with the interest coupon maturing on June 11, 1915, thereto attached, at the office of Central Trust Company of New York, No. 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, said Notes will be paid and redeemed at a premium of one-half of one per cent. and the interest accrued thereon to said redemption date; and that the holders of said Notes are required then to present them for redemption and payment.

Dated, New York, January 14, 1915.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY,
By B. H. JONES, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1914, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,165.03, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 2d day of March, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated Dec. 28, 1914.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

The Tri-City Railway & Light Co. 5% Collateral Trust First Lien Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

The undersigned, as Trustee under the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust First Lien Mortgage of The Tri-City Railway & Light Company, dated April 1st, 1906, will receive sealed tenders up to 3 P. M. on February 10th, 1915, for the sale to it of $150,000 face value of bonds issued thereunder, for account of the Sinking Fund, at a price not exceeding 105% and accrued interest. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
Dated New York, January 9, 1915.

RAILROAD INVESTIGATIONS MADE ON TRAFFIC AND OPERATING CONDITIONS FOR INVESTORS OR MANAGERS; LONG EXPERIENCE AND HIGHEST REFERENCES. S 137 TIMES.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT CO.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Laclede Gas Light Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be presented, will be held at the office of the Company in St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, February 16, 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed Saturday, January 16, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen Wednesday, February 17, 1915, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. L. HOLMAN, President.
W. H. WHITTON, Secretary.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
130 East 15th Street
January 4, 1915.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 25, 1915. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 9, 1915, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 26, 1915.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

THE BANK CLERKS' CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION of New York. Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held at 4:30 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, January 27th, 1915, at 26 Broadway, New York, Room 203.

W. E. JARVIS, Corresponding Secretary.

This Board of Directors

assures conservative banking, and brings to the service of this Company and its customers the combined experience of successful business men. You are invited to confer with our officers in regard to banking or trust business. We pay interest on deposits.

DIRECTORS
VINCENT ASTOR
GEO. F. BAKER, Chairman First National Bank
STEPHEN BAKER, Pres. Bank of the Manhattan Co.
NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Astor Estate
GEO. B. CASE, White & Case, Attorneys
THOMAS COCHRAN, Pres. Liberty National Bank
HENRY J. COCHRAN, Vice-President
E. C. CONVERSE, President
JOHN I. DOWNEY, Building Construction
M. FRIEDSAM, President B. Altman & Co.
ROBERT WALTON GOELET,
THOMAS HILDT, Vice-President
FRANCIS L. HINE, Pres. First National Bank
RANALD H. MACDONALD, Vice-President
EDGAR L. MARSTON, Blair & Co., Bankers
J. B. MARTINDALE, Pres. Chemical National Bank
GATES W. McGARRAH, Pres. Mechanics & Metals Nat. Bank
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Pres. Mutual Life Insurance Co.
D. E. POMEROY, Vice-Pres. Bankers Trust Co.
WILLIAM H. PORTER, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers
SEWARD PROSSER, Pres. Bankers Trust Co.
DANIEL G. REID, Rock Island System
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Real Estate
ARCHIBALD D. RUSSELL,
ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, Vice-President
CHARLES L. TIFFANY, Vice-Pres. Tiffany & Co.
THEODORE N. VAIL, Pres. American Tel. & Tel. Co.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Pres. Chase National Bank

Safe Deposit Vaults

Astor Trust Company
Trustee for Personal Trusts
Fifth Avenue & 36th Street

5½% GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGES
ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE
Legal investments for Trust Funds and Trust Estates. Tax exempt in New York State. We are under the supervision of the State Banking Department.
Our Booklet "A" Explains.
Sent Upon Request.
FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Bridge Plaza, N. L. I. City, N. Y.

TO HOLDERS OF NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST AND REFUNDING 4½ PER CENT. FIFTY-YEAR BONDS:

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the First and Refunding Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company, dated March 1, 1907, in accordance with the provisions thereof hereby invites written offers and tenders for the surrender to said Trustee on or before twelve o'clock noon on February 1, 1915, at its office, No. 16 William Street, in the City of New York, of bonds secured by said First and Refunding Mortgage or Deed of Trust at prices to be named in such offers not in excess of 110 per cent. of the par value of such bonds, and shall not exceed the sum of $10,582.75, being the amount now held in the sinking fund in said mortgage or deed of trust provided, by the use of which sum said bonds will be redeemed.

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

Dated New York, January 18, 1915.

Any ownership certificates which may be necessary under the Income Tax Treasury regulations should accompany current coupons.

DIVIDENDS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.

The Board of Directors of Bethlehem Steel Corporation has declared out of the earnings of said corporation and its subsidiary companies during the year ended December 31, 1914, a dividend of seven per cent. upon its preferred stock, payable in four quarterly installments of 1¾% each, the first of said installments to be payable on April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 16, 1915; the second on July 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 16, 1915; the third on October 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on September 15, 1915, and the fourth on January 3, 1916, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on December 16, 1915. Checks will be mailed.

Dated January 19, 1915.

B. H. JONES, Secretary.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Baltimore, Md., January 14, 1915.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended December 31, 1914, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on February 1, 1915.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of two and one-half (2½) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable March 1, 1915, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on February 1, 1915.

The transfer books will not close.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY,
42 Broadway, New York, January 20, 1915.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a dividend of one-half of one per cent. (½ of 1%) was declared, payable February 23rd, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock noon, January 30th, 1915.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

J. G. WHITE & COMPANY,
Incorporated,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (47th quarter) of one and one-half per cent. has been declared on the Preferred stock of this Company, payable February 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record January 22, 1915.

H. S. COLLETTE, Secretary.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates.
111 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
DIVIDEND NO. 85.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared, payable on February 1, 1915, to shareholders of record January 13, 1915.

MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 192.

A quarterly dividend of two dollars per share from net earnings will be paid February 15, 1915, to stockholders of record at close of business January 30, 1915.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, Jan. 20, 1915.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK.
New York, Jan. 21, 1915.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable February 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at close of business January 27th, 1915.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Ludlow Manufacturing Associates.
111 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.
DIVIDEND NO. 83.

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share has been declared, payable February 1, 1915, to shareholders of record January 15, 1915.

MALCOLM B. STONE, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between KASS & MARGOLIES, at 52 West 28th St., has been dissolved. MAX PERLMAN, Attorney, 55 Liberty St., New York City.

Fifth Avenue Merchants:—

There are a number of you whose advertising burdens would be appreciably lightened by intimate, *personal service*.

With us, personal service means Mr. Sternberg at your right hand.

H. SUMNER STERNBERG CO.
ADVERTISING
381 FOURTH AVENUE
New York

MUTUALIZATION ELECTION.

Strong Ticket for Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

At the annual convention of the Superintendents of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, attended by about 700 of the company's managers and leading agents throughout the country and Canada, Haley Fiske, Vice President, announced the first ticket for directors to be voted for at the election in April under the mutualization of the Company.

The following nine members of the present board, who specially represented the stock, have declined to stand for reelection: David F. Butcher, James M. Craig, Benjamin D. F. Curtiss, George H. Gaston, John R. Hegeman, Jr., John W. Hollenback, Richard Major, Edward C. Wallace and George B. Woodward.

Candidates to succeed them are: William Temple Emmet, ex-State Superintendent of Insurance; Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company; A. H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank; William B. Thompson of the Federal Reserve Board; Mitchell D. Follansbee, President of the Bar Association of Chicago; Joseph P. Day, Langdon P. Marvin and Otis H. Cutler, President of the American Brake Shoe and Foundry Company.

Frank P. Noyes of Washington, President of the Associated Press, has also been nominated.

EXCHANGE ASSETS CO. NOTES

Noteholders' Committee Presents a New Plan for Liquidation.

G. M. P. Murphy, Vice President of the Assets Realization Company, has made a report to the Noteholders' Committee of that company, of which A. H. Wiggin, Samuel McRoberts, and Walter T. Rosen are the members, recommending that the holders of the company's 6 per cent. notes exchange their notes for assets of the company. The committee has accepted Mr. Murphy's recommendation as the best way for the creditors to realize on their claims and has forwarded copies of the Murphy report to the note holders asking for their consent to the plan.

The report of Mr. Murphy shows that since Sept. 1, 1914, $557,574 of direct indebtedness and $19,825 of contingent liabilities have been liquidated. Creditors have been paid $141,442 and $43,892 has been invested to conserve properties. Under present conditions, the report says, it is practically impossible to push the sale of any of the properties without making large sacrifices.

MONEY WASTED ON ROADS.

New Jersey Investigators Unable to Fix Responsibility.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—Although admitting that something is radically wrong and that the State's money is being expended in a wasteful and inefficient manner, the Joint Appropriations Committee of the 1914 Legislature is unable to fix responsibility for the conditions existing in the Road Department.

The committee charges that there was a dishonest conspiracy in Essex County for a practical monopoly of paving contracts. It asserts that the State is at the mercy of the county engineers, and that conditions in Bergen County are such as to warrant investigation by the Grand Jury.

The committee will recommend specific legislation to provide for more pay and a rigid civil service examination for all road inspectors.

SILK SUITS FOR MEN.

Paterson Manufacturers Preparing for a New Fashion Next Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 21.—Silk suits for men will be fashionable next Summer, according to an announcement made by Paterson silk manufacturers at their meeting held in the Chamber of Commerce today. John H. Bentley, President of the Victory Silk Company, said that he was already manufacturing the new goods and soon would have them ready for the market. He exhibited several samples.

One of the advantages of the new goods, in addition to the fact that a suit of silk will be very comfortable on hot days, is that, when soiled, silk clothing can be washed.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTION NEW YORK MUNICIPAL RAILWAY CORPORATION.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Chief Engineer until 11 o'clock A. M. February 4th, 1915, at which time they will be publicly opened, for the construction of a two-track elevated railroad structure, with foundations, extending along Jamaica Avenue, from Crescent Street, in the Borough of Brooklyn, to Myrtle Avenue, in the Borough of Queens, and known as Section I., Jamaica Line.

Further information concerning this work may be obtained by application to the office of Chief Engineer, No. 85 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, New York, where copies of Specifications and Plans may be secured upon compliance with required formalities in regard thereto.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS DISTRICT OF Columbia, Washington, January 14, 1915.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 509, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, February 11th, 1915, for reconstructing wharves at municipal fish wharf and market, located on Water Street Southwest, between 11th and 12th Streets. Forms of proposals, specifications, and necessary information may be obtained from Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars ($5.00) for plans will be required. O. P. Newman, F. L. Siddons, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 2 o'clock P. M., February 9, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing materials and labor for making repairs to main boiler and engine, and docking, cleaning, and painting the U. S. Lighthouse Tender "John Rodgers," New London, Conn. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Third National Bank of Jersey City, located at Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. J. HENRY CASTENS, Cashier. Dated Jan. 18, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

United Cork Companies of New York.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at Room No. 1,764, 50 Church St., N. Y. City, Tuesday, February 9th, at 2 P. M.

PETER BINZEL, JR., Secretary.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Rueckheim Bros. & Eckstein, Inc., shall be held Tuesday, February 2d, 1915, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of said Company in the Bush Terminal Building No. 20, foot of Brooklyn, City of New York.

Goldm

Co., c

$100,000,000 POOL WILL BE DISSOLVED

Gold Fund Committee Finds Sum Subscribed to Safeguard Exchange Is Not Needed.

MADE A SMALL PROFIT

Millions Still on Hand from Only Call Made, Which Was 25 Per Cent. of Subscriptions.

The $100,000,000 Gold Fund Committee, it is understood, will meet today and formally dissolve the pool, as it is generally agreed that it is no longer needed. The committee still has millions on hand in gold and gold certificates out of the only call ever made on the subscriptions, which was 25 per cent.

This gold fund will presumably be redistributed to the subscribers and they will be released from further obligation on their subscriptions. The committee has also heretofore distributed from the proceeds of the sale of exchange 30 per cent. of the amount of the payments made.

The gold pool has not been in actual operation for weeks, as exchange began to fall soon after it started selling exchange and before long was down to normal, since having fallen considerably lower, with practically no prospect that it can again rise in months to the gold export point.

As soon as the war began last Summer exchange soared to prohibitive heights and some of those having imperative payments to make in London had to pay $5 or more to the pound sterling. With the approval and assistance of the Federal Reserve Board the pool was organized quickly with the participation of banks in the central reserve and reserve cities throughout the country. Without waiting for the gold to be sent on here in answer to the first call for 25 per cent. the committee obtained an advance of $10,000,000 from eight banks in this city, shipped it to Ottawa for the account of the Bank of England and began selling exchange.

It was not the purpose to sell any more exchange or to ship any more gold than was necessary, but to exercise a restraining influence over the market. Before the committee had sold exchange against more than a third of the gold shipped, it practically suspended operations. Later it was found necessary to close out the rest of its credit against the $10,000,000, and this was done at a loss because of the drop in rates. At the time the gold was sold to the Bank of England, it was found impossible to obtain an agreement that the part of the gold not drawn against should be returned, so there was no course open to the committee but to sell the balance for what it would bring. Notwithstanding the loss thus incurred on part of the sales, there was sufficient profit on the earlier transactions to provide a small profit on the sales as a whole.

Thus the gold pool, like all of the other emergency funds made up to meet the extraordinary conditions caused by the European war, will show a profit for those who went into it. The bankers who provided $80,000,000 in gold to meet the city's maturing obligations abroad, came out with a profit of $1,600,000, aside from what they made on the sale of half the notes at advancing profits, and the city received back $471,000 of the amount it paid.

The syndicate that came to the relief of the cotton traders who were short of 247,000 bales of cotton at the outbreak of the war also profited by the arrangement. The fate of the $100,000,000 cotton pool is yet to be determined, as applications for loans may be made up to Feb. 1, but it has been said by the Federal Reserve Board that only $10,000 has been loaned, and unless there is a great rush of business in the next ten days, it is probable that the 3 per cent. fund deposited by borrowers against expenses and losses will fall short of meeting the expenses.

Pierson Co. Offers Composition.

J. F. Pierson, Jr., & Co., stock brokers, 74 Broadway, have offered composition to their creditors of 50 per cent. cash, and Judge Hand has sent the matter to Peter B. Olney, referee, of 68 William Street. It is stated that already seventy creditors have accepted the offer. Schedules filed yesterday showed liabilities $780,087 and assets $160,637. While the liabilities appear to be much larger than heretofore reported it was explained that $308,688 are secured and there is an equity of $60,718 in the collateral, and a claim of Gen. J. F. Pierson of $288,093 is disputed as not a liability of the firm, which he will waive if the composition is accepted by the creditors. Thus the actual liabilities would be reduced to about $184,000.

Paris Trading Quiet.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent rentes, 73 francs 35 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 19 centimes.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of January show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Eight roads	$1,630,970	+ $101,593
Fourteen roads	6,620,802	— 858,999
Total (22 roads)	8,251,772	— 757,406

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for December—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross revenues	$839,411	$926,121	*$86,710
Operating exp.	553,654	587,300	*33,645
Net revenues	285,756	338,821	*53,064
Taxes	48,169	42,809	5,360
Operating inc.	237,587	296,012	*58,425
For the 6 months ended December 31.			
Gros revenues	5,288,576	5,429,345	*140,768
Operating exp.	3,392,568	3,345,988	46,579
Net revenues	1,896,008	2,083,356	*187,347
Taxes	285,278	246,373	38,904
Operating inc.	1,610,729	1,836,982	*226,252

Last year's figures reclassified for comparison.
*Decrease.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for the year ended June 30—

	1914	1913	1912
Av. mileage	1'646	1,646	1,585
Gross per mile	$9,620,884	$9,707,004	$7,954,115
Operating exp.	6,891,813	6,707,388	6,174,028
Outside operating debit	536	362	405
Taxes	440,521	382,242	336,379
Total exp.	7,332,871	7,089,992	6,510,813
Operating inc.	2,288,013	2,617,011	1,443,302
Other inc.	109,146	155,698	108,520
Total inc.	2,397,160	2,772,709	1,551,822
Charges	2,550,552	2,320,815	2,218,864
Deficit	153,392	*451,894	667,041

*Surplus.

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

CITIES SERVICE CO. for December—

	1914	1913	Decrease
Gross	404,807	413,861	9,054
Net after exp.	392,763	409,964	17,201
Balance after int.	380,797	351,929	28,868
Bal. after pf. div.	221,096	243,974	*22,878
12 months gross	3,934,453	......	......
Net after exp.	3,817,545	......	......
Bal. after int.	3,397,545	......	......
Bal after pf div.	1,761,551	......	......

DETROIT EDISON COMPANY for December—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Gross	714,422	583,173	131,249
Net	359,619	275,096	84,523
Surp. aft. chgs.	277,871	211,665	66,206
Bal. after dep. reserve	240,717	178,391	62,326
12 mos. gross.	6,495,814	5,546,587	949,227
Net	2,821,063	2,324,360	496,703
Surp. aft. chgs.	1,938,751	1,628,658	310,093
Bal. after dep. reserve	1,418,751	1,118,658	300,093

MONTANA POWER COMPANY for three months ended Dec. 31—

3 mos. gross	918,451	962,799	*44,348
Net earnings	625,180	656,822	*32,642
Surp. aft. chgs.	393,819	460,251	*66,431
12 mos. gross.	3,731,217	3,536,788	194,429
Net earnings	2,597,280	2,454,147	143,132
†Surplus	1,647,702	1,588,174	59,528

†Surplus available for amortization of bond discount, reserves, dividends, &c.
*Decrease.

OSAGE & OKLAHOMA GAS for the 11 months ended Nov. 30—

Gross earnings	249,078	196,675	52,103
Net earnings	152,501	125,336	27,165
Bal. aft. dep.	95,346	73,607	21,739
Bal. aft. int.	149,329	121,380	27,949
Surp. aft. div.	20,346	13,607	6,739

A CRYPTIC DECISION.

Result of Arbitration in the Cloak and Suit Industry.

That the power of discharge without reserve is not given to the employers under the protocol agreement in the coat and suit industry, but must be exercised with fairness to the workers, was the gist of a decision handed down yesterday in the rooms of the Bar Association by the Board of Arbitration.

Louis D. Brandeis, Chairman of the board, summarized the three questions which the union had called upon the board to decide. They involved the rights of the employers and the employes with reference to the distribution of work, the discharge of individual employes and the discharge and employment of help in case of a reorganization of the shop.

The decision of the board was as follows:

"The power of administering discipline and discharge vested in the employer shall be exercised in a fair and reasonable manner, and, if the propriety of the action is questioned, shall be subject to review under the machinery of the protocol. The words 'fair and reasonable,' as used herein, shall be interpreted in the light and purpose of the protocol, which is held to include among others the following purposes: First, to assist the employer in the peaceful and uninterrupted operation of his factory, in establishing and maintaining reasonable discipline, and in promoting such economy and efficiency of production as may be secured by co-operative efforts. Second, to assist the union in establishing the strength and efficiency of its organization and raising the standard throughout the trade to the end that it may be adequate to carry the responsibilities and perform the duties imposed upon it by the protocol, and to promote the co-operation and good-will between the union and the association so essential to the success of the protocol and to the solution of the problems of the industry. Third, subject to the foregoing provisions, to assist the individual in obtaining security and continuity in his employment, such equity in the distribution of work and such fairness of treatment and of conditions generally as may be possible and practicable, having regard to the unavoidable fluctuations and exigencies of the work and the imperfections and limitations of ordinary human nature, by which this enormously difficult industry must be administered.

"The equal distribution of work is to be regarded as desirable and necessary in this industry, for it must be acknowledged that it must be made possible for the people called into the industry, and who are regularly employed therein, to earn a reasonable livelihood, but the principle of equal distribution of work is inseparably bound up with the principle of the control of labor supply. The industry may be able to sustain the burden of supporting 50,000 workers, while the burden of supporting 100,000 might break down the industry. This makes it indispensable that the question of the control of labor supply must be considered in any permanent treatment of this question. We recommend, therefore, that this question be taken up for consideration and disposition by the joint committee."

Julius Henry Cohen, who is counsel for and who presented the manufacturers' side of the question raised by the union expressed himself satisfied with the decision, as did Morris Hillquit, who had charge of the union's case. Both admitted, however, that a decision couched in more specific terms would have been more ageeable. The attitude of both sides on this point was the same, and most of those who attended the concluding conference left it with a very hazy idea of the result.

After stating the board's decision, Mr. Brandeis said that there were questions of broader significance than those brought before that body for its consideration. There are certain fundamental evils for which neither side is responsible, but which both should cooperate in removing.

He pointed out that the thing which had a most controlling influence on the questions of discharge and factory reorganization is the standardization of prices. Under present conditions, he held, there is collective bargaining only in a nominal sense, since each factory must arrive at its own piece rates. He suggested that the attempt be also made to find a way of modifying the irregularity of employment. The public should be called upon, he said, to give its help in solving the various problems which the industry has to cope with.

LOAN FOR RUMELY RECEIVER

Sale of Certificates for $100,000 Ordered, to Continue Business.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 21.—Receiver's certificates are to be issued to conduct the business of the M. Rumely Company and its sales concern, the Rumely Products Company. Finley P. Mount, an Indianapolis attorney, who was appointed receiver of the two companies in the Federal Court here Tuesday, today was authorized by an order of the court to obtain a loan of $100,000 by the sale of receiver's certificates. These are to be a first lien on the property of the M. Rumely Company in Richmond and Laporte. The certificates are to bear 7½ per cent. interest, and are payable within a year. The order directs that the certificates be sold at not less than par.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.—Incorporated today:

Mediterranean & New York Steamship Co., transportation, $100,000; T. C., C. H., and H. Phelps 601 West 116th St.

Wood-Coughlin Co., Liverpool, confectionery, $100,000; W. A. Gale, J. P. Goettel, C. W. Wood, 151 Coolidge Av., Syracuse.

Newton Mfg. Co., electrical appliances, dynamos, motors, $25,000; W. R. H. Hardingham, P. Sinnott, Bruce M. Falconer, 701 Madison Av.

McConnell Press, books, papers, documents, containers, electric, mechanical, scientific machines, mercantile, realty, $25,000; G. E. McConnell, A. K. and George S. Wing, 818 East 15th St., Brooklyn.

The Scalzo Corpn., Brooklyn, paints, varnishes, house furnishings, $15,000; C. Bocksel, D. and M. Scalzo, 1,316 73d St., Brooklyn.

Oaklund Machine Co., printers, bookbinders, machinery, $10,000; A., C., and Niles Oakland, Pearl River.

H. W. Van Loan, Inc., Hudson, drugs, medicines, confectionery, $5,000; W. Neefus, A. L. and Howard W. Van Loan, 41 8th St., Hudson.

The Michel-Schneider Garage, Mount Vernon, $10,000; H. G. and G. W. Schneider, E. H. Michel, 150 Wallace Av., Mount Vernon.

L. A. Liebs Co., printing, $10,000; A. M. Grill, T. F. Bowne, R. H. Raphael, 520 W. 122 St.

Sinclaire Lumber Co., timber, minerals, coke, steel, flour, feed, glass, paints, $10,000; M. H. Taylor, J. K. Byard, W. Sinclaire, 204 Wall St.

Zucca Olive Oil Co., oils, fruits, $5,000; M. E. McManus, M. J. and E. Zucca, 204 Franklin St.

Fremont D. Amory, Jr., & Co., contracting, construction, furnishing, buildings, $5,000; R. S. Mayhew, H. P. Frear, F. D. Amory, Jr., 20 E. 69 St.

Russell-Cronin Co., coal, coke, $5,000; F. R. Long, E. H. Russell, J. J. Cronin, 424 St. Nicholas Av.

Clover Cheese Co., dairy products, oelomargarine, $5,000; V. E. Whitner, A. Halsey, A. H. Nollman, 501 8 Av., Brooklyn.

Capital Increase—James Van Dyk, Company, Manhattan, $60,000 to $120,000; Transcontinental Trading Co., Manhattan, $5,000 to $10,000.

Capital Reduction—Richmond Land Co., Rochester, $50,000 to $5,000.

Voluntary Dissolutions—The Authors Producing Co., Manhattan; Wadsworth Auto Repair Shop, Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 21.—Charters filed: Employers' Bureau, Inc., Newark, collecting agency, capital $30,000; incorporators, J. H. Scharff, C. M. Scharff, Hasbrouck Heights; J. B. Reilly, Newark.

Delaware Tire and Rubber Co., Newark, to manufacture rubber goods, capital $125,000; incorporators, B. C. Cohn, Newark; R. S. Harding, W. E. Turton, Irvington.

Acer-Burger Mfg. Co., Jersey City, to deal in zinc and scrap metals, capital $250,000; incorporators, J. I. Turner, L. H. Gunther, C. H. Jarvis, Jersey City.

COTTON MOVES UP TO NEW HIGH LEVEL

Resumes Its Advance in the Face of a Strong Effort to Bring About a Reaction.

SPOT SITUATION STRONG

Future Contracts by Italian Interests Stimulated Buying and Sent Prices Soaring.

Cotton resumed its advance yesterday and once more established new high levels, notwithstanding considerable pressure in the early trading and a more or less general effort to bring about a reaction. The strength of the spot situation again constituted the backbone of the contract market. Southern quotations were generally higher at an advance of ⅛ to ¼c.

In the early trading Wall Street was a liberal seller on account of the disappointing showing of Liverpool. Spot cotton showed an advance of only 4 points, and at the time of the local opening Liverpool prices on contracts were considerably lower than due. Opening prices represented a slump of 7 to 8 points, and these proved to be about the lowest of the day, although after a feverish rally the initial level was reached again.

Along in the afternoon, however, reports of big spot transactions for forward delivery, among which was a rumor to the effect that certain Italian interests had made contracts for a considerable period ahead, started renewed buying and prices moved to fresh high levels. In spite of some profit taking in the last few minutes of trading, the market held its advance very well and closed at a net gain of 4 to 8 points.

There is a disposition in conservative circles to believe that the advance has reached its limit for the time being, as prices have now reached a point where the South will be able to sell freely around the 8-cent level. This will look like a fortune to a good many interior holders who were trying to borrow 6 cents a pound at the banks without success a short time ago.

It is also believed that there will be a fair amount of cotton offering for delivery as early as in March. The certificated stock has already increased about 10,000 bales since Jan. 1, and there are predictions of a still larger increase during February.

Although there is less disposition among the professionals to buy at this level, very few operators take the view that the market is at a level, or in a position, where it can be sold short with any degree of safety.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were steady, at ⅛c. advance. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 10 points advance, 8.70c for middling upland; sales, 1,300 bales.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

Closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	8.56	8.45	8.57@8.59	8.50@8.52
March	8.88	8.70	8.85@8.86	8.79@8.80
May	9.10	8.91	9.06@9.07	9.00 flat.
July	9.28	9.11	9.25@9.26	9.18@9.20
October	9.50	9.32	9.46@9.47	9.41@9.42
December	9.63	9.47	9.60@9.61	9.56@9.57

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	18,873	23,268	14,626
New Orleans	12,213	9,707	10,965
Mobile	638	1,709	297
Savannah	9,533	11,221	3,092
Charleston	2,590	1,001	209
Wilmington	1,453	1,393	612
Norfolk	2,160	3,304	1,868

Total port receipts, 55,101, against 36,187 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,162	1,749	1,053
Memphis	2,590	3,863	3,714
St. Louis	541	7,445	2,647
Houston	23,881	23,968	14,134

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	23,500 to 25,500	22,606	17,132
New Orleans	4,000 to 6,000	9,009	11,485

Total exports yesterday, 4,799; so far this season, 3,274,400, against 6,058,334 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price M'dling.	—Stocks.— 1915.	1914.
3,300	New Orleans	8⅛	365,946	289,706
350	Mobile	8	56,979	56,540
—	Savannah	8¼	331,875	127,128
1,514	Galveston	8⅞	575,153	333,904
—	Wilmington	8⅛	50,809	28,395
1,501	Norfolk	8⅛	70,104	66,890
2,991	Augusta	8⅛@8⅜	149,520	85,227
2,600	Memphis	8	258,336	232,982
213	St. Louis	7⅞	39,001	32,124
7,996	Houston	8⅞	211,506	199,296

The Liverpool marked opened firm. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling four points advance at 5.13d. Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 13,358 bales, including 10,633 American. Closed quiet, but steady.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Affecting Duties on a Variety of Imports.

It was decided yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that the failure of the Boston Navy Yard officials to supply an importer with an affidavit requisite to the free entry of material used for repairing vessels of the Navy does not operate to prevent an importer from receiving the benefit of duty exemption under the Panama Canal Act of 1912. The case before the board was that of J. A. Conkey & Co. of Boston, who imported and sold glue to the Government. The Collector denied free entry to the commodity on the ground that certain affidavits had not been submitted as to the identity and use of the glue. The importer went before the board with the claim that the Navy Yard officials declined to furnish the affidavits. Judge Hay held that the blame for the non-compliance rests entirely with the Navy men, and reversed the Collector's assessment.

Weil Brothers failed in protests affecting the classification under the present law of goods returned for duty at 60 per cent. ad valorem as "wool silk veiling." The claim was that the articles are properly dutiable at 35 per cent. ad valorem as wool wearing apparel. At the trial of the case, the firm submitted samples of the merchandise, but failed to introduce any evidence tending to show that the veilings are not commercially known and recognized in trade and commerce under the classification made by the customs men.

Lunham & Moore were sustained in a contention relating to an extract made from the cup of the acorn of the Valonia oak. It was assessed for duty at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under the present law as an unenumerated manufactured article. Free entry was claimed as a tanning material not specially provided for.

The board took adverse action on protests by Marshall Field & Co. dealing with the classification of ribbons measuring less than 12 inches in width. They were returned by the customs officials as being composed in chief value of silk, duty being taken at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the Act of 1913. The importer claimed the goods composed in chief value of metal threads carrying a rate of 40 per cent. An analysis by the Government chemist disclosed that the goods are in principal value of silk as assessed.

JUDGMENT AGAINST YOUNG.

Mme. Nordica's Husband Didn't Defend $632.88 Suit for Pictures.

A judgment by default was filed yesterday in the City Court against George W. Young, husband of the late Mme. Nordica, the opera singer. The plaintiffs were the executors of the estate of Herman Schaus, who was an art dealer, and the suit was for pictures and accessories sold to Mr. Young in 1910 for $632.88.

The pictures, the complaint said, were sent to Mrs. J. A. Young at Glen Cove, L. I.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

PROMINENT RESIDENT BUYER. Open for buyer of laces, embroideries, neckwear, and fancy goods; also for buyer notions, druggist sundries, art goods; want young men not afraid of work and long hours; state experience, salary, &c. T 10 Times.

WE ARE OPEN FOR BIG QUANTITIES OF SILK CREPE DE CHINE, 36-INCH OR 40-INCH, IN ALL COLORS; IMMEDIATE DELIVERY; SPOT CASH; QUANTITY NO OBJECT. KAYANEE WAIST CO., 40 TO 44 GREENE ST. MR. W. S. KREINER.

YOUNG MAN wanted, with knowledge of ladies' bags and belts; one competent to buy, suggest designs, and calculate. State experience and references to secure interview. M 126 Times.

MR. BUYER, ARE YOU INTERESTED in veilings? Everybody is just now. We have about 10,000 pieces in all colors at very low prices. Goldwater Bros., 510 Broadway.

SUB-CONTRACTORS wanted to call with snappy numbers of ladies' suits, from $7.50 to $12.50; can use quantities. 12th floor, 37 West 28th.

SALESMEN wanted on commission basis to sell petticoats. William Morris & Co., 140 West 32d.

300 PILE FABRIC COATS to close out at a price. Rosing & Cohn, 6 West 20th St.

JOB OF SILK AND SERGE DRESSES to close out; this season's styles. Gold & Yasner, 39 East 20th.

I WANT TO COME IN CONTACT with a manufacturer who is in need of funds; confidential. S 168 Times.

We are open to buy 500 or 1,000 pieces of crepe de chine, for spot cash. Chelsea Waist Co., 152 West 25th St.

800 skirts to close out. Klein & Flower, 12 W. 27th St.

Shoe buyer wants to make change; will positively show results. T 49 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.......3¾@4¼% for the best names
Wednesday.......3¾@4¼% " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Gem Business Is Improving.

There has been a better feeling among local importers of gems of late, and a better call for colored stones generally was reported yesterday. Some of the local lapidaries are getting work that under normal conditions would be done in Europe because of the lesser labor cost in cutting the stones. The bulk of this work is being done on the so-called semi-precious stones. The trade is experiencing some difficulty in getting stones in the rough, but direct shipments of rough aquamarines and tourmalines are expected in the near future from South America. These will be of considerable assistance to the trade, for aquamarines continue to rank well up among the popular colored stones of the moment.

Burlap Prices Rise.

There is a good call for lightweight burlaps in the local market, and a considerable quantity of these goods has changed hands in the last week. As a result of this trading, prices on lightweight goods stand about a quarter of a cent a yard higher than they did a week ago, 3.70 cents now being asked for forty-inch, eight-ounce goods, and 4.50 cents being asked for forty-inch, ten and a half ounce goods. Another element in the advance in prices is the increase in freight rates from Calcutta that has taken place. Much of the buying of the last week has been done by merchants who recently had goods damaged on shipboard in this port by fire and water and who, because of this were forced to enter the spot market for the merchandise they needed.

Raw Silks Continue Firm.

The Yokohama raw silk market has advanced further in the week just closed, but prices are now settled again and the market is quieter. Sales for the week there amounted to 2,400 bales, with stocks now estimated at 18,000 bales. The Canton market is excited, and prices have advanced 50 to 60 Mexican dollars in the last week, an advance equal to fully 20 cents a pound. Owing to the large consumption of these silks in crepe fabrics, the fifth and sixth crops are largely sold out, which fact is making reelers reluctant to take further business at present prices. Shanghai is very firm, according to reports received here by H. L. Gwalter & Co., and holders are offering sparingly. An increased demand for Italian silks has resulted in a firmer tone at Milan. In this city the market continues active, and prices are advancing all along the line.

Would you like to discuss the selling of your goods with a man whose ideas might mean an increase in your business?

Telephone Madison Square 6187.

HARRY C. MICHAELS
ADVERTISING
381 FOURTH AVENUE

Silk Association Dinner.

President Wilson is among the honorary guests invited to attend the forty-third annual dinner of the Silk Association of America, which is to be held on Feb. 11 in the new ballroom of the Hotel Biltmore. Among the other honorary invited guests are Viscount Sutemi Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador; Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador; Count Johann Heinrich von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador; Kai Fu Shah, the Chinese Minister; Mayor Mitchel, Senators Root, Smoot, Stone, Hughes, Wadsworth, and Hill; Representatives H. A. Metz and Nicholas Longworth, Takshi Nakamura, Consul General, of Japan; Collector Dudley Field Malone, Fire Commissioner Adamson, Judge Victor J. Dowling, William Howard Taft, Frank A. Vanderlip, Dr. John H. Finley of the University of the State of New York, and James M. Beck. The Dinner Committee of the association includes A. V. Dippel, Chairman; Col. Hugh O'Donoghue, E. J. Stehli, Albert Tilt, Jerome C. Read, and Charles Cheney.

Gray Goods Prices Hold Up.

While the early drop in cotton yesterday made buyers of gray goods a bit cautious about trading, the recovery later in the day did away with whatever hope there might have been for an immediate softening of goods values. On the other hand, the recovery went a long way toward settling values at the recent advance, and active trading is looked for today as a result. There was not a great deal said in the market yesterday about actual, definite sales, though it did develop that some trading had been done on 39-inch 80-80s at 5⅞ cents for spot and 6 cents for future deliveries. On 38½-inch 64-60s 4 cents was asked for contracts and 3 15-16 cents for spot deliveries. There were quite a few inquiries told of for this and other constructions, but for one reason or another no great amount of business was put through. Sheetings maintained their strong position. Printcloth prices for the day follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	6c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-52s	*3½c
39-inch, 68-72s	4⅝c	38½-inch, 60-48s	*3⅜c
38½-inch, 64-64s	4⅛c	27-inch, 64-60s	2⅝c
38½-inch, 64-60s	4c	27-inch, 56-52s	2¼c

*Nominal.

Receivership for Coke Concern.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., Jan. 21.—Receivers were appointed here today for the Bowerhill-Connellsville Coke Company and the Bowerhill-Connellsville Supply Company at the instance of the Bowerhill-Connellsville Coke Company of West Virginia and Lee Smith, an unsecured creditor. The coke company owns 1,700 acres of coking coal land and operates two coking plants containing 600 ovens. It declared that its assets exceeded the liabilities by $500,000, but no statement of liabilities was filed.

BUSINESS NOTES.

D. A. Clapper is the new millinery buyer for Jacoby Brothers, Los Angeles, Cal., having succeeded E. A. Edwards.

J. H. Pannell, who was formerly ready-to-wear buyer for the J. R. Lane Dry Goods Company of Los Angeles, is now acting in a similar capacity for the J. M. Hale Company of the same city.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—C. A. Dorney Furniture Co.; C. Ziegenfus, furniture; J. W. Ziegenfus, furniture; Murray Hill.
ALLENTOWN, Pa.—F. Schwartz & Son; S. G. Schwartz, woolens; Herald Square.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. A. Miller, representing; H. S. Gibbs, men's furn. goods; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Kaleski; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Mr. Cossette, silks, dress goods; Mr. Adelberg, mdse., mgr. laces, neckwear, embroideries; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. H. N. Francis, infants', children's wear; 55 White.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—M. Peterson, furs; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; B. R. Reid, silks, dress goods; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Doyle & Kayser; H. S. Keyser, linens; Albert.
BALTIMORE—E. Rosenfeld & Co.; E. Rosenfeld, night shirts; 1,133 Broadway; Netherland.
BUFFALO—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. Wilson, furs; 43 Leonard.
BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.
BUFFALO—Adam Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Miss A. Thompson, infants' wear, corsets; 2 Walker.
CINCINNATI—Irwin Cloak Co.; L. B. Irwin, cloaks, suits; 95 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss L. L. Price, waists; F. L. Harwood, ready to wear; basement; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—W. B. Davis Co.; W. B. Davis, clothing, furn. goods; W. A. Robertson, clothing; 417 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Carson Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss L. Wilson, millinery; 115 Worth.
CAMDEN, N. J.—Gately & Hurley Co.; H. A. Moran, house furn. goods; Grand.
CHICAGO — Philipsborn Outer Garment House; H. Philipsborn, Spring ladies', misses', juniors' coats, suits; 132 West 21st.
CHICAGO—J. Rothschild & Co.; J. Rothschild, trimmings; Breslin.
CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Brother; Mrs. N. Graves, ladies' suits; 40 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. P. Tracy, cloaks, waists; 115 Worth.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; G. H. Miller, dry goods; 39 W. 32d.
DETROIT—Sommer & Reno; O. A. Forrester, hats, silks, flowers, feathers; Albert.
DENVER—Armstrong, Turner Millinery Co.; J. J. Platfoot, silks, ribbons, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; Miss K. L. Plainbeck, laces, hdkfs., trimmings; 214 Church.
DEEP RIVER, Conn.—S. R. La Place, furniture, carpets; Longacre.
DETROIT—J. Greenbaum, ready-to-wear; 170 5th Av., B'way Central.
DALLAS—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; W. L. Logan, domestics; 43 Leonard.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Wilkins Brothers Co.; F. Dallas, cloaks, suits, waists; 353 4th Av.
DETROIT—J. Greenbaum, ladies', children's dresses, waists; Broadway Central.
DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss Murphy, laces, ladies' neckwear; 20 West 22d.
DALLAS—E. L. Green Co.; E. L. Pollock, cloaks, suits, waists, underwear; York.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; M. Sannish, flowers, feathers; 621 Broadway.
EASTON, Pa.—S. Spence, carpets; Algonguin.
ERIE—Long's; M. A. Long, ready-to-wear; 6th floor; 60 W. 33d.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—J. Tilley & Co.; J. P. Tilley, furniture; Murray Hill.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; D. A. Clapper, millinery; 108 West 22d.
LOS ANGELES—J. M. Hale Co.; G. H. Pannell, cloaks, suits; 50 Union Square.
LINCOLN—Miller & Paine; Mr. Bushey, shoes; 2 Walker.
LOS ANGELES—Meyer Bros.; L. Meyer, millinery; H. Hoffman, millinery; Great Northern.
MILWAUKEE—Ed. Schuster & Co.; C. Kant, silks, woolens, dress goods; 105 Grand.
NORWICH—N. S. Gilbert & Sons; S. Gilbert, carpets; Park Av.
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Quinn & Mansfield; H. Quinn, caretps; Murray Hill.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; F. M. Taylor, house furn. goods; 114 5th Av., Wallick's.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Chas. A. Kaufman Co.; C. M. Kaufman, ladies', misses', children's dresses, ready-to-wear; 1,123 Broadway.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A. Lapidus, ready to wear; Wallick's.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Scott, Halliburton Co.; C. Butcher, cloaks, suits; 13 E. 22d; Somerset.
PHILADELPHIA—P. Horn & Co.; P. Horn, waists, dresses; Albert.
POTTSTOWN, Penn.—Shaner & Romick Co.; I. G. Romick, prints; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA—E. C. Loux, carpets, furniture; Navarre.
PHILADELPHIA—Lichtenstein; Reichlein & Co.; M. Lichtenstein, silk dresses; 1,261 Broadway; Strand.
PHILADELPHIA—Sullivan & Co.; A. M. Brown, notions, corsets; New Victoria.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; J. J. O'Sullivan, silks; Broadway and 10th.
POTTSTOWN, Penn.—E. Mills; H. W. Sweinhart, dry goods; Grand.
PUEBLO, Col.—Pueblo Store Co.; A. C. Jones, millinery, ready-to-wear; P. D. Paxton, domestics, dress goods, silks; 220 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—S. Wifer & Co.; S. Weber, carpets; Wellington.
PHILADELPHIA—Hahn, Seligman & Co.; J. Fisher, trimmings; Broadway Central.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; H. H. Edgecomb, hats, caps; 200 5th Av.
PEORIA—Block & Kuhl Co.; F. Aubertine, upholstery goods; 320 Church.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Miller-Simington-Calhoun Co.; O. C. Calhoun, dry goods; 320 Broadway.
PORTLAND, Me.—Coronet Mfg. Co.; M. Maiman, wash goods; 11 W. 25th, Hoffman House.
PHILADELPHIA—N. Snellenberg & Co.; H. H. Rice, furniture; 1,261 B'way.
ROCKFORD, Ill.—C. V. Weise Co.; Mr. Husch, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d.
ST. LOUIS—Kline Cloak Co.; Miss Flynn, ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.
SCRANTON—Stoehr & Fischer; G. D. Stoehr, carpets; Park Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Merkins, Packard & Wheat; R. O. Whittemore, wash goods; 75 Spring; Park Av.
SACRAMENTO—C. P. Nathan Co.; E. C. Nathan, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
SEATTLE—J. Berkman & Bro.; J. Berkman, furn. goods; 15 E. 26th; Cumberland.
TRINIDAD, Colo.—The Jamieson Co.; Miss McGowan, ready-to-wear; 60 W. 33d.
TORRINGTON—W. W. Mertz Co.; W. W. Mertz, gen'l mdse.; 320 Church.
ANA, Ark.—O. Dwyer & Ahern Co.; Mrs. N. D. McCoy, ladies' wear; 258 Church.
WATERTOWN—"Long's"; M. A. Long, ready to wear; 6th floor; 60 West 33d.

3535
35 W. 35th St.,
Our new address
3535 Greeley,
Our new phone
ROYAL MFG. CO.,
Scientific Producers of
North Shore Wash Dresses
$1.00 to $7.50 retail

APRONS 25 cents up 1,000 styles at All Stores. Look for THIS LABEL
MADE WITH DEAN REGISTERED LOCK STITCH
DEAN'S LOCKSTITCHED
Send for Catalog. 45 East 17th St.

See "SCOT-LASSIE"
THE SUIT OF THE HOUR.
LOUIS BAUMANN,
Styltex Cloak Co., 12 East 33rd St.

See "The Tipperary Coat"
SAMUELS & DE MAIO, INC.,
6 West 32nd St., New York.

DRESSES M. & H. RENTNER, Waldorf Bldg., 2-16 W. 33d. N. B.—See Chin-Chin, the season's latest hit, in our show rooms.

U-NEAK Dinner Favors and Snapping Mottoes are not dependent on the foreign supply. They are made in America. Over 1000 varieties. Selleo, Decorative & Novelty Co., 10-12 East 23d.

IN THREE WEEKS
THE WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION
has built and rented a City of Manufacturers of Ready to Wear on the 12th floor of Stern Brothers Building, 28-30 West 23rd St., N. Y. BUYERS may see upwards of 75 lines of Manufacturers of Ready to Wear from Various Cities—each one paying THE WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION a flat rental for the service rendered. No one will be asked to buy, but orders will be accepted and forwarded without charge to Buyer or Manufacturer.
A PERFECT SALESROOM WITH COMPETENT SALESWOMEN AND LIVING MODELS.
Open February First
THE WORLD'S MARKET CORPORATION,
28-30 WEST 23RD STREET,
9-19 WEST 22ND STREET,
NEW YORK CITY

TRADE-MARK MERCHANDISE

ARTICLE.	TRADE MARK.	SOLD BY
A Wide Variety of Fabrics for Manufacturers and Jobbers.	Hydegrade WEAVES	A.G. Hyde & Sons NEW YORK & CHICAGO
GOWNS DRESSES	The Magnet Brand	M. I. Nathan, Inc. MAKERS 105 Madison Ave., N. Y.
Middy Blouses Rompers, Bloomers, Etc.	PAUL JONES REG'D. U.S. PAT. OFFICE Morris & Co. BALTIMORE.	N. Y. OFFICE. 1270 BROADWAY.
BRUSHES	See the "V" that Zel locks the bristles.	Holton & Adams DISTRIBUTORS. 29-31 East 22d St. NEW YORK.

MADE IN U. S. A.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY On 40 of My Best Models. Silks, Challies, Serges, $7.50 to $16.50. PHIL GILL DRESS VALUE CREATOR 39 W. 32nd St. In the Heart of the Trade.

Crochet, Beading, Tinsel, Silk and Cotton Work of All Kinds. HAND EMBROIDERIES AMERICAN ART EMBROIDERY CO., M. MARKEL. 25 E. 20th St., New York. EMBROIDERY ON DRESSES, CLOAKS, and WAISTS for the Trade.

"Something New Always Shown" in Popular Priced DRESSES Cotton & Silk HANDEL & CO. Leaders in Cotton Dresses. 40-42 West 27th

AUCTION SALES

MERCHANDISE.

$75,000 Inventoried Value of Dressed & Raw FURS

The largest sale of its kind held in this city:
To Be Sold as an Unreserved Trade Sale Today (FRIDAY), Jan. 22nd, commencing at 10:30 A. M., at salesrooms, 8 Greene St., near Canal St., N. Y. C.
By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.
This stock consists of about

2,000 Persian Lambs,	40,000 Coneys,	1,000 Kalinskys,
4,500 Skunks,	1,500 Eastern Minks,	750 Badgers,
3,000 Civet Cats,	60,000 Moles,	3,000 Chinese Weasels,
4,000 Tiger Cats,	1,000 Jap Minks,	175 Martens, 100 Ermines,
2,000 Kit Crosses,	1,000 Ponies,	35 Bears, 75 Fishes,
3,000 China Minks,	3,000 Ringtail Cats,	30 Tigers, 150 Chinchillas,

15,000 Chinchilla Squirrels, 1,000 Seal Rat Plates and Skirts.
6 Polar Bears, also a good assortment of
Dyed Foxes, Lynx, Cats and Thibet SKINS.
☞ 90% of above stock consists of Dressed Furs. ☜
☞NOTICE!—The above sale should be of unusual interest to the entire Fur trade, as the quality of this offering is as fresh and clean a lot of merchandise as you would expect to buy in the market. The stock will be put up in large quantities, suitable for any fur house. This sale will be held strictly without reserve; it will give you an exceptional opportunity to purchase the class of merchandise at the height of the season. Hoping you will be represented at this sale, I remain, Respectfully yours,
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer.
For Information Telephone Spring 4299.

David W. Biow Co.
520-522 Broadway,
(Tel. 6680-6681 Spring.) Near Spring St.
Today, Friday, Jan. 22nd, 10:30 A. M.
Special Peremptory Auction Sale
WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE.
1,500 Trade Lots
DRY GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
COTTON AND DRESS GOODS,
TAPESTRY GOODS, CURTAINS,
150 Large Sleeping Dolls,
Ladies', Misses' & Children's
Wearing Apparel, Furs,
Men's, Youths' & Children's Clothing
For account of whom it may concern.
50 Cases Men's Soft Hats.

Just received, over 1,500 Men's Blue Serge Suits from a reliable manufacturer, all good grades, at cut prices. On sale in lots to suit purchasers. A. Schaap & Sons, Auctioneers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Magnificent glass office and show room partitions, positively the finest ever offered for sale; call immediately. 928 B'way, near 21st St., 8th floor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT WILLIAM C. ROSENBERG and ALLEN R. MEMHARD, as trustees of HOUSE, STOWE & COMPANY, will receive at Room 1,612, No. 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Friday, January 22, 1915, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sealed bids for certain property in their possession, contained in the premises occupied by them at the premises, No. 71 Worth Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, as follows:

Lot 1—All rubberized cloths contained in the lower floor of the said premises.

Lot 2—All cloths designated as unrubberized cloths, on the upper floor of the said premises.

Lot 3—All rubberized cloths on the upper floor of the said premises.

Lot 4—All cloths, rubberized and unrubberized, contained in both floors at said premises.

Lot 5—All furniture, fixtures, safes, typewriters, desks, etc., being the property of the said trustees, contained in said premises.

The said property is offered for sale as it is, without representations, warranties or guarantees of any kind.

Bids must be accompanied by certified check or cash, for at least ten per cent. thereof, and the balance of the purchase price must be paid within three days after the acceptance of bids by the trustees, and the trustees shall have one day from the above date within which to announce the acceptance or rejection of any or all bids.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids. The said property may be inspected between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. on and after January 18, 1915.

WILLIAM C. ROSENBERG and
ALLEN R. MEMHARD,
as trustees of House, Stowe & Company.
Room 1,612, 170 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE GENERAL ASsignment for the Benefit of Creditors of the DO BYNS WEIL, INCORPORATED.—HARRY S. WALLENSTEIN, Assignee.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction by Samuel Marx, auctioneer, the assets of the Do Byns Weil, Incorporated, consisting of a high-class stock of hand made gowns, costumes, dresses, lingeries, also raw materials, consisting of silks, laces, ribbons and findings; also office and factory fixtures and furniture, on the 3rd day of February, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. at No. 303 Fifth Avenue, fifth floor, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Notice is further given that the property herein described will be open for inspection on the 2nd day of February, 1915, between the hours of 10:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.

HARRY S. WALLENSTEIN, Assignee.
JOSEPH L. LEVY, Esq., Attorney for Assignee, 233 Broadway, New York City.

Accurate War Pictures.

The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra brings important incidents in the European conflict directly before the eyes of the public. Vivid, accurate, fascinating. Beautifully printed on fine paper by Rotogravure. 10 cents everywhere. $1.25 for 3 months; $5.00 a year, by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

MERCHANDISE.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOLLISWOOD HALL
Hotel and Restaurant.
Tel. Hollis 6400.
12 Miles from Queensboro Bridge, on Hillside Ave.; 2 Miles East of Monument.

Commencing with Lot No. 284
Harry M. Moses, Auctioneer
OFFICE, 189 BROADWAY.
ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE
Café de Paris
1457 Broadway at 42d St.
Sells Today, Friday, Jan. 22, 1915,
at 10 A M, and continuing daily till completed, All the Magnificent
Furnishings and Fittings
of this famous restaurant, which has been known as the most elegantly and expensively furnished place of its kind in the world.
Goods to be sold today comprises Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Mirrors, National Cash Register, Cigar Stands, Lounges, Screens, Liveries, Steam Tables, Coffee Urns, Confectioners' and Bakers' Room and Machinery, Kitchen Equipment and Copper Cooking Utensils.
Tomorrow's advertisement will announce goods to be sold on that day.
Terms Cash. Immediate Removal.
Catalogue at Sale.
McCOMBS, RYAN & GORDON, Attorneys,
96 Broadway, New York.

Public Administrator's Sale
Artistic Sketches, Paintings, Bound Books,
STANDARD EDITIONS AND EDITIONS DE LUXE TO BE SOLD ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1915.
COMMENCING AT 11 O'CLOCK.
AT THE STOREHOUSE OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR OF THE COUNTY NEW YORK,
No. 5 Duane Street, Manhattan,
By Order of
William M. Hoes, Public Administrator,
BELONGING TO THE ESTATES OF MANA BROOKS, JOHN J. BECKET, AND DR. ROBERT McNEILLY, DECEASED.
On view Friday, Saturday, and Monday. Catalogues ready at Public Administrator's office, 119 Nassau St., and Auctioneer's office, 780 7th Avenue, corner 51st St.
The sale will be conducted by
MR. FLOYD GRANT, Auctioneer.

"Many Lots of Merchandise at Satisfactory Prices"
SECURED THROUGH
"Buyers' Wants"
—Where Manufacturer and Buyer Meet—
L. W. Fellows, 31 Union Square, well-known Resident Buyer, writes:

My advertisements in the "Buyers' Wants" column of The Times have been beneficial to us, and we have picked up a great many lots of merchandise at satisfactory prices.

I take this opportunity of recommending your Business Page as a medium that produces results.

45 Cents Per Agate Line
Count six words to the line
Phone 1000 Bryant

ROBERTS HERALDS A BUSINESS BOOM

Money Now Cheap and Confidence Is Returning, Says St. Louis Shoe Manufacturer.

FEDERAL BANKS A BIG HELP

But He Finds That Lack of Merchant Marine Handicaps the West—"Gen." Coxey on Prosperity.

John C. Roberts, Vice President of the International Shoe Company, one of the largest concerns of the kind in the world, arrived at the Waldorf yesterday on the top of a wave of prosperity, as it were. Mr. Roberts says good times have been approaching for weeks, and that now they are here. The International Shoe Company sells its output mainly in the West and South, though it covers as far east as Pennsylvania, and it does a business of $30,000,000 a year.

"Business has been improving for several weeks," said Mr. Roberts. "In the last ten days, perhaps, the improvement has been decidedly more marked than before. This is due to the fact that there is now again a fixed demand for cotton. There is a market for that commodity where previously there was none, and the fact that it is bringing from 7½ to 8 cents has inspired a better feeling generally.

"In the West business did not get into such a bad condition as in the South, and for that reason the improvement in the South is more striking. There is no doubt in my mind that confidence has returned pretty generally. Money is cheap, and getting cheaper. There is an abundance of money to loan, a situation for which the Federal Reserve Banks have been largely responsible.

"As for the demand for shoes from Europe, there have been a great many inquiries, but very few definite orders offered, and few placed. However these will undoubtedly come in the near future.

"Out our way we are very anxious for the bill to be passed that will permit the establishment of an American merchant marine, to serve at least our trade with neutral countries. We hear reports that there are plenty of ships for this trade, but where are they? Now that New York banks are establishing a system of credit with Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro, it looks as if we ought to have some means of sending goods to South American countries. A big meeting is scheduled in St. Louis for the near future, looking to the establishment of closer commercial relations with South American countries, and we hope something important will come out of it."

Even "Gen." Jacob S. Coxey admits that prosperity is here. He said so yesterday at the Waldorf. For the next five years, according to "Gen." Coxey, this country is going to have the best times it has ever had.

"The first sign I saw that the hard times had been called off by the interests was about four weeks ago," said Coxey. "I furnish silica sand for the principal steel works of the country. My sign was the receipt of a big order. 'Here is the turn,' I said to myself, and sure enough things began to mend immediately, until now we have come into better general business. And you will find things better for the next five or six years than they have ever been in this country."

LOAN FOR RUMELY RECEIVER

Will Sell Certificates to Get Funds to Continue Business.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 21.—Receiver's certificates are to be issued to conduct the business of the M. Rumely Company and its sales concern, the Rumely Products Company. Finley P. Mount, who was appointed receiver by the Federal Court here Tuesday for both concerns, today obtained a court order to negotiate a loan of $100,000 by the sale of receiver's certificates.

The money is to be used to pay the employes of the two companies and other expenses necessary to the conduct of the business.

Wool Prices Are Strong.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 9,900 bales, mostly merinos. The demand was strong, and West Australian and New South Wales greasy sold at 1s. 2d and New South Wales scoured at 2s. 2½d. Americans secured a few lots of the best grades of greasy. Crossbreds were in small supply and strong, and prices generally were in favor of sellers.

Lehigh Valley's Income Smaller.

The report of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for the six months ended Dec. 31, shows a net operating income of $5,723,308.70, a decrease over the corresponding period the previous year of $312,129.62. The total operating revenue for the six months was $22,117,027.11, a falling off of $513,897.12. The passenger revenue suffered most, with a decrease of $429,255.75. About $130,000 of the decrease in net income for the period was attributed to business in December.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

S. H. P. PELL & CO.—Judge A. N. Hand yesterday confirmed the composition of S. H. P. Pell & Co. with creditors. All the assets are to be turned over to John W. Jay as trustee, who will collect them and liquidate, and give creditors participation certificates in the net proceeds of the assets. Col. R. M. Thompson waived his claim of $3,500,000. A petition in bankruptcy was filed on Aug. 3. Liabilities were $9,888,361 and assets $8,428,906.

JOSEPH FRIEDMAN, salesman, 4 West Twenty-second Street, and Max Friedman, his son, a clerk at 1,499 Broadway, filed separate petitions in bankruptcy yesterday to get rid of a judgment for $500 obtained in Brooklyn on Jan. 18 by Jason Neilson for damages sustained by him in an automobile collision. The auto was owned by Joseph and was operated by Max. The auto is put in the schedules of Joseph as an asset of no value, as there is a chattel mortgage on it of $300.

L. DIAMOND & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against L. Diamond & Co. trunks, 679 Broadway, by American Steel Frame and Band Iron Company, $68; A. Hamburger, $186, and Jeffery Lazarus, $340. Liabilities are $4,000 and assets $2,000.

CARROLL H. STEVENS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Carroll H. Stevens, livery stable keeper, Ossining, N. Y., by Ossining National Bank, $783; Carrett Iserman, $204, and Thaddeus Jenkins, $65.

EDWARD GARDNER CRANE, manager, 142 West Forty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,877 and no assets.

WILLIAM H. ASH, garage, Peekskill, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $18,753 and assets of $3,520 in accounts.

TYPHOON FAN COMPANY.—Judge Hand appointed Jonh L. Lyttle receiver for the Typhon Fan Company, ventilating fans, 1544 Broadway. Assets, $1,000.

W. S. BISHOP & CO.—Judge Hand has appointed Augustin Derby receiver for W. S. Bishop & Co. Inc., poultry, 333 Washington St.; bond $1,000.

JOSEPH RACHNUL.—Judge Hand has appointed Barnet Cohen receiver for Joseph Rachnul, furs, 7 West 45th St. Liabilities are $6,500 and assets, $2,315.

HUTCHINSON METAL & ROOFING COMPANY.—1838 Park Ave., has filed schedules showing liabilities, $9,960 and assets, $2,377.

JOSEPH KLEIN.—Jewelry, 90 Nassau St., has filed schedules showing liabilities, $14,752 and assets $2,543.

F. T. NESHT & CO. INC.—A list of creditors of F. T. Nesht & Co. Inc., builders and contractors of 116 Nassau St. shows 132 claims aggregating about $200,000.

EDWARD FRIEDMAN, furs, 21 West Seventeenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $36,163 and assets $14,812.

SOLOMON J. JOSEPH, cigars, 2,029 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities $4,033 and assets $1,500.

ROTH BROS., grocers, at 1,430 Madison Avenue, have assigned to Willard Schwartz.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

MINERAL WELLS.—Frank Richards, a ranchman, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court at Fort Worth, Texas. His liabilities are placed at $426,505 and assets at $444,822.

RACINE, Wis.—Domestic Manufacturing Company filed voluntary proceedings in bankruptcy. Liabilities are scheduled at $69,883 and assets as $10,653. Sample Cloak Company, in downtown district, thrown into involuntary bankruptcy. No statement filed of condition, but stock valued about $50,000.

BISHOP, Texas.—F. Z. Bishop, town builder and large land owner, has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are placed at $992,000 and assets at $1,997,000. A. L. Appleby was appointed assignee.

BEAUMONT, Texas.—The District Court has granted the application for the appointment of a receiver for the McFaddin Weiss Kyle Land Company. The assets are placed at approximately $1,000,000; liabilities not given.

ROGERS, Texas.—The O. J. Copeland Dry Goods Company of Rogers has filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court at Waco. The liabilities are $39,032 and assets $76,561.

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—J. W. Mirkin and S. N. Rosenberg, doing business as the Quality Cloak and Suit House, Pasadena, bankrupt. Debts, $8,845; assets, $3,625. Lionel A. Hansard of Fresno, bankrupt. Debts, $3,660; assets, $1,542.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed in New York County yesterday, Jan. 21, the first name being that of the debtor:

American Real Estate and Construction Co.—R. E. Whittaker, $131.
Altman, Charles—City of New York, $275.
Angel Construction Co.—Marco Brothers, Inc., $1,077.
A. J. Ellis, Inc., and Frank C. Gruen—H. W. Kalt, $1,021.
B. Friedman & Brothers Co.—City of New York, $2,119.
Becker, Julius—J. Sternberger, $2,368.
Bon Ray Film Co.—A. J. Corcoran, Inc., $281.
Beveridge, J. Wallace—Army and Navy Club of City of New York, $159.
Brooklyn Embroidery and Apron Manufacturing Co., Inc.—J. B. Martindale et al., $419.
Brown, Isaac—H. W. Siebert et al., $112.
Boisse, Jacques L.—Lord & Taylor, $325.
Costello, Michael—New York Railways Co., costs, $114.
Campbell, Colin J.—Long Island Realty Co., $532.
Callaway, Edward H.—Corn Exchange Bank, $1,054.
Devaney, James—Thomas J. Plunket's Sons, $184.
Davidson, Julius—Leon Hirsch, Inc., $141.
Diamond, Jacob L.—Steinberg Steam Cut Stone Co., $116.
Dayton, Harold C.—A. J. Cameron, $288.
Deutsch, Herman—H. J. Fink, $156.
Enright, Edward J. Marshall—Equitable Trust Co. of New York, $174.
Devanny, James—Candee, Smith & Howland Co., $118.
Daly, Bernard—J. M. Fishel et al., $4,164.
Freeman Chemical Co.—City of New York, $123.
First American Grocers' Association—Same, $2,119.
Friedman & Rabinowitz, Inc.—Same, $123.
Fourteen Hundred & Sixty-Five Broadway Co.—Same, $102.
Feld, Max—W. Goldsmith, $106.
Flisser, Herman E.—F. S. Solomon, $257.
Fetman, Yida—C. Bishop, $107.
Goldman, Jones, guardian—N. Y. Railways Co., costs, $112.
Green, Sidney—E. Macher et al., $102.
Gabrielle Construction Co.—G. Mohrmann, $137.
Hirsch, Bernard—E. L. Richards, $4,007.
Gold, Joseph, President; Benjamin Yanowsky, Chairman; Julius Traugot, and Harry Friedman—Public Bank of N. Y. City, $553.
Hayes, Warren F.—A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Co., $337.
Haack, Carl, and Fred Kultzore—Manhattan & Ente, $184.
Herbst, Abraham, J. Edward Bentz, and Edward Bolsterling—Cambridge Tire Manufacturing Co., $116.
H. J. Ronalds Printing Co.—City of New York, $146.
Hoppe, Wilhelmina—N. Y. Railways Co., $118.
Hammond Typewriter Co.—R. K. Ingalls, $1,216.
Housewife League Magazine, Inc.—Pulp Paper Trading Co., $442.
Hurwitz Contracting Co., Inc., and Meyer Hurwitz—B. Joelson, $399.
Jacob N. Prudovsky, Inc.—F. St. John et al., $486.
Jordan, William B. M.—S. Srein & Co., $323.
Jablons, Jacob—J. B. Martindale et al., $181.
Jackson, Charles N.—Commercial Advertisers' Association, $2,122.
Kay, Harry—S. Heyman et al., $383.
Kahaly, John G.—H. L. Holly, Inc., $393.
Kosofsky, David, and Gussie—H. Sperling, $210.
Keane, James E.—J. F. Webber, $208.
Kravet, David, and Henry Gutstein,—M. Steinberg et al., $153.
Levine, Max S.—E. L. Richards, $270.
Lewi, Edward—L. Steckler et al., $325.
Landman, Celia—N. Y. Railways Co., costs, $121.
Louris, Demetrios—J. A. Zeppos et al., $161.
Lazarus, Nathan—Manhattan Leasing Co., $306.
Murray, Andrew F.—C. Diamond, $766.
Maltby, George K.—Days Express Co., Inc., $134.
Miss Freels Registry—City of N. Y., $123.
Middleton, Charles—P. Scalzo et al., $112.
Mooney, Thomas J.—General Theological Seminary of the P. E. Church in the United States, $9,807.
Manueim, Jacob and Louis—C. Diamond, $166.
Mildred, Beardsleye Illustrating Co.—H. C. Jones Engravnig Co., $124.
O-We-Go Car Co., Inc.—Johnston Export Pub. Co., $127.
Ochs, Edward C.—Upton Garage, $268.
McGowan, Frances M. C.—H. Lieberman et al., $117.
McLaren, John—H. Meyer, $394.
Pulitzer, Walter—H. P. Browning, $2,913.
Prochaska, Harry—J. F. Driscoll, $369.
Pauline, Jennie R.—Myrtle Bowman, Inc., $193.
Pearlberg, Samuel, Max Pearlberg, and Reuben Simon—E. Jacobus, $144.
Pompton, Bink Granite Co. and John F. Hefferman—Hamilton Trust Co., $872.
Pante, Vito—Christian Jacobs Fireproofing and Concrete Co., Inc., costs, $101.
Pan-American Film Mfg. Co.—National Printing and Engraving Co., $734.
Probst, Henry W., and Wenzel Bradac—Security Bank of N. Y., $200.
Tojas, Electric Chemical Co.—E. Minne, $481.
Rosenberg, Sidney—Heiman & Kirsch Co., Inc., $187.
Ruskin, John B. or Jack—A. Hahn, $124.
Ramsdell, Ralph W.—W. H. Campbell, $269.
Regan, James B.—M. H. Miller, $1,250.
Robin, Fanny—Lavelle Construction Co., costs, $138.
Rev. Isidore Cohen—City of N. Y., $531.
Reiser, Abraham or Abe—N. E. Levensohn, $319.
Silverman, Abram—J. B. Martindale et al., $124.
Shaw, Betty—S. Druck, $289.
Sanitas Dried Fruit Co. of N. Y.—City of N. Y., $534.
Sciaro, Guiseppe—Borden's Condensed Milk Co., costs, $119.
Sivney, William—B. Rosenkrantz, $136.
Sussman, Hyman and Esther—A. Oksner, $163.
Schwartz, Isaac—Leviton Gas Light Co., costs, $162.
Tiedman, Anna—David and Philip Diamond, $165.
U. S. Telephone, Herald C.—E. C. Ward, $1,915.
Vogel, Mark—William Davis & Co., Inc., $420.
Wilsonia Operating Co., Inc.—C. F. Ketcham, $539.
Warschawsky, Abraham—M. Rose et al., $1,316.
Wells, Henry F. Mercedes Repair Co., $508.
Waters, John L.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y., $192.
Wheelock, Anna D.—Lord & Taylor, $157.
Zeller, Herman—E. L. Richards et al., $173.

Bronx County.

Desedla, Carl—M. Rosenfield et al., $47.
Graff, Frank W.—J. Kaufman et al., $146.
Grace, Samuel—M. Syrkia, $91.
Hendlin, Philip—J. Galowitz et al., $170.
Hess, William C.—H. P. Friedman et al., $107.
Jaffe, Thomas G.—Lehn & Fink, $82.
Jurow, Samuel, Israel Jurow, Benjamin Rosenbaum, and Jake Small—L. Soear et al., $289.
Kaufman, Abraham, and William Loeb—E. Richter et al., $1,642.
McGarry, Frank—T. E. Clocke, $656.
Maskell, Edward A.—S. B. Hoffman, $299.
Perlberg-Haberman Iron Works and Morris Perlberg—M. Ambinder, $250.
Sofia, James J.—M. Rogovitz, $200.
Sands, Howard B.—A. Monowitz, $37.
Seiff & Rubinow, Inc.—J. Cohn, $128.
Teichman, Edward B.—C. Connor, $276.
Wilson, William—E. D. Murphy et al., $470.
Wilfand, Samuel—S. Benowitz et al., $95.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Caparell, James T. and Speros H. Calamaras—Directors Realty Holding Co., Dec. 26, 1913, $200.
Safety Armorite Conduit Co.—C. Roth, Dec. 22, 1914, $7,543.
Shillaber, William, Jr.—B. A. Levine, Jan. 14, 1915, $471.
Bossak Specialty Furs, or Bossak & Co., Inc.—A. B. Rubin, April 4, 1913, (reversed) $581.
McKenzie, Lottie R.—James McCreery & Co., Jan. 7, 1914, $1,609.
McKenzie, Charlotte L.—E. J. Polykranas, Dec. 31, 1913, $490.
McKenzie, Charlotte L. R. C.—Edwards & Son, Ltd., Jan. 2, 1914, $1,307.
Rosenfield, Morris—S. Roganetsky, Dec. 31, 1914, $1,193.
Rullman, Louis H.—J. A. Doelle, Dec. 24, 1914, $162.
Moos, Abraham, Milton Weil, and Leon R. Moos—M. Berger, Jan. 12, 1915, $225.
Hertz, Emanuel—N. Y. Telephone Co., June 16, 1908, $151.
Schleif, Samuel, and Max Lieberman—Schlaepfer Embroidery Works, Nov. 28, 1912, $122.
Auld, Walter S., and Nellie Wood—J. P. Leo, Jr., Jan. 12, 1915, $276.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

142—Henry Henckle v. U. S.—Argument continued.

144—Washington, Alexandria & Mt. Vernon R. R. v. E. A. Downey.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 22: 144, 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151, (and 152, 154, 155, and 156,) 153, 157, and 158.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in P. O. Bldg.

In re Hammel.
In re Transfer No. 12.
Bentley<Tibbals.
Mark Yick Hee<US.
Peelee Co<Raskin.
Bush & Lam Piano<Becker Bros.
Matter of R & W Skirt.
In re Dainler Imp Co.
Greenwald<La Voyne P. Co.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in P. O. Bldg. Jury calendar.

Hill<Mason Seaman.
Maxwell<same.
J S Boyd Co<Bayer.
Cameron<Garfield Worsted M Co.
Simonelli<Boston Ins.
Fischerauer<Erie R R
Sinclair<El Dia Ins.
Barber<Sixsmith.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar. Adjourned motions.

Smith<Doheny.
Fletcher<Trenton &c, Co.
Maxey<Met L I Co.
Re East Clay Prod Co, (Hall.)
Re same, (Hyman.)
Read—Jabourg.
Lieb<Eclair Film Co.
Shearns<Herriman & Lichter.
Gr N Y Film Rent Co<Gen Film Co.
Werbiwsky<Penn Cement Co.
New Motions:
Am Tr Co<A, G & E.
Smith<Doheny.
Irvine<Simpson.
Sound Transp Co<D, L & W RR.
Penn Steel Co<CNY. Rys, (2.)
Farmers' L & T Co<Met St Ry.
Guaranty Tr Co<same.
Farmers' L & T Co<same.
Penn St Co<NYC Rys
Farmers' L & T Co<Met St Ry.
Guaranty Tr Co<same.
Farmers' L & T Co<same.
Ralli<Societa Annon.
US<Bernardand.
Hughes<NY,O&WRR.
Cadematori<Luce.

DISTRICT COURT.—Mayer, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Woolworth Bldg. Equity calendar.

Vacuum Cleaner Co<Am Rotary Valve Co.

DISTRICT COURT.—Hunt, J.—Woolworth Bldg. Equity calendar.

Com Biophone<Renfax Film.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Criminal calendar at 10 A. M.

U S<Wah Lung.
U S<Lee Dock et al.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar at 2 P. M.

Trials:
Re Kobre & Guinsberg(at 10:30 A. M.)
Motion calendar at 2 P. M.
Discharges:
Charles Shimans,
Alphonse Sterck,
Herman J Arendes,
Charles E Smith,
William Konovitz,
Maier Rosen,
Charles Proper,
Frederick G Vollers.
Composition:
Barnet L Davidson.
Motions:
Abraham L Kass (11)
William W Wright,
Doly N Scringeour,
Kobre & Kobre,
Kiva Rothstein,
Henry F Vyse & Co,
John J Collins,
Gennaro Calabiese,
Ladiolew Schwenk,
Frederick Strobel,
Boris Fogelman,
Alexander Vanchanos,
Ernest F Williams,
Fred Lundy.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.

Shanks<D, L & W RR
Schenectady Con Co<City of Schenectady.
Hatch<Walkup Baldwin Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Scott, Dowling, Hotchkiss, JJ. Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

People<Ubelmesser.
Same<Tribelhorn.
Henman<Bingham.
Boomiley<Cropsey.
O'Farrell<Waldo.
McQuade<same.
Farley<Woods.
Goller<Mitchell.
McCann<Robinson.
Root<Pulitzer (8 acts.)
Messmer<Bolitger.
Spruger<Lion Brewery
Simpson<Kumpf.
Re Melvin Stable Co.
Wescott<Otis Elev Co.
Kerr<Kerr.
Nethersole<Liebler.
McCotter<Stout.
Salamon<Ballance.
Vandyke<Webb.
Pavola Ballet<Atwell.
Gillespie<Lesser.
Sullivan<Rosson.
Carpenter<Heinze.
Ozut<Pietrowski & Konop Co.
Shapiro Mfg Co<Blasberg.
Buxbaum<So Bklyn Ry.
Jacobs<Doyle.
Fisher<NY, NH & H RR.
Murphy<Harrison Granite Co.
[illegible]
Reichardt<Raymond.
[illegible] S Co.
Davis<Engel & Co.
Slawson & Hobbs<Aspel.
O'Neill<Lee.
Gerber<State Bank.
Silberstein<Blum.
Newman<Streeter.
Granat<Mendetz.
Corday<Weiss.
Prince<Rieser.
Martin<CNY.
Phillips<NY Staats-Zeitung.
R & L Co<Metz.
Curtis<Davidson.
Wasserstrom<Cohen, Frank & Co.
Same<same.
Orr<Hamburg-Am L.
Richardson Press<Vandergrift.
CNY<Lafferty.
Wylis<Nixon.
Amanna<CNY.
Re Blumenthal<Wash Heights Hospital.
Same<same.
Re Avery<same.
Sanders, Jr,<Barnaby.
Gortikov<Gortikov.
Gilbert<Corbella.
CNY<Second St & Second Ave.
Robinson<McKnight.
Non-enumerated motions:
Re Willard Parker Hospital.
Kaufman<Board of Education.
McCaddon<Central Trust Co.
Bigelow<Bigelow.
Collins<Jacobs.
Wartels<Augenlick.
Re Voron & Chait.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Litigated motions.—At 10:30 A. M.

Re Culkin, (Brennan.)
Boehm<L I RR.
Rosenthal<Harris.
Develop Co of Am<Southern Pacific
Walter<L I RR.
Bachus<same.
Trad<same.
McGrath<same.
Willow Brook Dairy<Merrill.
Sherman<Piel Bros.
US Print & Litho Co<Syndicate Pub Co.
W T Lettig Co<MacKenzie School.
Taylor<Fraser.
Weinstein<Frank.
Myers<Myers.
German Sav Bk<NY R E Sec Co.
Wood<Habermacher.
Newgold<Hubert.
Wm L Craw Con Co<Auerbach.
Cobre Grand Cop Co<Southern Pac Co.
Rosenthal<Harris.
Re Fletcher.
Hollis<Collier.
Eisman<Levine.
Schwoerer<Hudson Tr.
Gorenstein<Gorenstein.
Lorenz<Lorenz.
Lourilliard<Anglo-Am Film Corp.
Same<Robinson.
Farrell<Press.
Henschke<Henschke.
Conlan<O'Brien.
Valentine<Sonneberg.
Ree<US Oxygen Co.
Levison<Part.
Wernan<Obermeyer & Liebmann.
Lillian<Klarman.
De Cordova<Schlesinger.
Berger<B H RR.
Miller<Miller.
Re McGee.
Stern Saalberg Co<Meidenberg.
Garney<Ocean St Nav.
Re Heilbroner.
Ins Co of N A<Simpson, Hendee & Co.
People ex rel Kiernan<Whittle.
Kearney<Kearney.
Dumaine<Kranzbaum.
Re McLaughlin.
Dahlgren<Harburger.
Re Horkimer.
Am Assn of Master M & P<Terry.
Zuckerman<NassauRR
Weinstein<NY ConRR.
W P Ellison, Inc<Bonner.
Lagattuta<Jacobs.
People<Levy.
Newman<Newman.
Strogahty<Strogahty.
Cascade St Laundry Co<Rose.
Hanly<H S Horton & Co.
Casselberry<Morgan.
Jacobson<Jacobson.
Garcia<Goldsmith.
Paschen<Paschen.
Jacobs<Jacobs.
J Ogden Co<I Met Mfg
Davis<Fogarty.
Re Slomowitz, (Ludvigh.)
Van Wagenheim<NY Stock Yards Co.
Klous<Hill.
Re Abrahams, (Rosenfeld.)
Muccio<Radice.
Lamport<Smedley.
Elec Stor Bat<Mason Seaman Transp.
J T Robinson & Son<Karl.
Roaman<Osterweis.
Litwin<Seidman.
Simon<Little Q. Inc.
Miller<Schloss.
Akron Bldg<Condory.
Same<same.
CNY<Boylston.
Re Rossbach.
Chiotis<Cafedges.
Cauvigny<Lambert & Co.
Donohue<Thompson, Starrett Co.
Watson<Ross.
P Reddy Con<B'way & 165 St Rty Co.
Cook<Rath.
Knaff<Tassi.
Re Wasson.
James<Ladue.
Davis<Fogarty.
Schreyer<Baruch.
Feist<Crane.
Maurice Co<Gimbel Bros.
Penrose Rty Co<Fletcher Con Co.
Black<Matthew C C.
Millimet<Rouse.
Corbin<Corbin.
Interstate Chem Corp<Duke.
Could<Cartier.

PART II.—Lehman, J.—Ex parte business—At 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Klondyke Gov Con<Treadgold.
Pines<McCormick.
Gladke<Gladke.
Lahna<Lahna.
Keiser<Dwyer.
Emi Ind Sav Bank<Waldron, (3.)
Crossin<Pepper.
Avery<Avery.
McClure Newsp Synd<Time Pr Co.
Herts<Kobler.
Ginsberg<Ginsberg.
Stephenson<Stephenson.
Preferred causes:
De Morse<Rosenberg.
Lumis<Loune.
General calendar:
Harper<Babcock.
Plesen<Mitchell, (2 acts.)
Fisher<Mech Nat B'k.
Liebman<Bitzeck.
Rosenbluth<Stern.
Zingales<Regalbuto.
Clarke<Barrett.
Seligman<Danenbaum.
Hentschel<Keneely.
Triplett<Triplett.
Ahearn<Bowery S Bk.
Hanley<Vechten Waring.
Niemann<Pfleger.
Meuozer<Melniker.
Kenming<Kenming.
O'Neill<Gen Film.
Bronner<Bronner.
Rohr<Rohr.
Rothschild<Fairchild.
Hart<Equit Life.
Fabiano<Fabiano.
Sasso Oils<Sasso.
Lewis<Donald SS Co.
Heins<Klosk.
Turck<Turck.
Superior Iron Wks<Janofsky.
Cantu<Home Assis.
Cheever<Cheever.
Nelson<Lederer.
Bldg Con Co<Rosenberg.
Claramell<Claramell.
Thorn<CNY.
Schroeder<Schroeder.
Kartagna<Kramberg.
Jacobs<Seidman.
Price<Price.
Fessler<Fessler.
Undefended divorces:
Hegyi,
Jacobs,
Gnehm,
Sandler,
Martin,
Lidz,
Fruhauf,
Schwartz,
Doscher,
Phillips,
Patterson,
Hill,
Prell,
Gohl,
Goetchius,
Hines,
Wexler,
Kaufman,
Fallowitz,
Wolff.
Case on.

PART IV., Giegerich, J., case on; V., Blanchard, J.; case on; VII., Goff, J., case on; VIII., no day calendar.

PART VI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Certiorari cases:
Jones<Purdy.
Pine St Co<same.
Sulaner<same.
Case on.

Trial Terms.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Ballard & Aikler Con Co<Phillips. No day calendar.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kroenke<Johnson.
Dowler<same.
Hymowitz<B H RR, (3 acts.)
Dillon<CNY.
Lakatos<Coastwise D Co.
Smith<M & Q Tr Co, (2 acts.)
Solomon<same.
Billard<Brash.
Mandel<Praisner.
K Hayden<H C & A I Piercy Const Co.
J Hayden<same.
Horowitz<Bosner.
Efran<Cons Tel & El Subway.
Schmelzer<N Y Title Ins Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Brickner<CNY.
Simon<Dykeman.
Cooper<C I & B RR.
Smith<CNY, &c.
Case on.

PART V.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

S Carpenter<J L Prescott Co.
W Carpenter<same.
Kraus<NY Cons RR.
Wein<Weiner.
Fritkin<NY Rys (2 acts).
Ortelero<Dougherty.
Cohn<I R T.
Rosenblum<NY Rys. (2 acts).
Timlin<I R T.
Teletti<Regan.
Gagliardi<Beckers.
Schellhemmer<Englert
Edelman<N Y Rys, (2 acts.)
Clear.

PART VI.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

E Russo<NYC RR.
J Russo<same.
Smith<Pitts Con.
Hamelstein<Carola.
Shapiro<Bolide.
Kaufman<Gr Atl &c.
Murphy<Am Voltite.
Gerber<Stark.
Rogers<Knick Ice.
Bandt<CNY.
Case on.

PART VII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Marchisio<Kellogg Co.
Roth<Union Ry.
Deutsch<Freidh Gersten.
Schein<same.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Charnowitz<Spenadel.
Larre<Aquilasi.
Hymovitz<Kirshanbaum.
Rosen<Bradley Con.
Kahn<Darcy.
Herrity<Bing.
Cellandano<Warro.
Schmitt<Degnon Cont.
V Muller<Wendt.
F Muller<same.
Case on.

PART IX.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cooney<Purcy Con.
Case on.

PART X.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.

Jacobsen<C I & B RR.
Hart<Stern Bros.
Franklin<Friedman.
Miller<Cohn.
Pellegrino<Turkel.
Kinkel<McIntyre, (2 acts.)
Case on.

PART XI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Worth<B H RR.
Rattner<Kissen.
Thomasey<Mitchell Motor Co.
Blum<Grumpelt.
Holt<Nas Elec RR.
Marcus<Bklyn Qu. Co.
Despola<Motor Taxicab.
Michael<Ind Eng Co.
Clear.

PART XII.—Ross, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq: Del Pizzo<Deorio
Enock<5 Av Coach.
McGurk<Hoe.
McGurk<R Hoe & Co.
Doherty<Con. Gas. Co.
Priolo<Southard.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Page, J.—10:30 A. M.

Inq: Hayim<Mursie.
Williams<Williams.
Jacobs<Weingar Bros.
CNY<Farrell Con Co.
Costea<Costea.
Maxim Hat<Pub Bk.
Wolfson<Am Dr Syn.
La Sala<Friedman.
Rich Pr<Albright.
Siebert<Erie RR.
Eitingon<Leoerer.
Leonard<Montague.
Moghabghab<Sherman & Sons Co.
Farley<Bronx Rut. & Hotel Co.
Israel<Skelny.
Clear.

PART XV.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Merz<Haas.
Crawford<Bendheim.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Noah<Bk for Savings. No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Recess.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cohen<Siegel-Cooper.
McCullough<Fisher.
Wonderland Amus<Proctor.
Schatzkin<Leventhal.
Solomon<Reisman.
Rosenbaum<NY Herald Co.
N Y Dairy Dem Co<Fairfield Dairy Co.
Lord & Taylor<Hatch.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Patrick Sheehy,
Samuel Weidhorn,
Edward A. Sumner,
Richard Conwell,
W. Josephowitz,
J. G. Lindemann,
Louisa Varet,
George M. Chapman,
Catherine H. Van Riper, infant.
Rachael Remes,
Catharine G. Leeds,
Gertrude Deesle, infant,
Stockbower infants,
Matthews infants,
Madeline Kutschera, infant,
Joseph Marvin, infants,
Hyman Schnitzer,
Baruch Seligman,
Chaim Berkman,
Luigi Chiappari, &c,
Evelyn M. Dalley,
David Weill,
Dolores A. de Carrillo,
Szulem Pressman,
A. McDonald,
G. M. Thompson,
Ray Haber,
Julia L. Delafield,
Susanna J. Moore,
Silechnik infants,
Cassie Bradley, infant,
C. Kronenberger,
C. Kronenberger,
M. Schrenkeisen,
Herbert J. Hindes,
John A. Haag,
Jacob Switalski,
John J. Cook,
Francis Walsh,
August Lewis,
Fanny Whittell,
Helen C. Browne,
Samuel Sachs,
Henry A. Schroeder,
Gustav Hellrung,
Louisa Varet,
Mary McArdle,
Emma G. K. Halsey,
Sigmund L. Bendit,
Sigmund L. Bendit,
Wilmer O. Christman,
Lena Chri[illegible],
Isaac Tuch,
Mary Bernard,
Frances A. Robinson,
William L. Radford,
Christian Karcher,
Robert Marks,
Rosa Imhof,
Abraham Seligsberg,
Justine V. R. Townsend,
Adolph Finkenberg,
James P. Tuttle,
Bridget C. Kane,
Francis A. Bochman,
Emily R. Rogers,
Marie A. Walter,
Marie A. Walter,
Patrick Partlin,
Estate of:
James E. Galbraith,
Wills for probate:
James Tilson,
Fanny Rosconer,
Bella Cole,
Antonio Ferrari,
Carrie E. Pierson,
Thomas Hargrave,
Margaretha Weber,
S. Goldschmidt,
Carrie L. Guiterman,
Hannah Goldsmith,
Henry Knabe.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates of:
Edmund Kohn,
Patrick Sheehy,
Patrick Sheehy,
Contested wills:
James Neil, (1.)
James Neil, (2.)

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I., Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Greenstein<Bashkowitz.
Fersch<Linder.
Trager Bros<Brand.
Shearer<Friedman.
Shenk<Norden.
Harf<McCullough.
Boyertown B C Co<Scully.
Koppel<Doelger.
Smith<Woodhouse.
Schleip<Whitfield.
Otis Elev Co<Friedman.
Clay<Whitson.
Rubinstein<Silberstein
Goldwasser<Pantzer.
Intelisano<Holbrook C & R Corp.
Montan<same.
Roma<same.
Kordosh<same.
Mormorstein<Steiner.
Horowitz<Clar.
Wall<Duffy.
Katz<Chas Meads & Co.
Galub<U S Trust Co.
De Koven<Story.
Perlman<Am Fidelity Co.
Gutfreund<Maryland M C Ins Co.
N Y Lubricating Oil Co<Manchester Gar.
Silberman<Sachs.
Gutfreund<Maryland M C Ins Co.
Dreyfus<Darlington.
Dauer<Donigan.
Cleary<Ott.
Giancelepore<Figliulo.
Boehm<Blanchard.
Ruskin<Ind O B A, &c
Binder<Tull.
Condax & Co<Bloom.
M Strasburger & Co<Friedman.
Sprung<Monfried.
Robinson<Hesslein.
Schoenblum<Lockwood.
Gobrey<Bernstein.
Toch<Constantine.
Welsh<Saitta.
Auto Sales Co<Peck.
Tantillo<Fiumfreddo.
Siegel<Barkowitz.
Schoenblum<N Y Rys.
Levy<Hilton.
Martin<Buckley.
Strause<Bowman.
Leavitt<Nat Sec Co.
J Bayne Co<McIntosh.

PART II.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M. Ex parte Business.

Trial Terms.

PART I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Solinsky<Bloom.
Holmes<Doelger.
Shulberg<Stramello.
Crosley<T Starrett Co.
Callahan<Hedden Con.
Wollner<Century Bk.
Kaplan<Borden's C M Co, (2 acts.)
Rush<Boston Ins Co.
Zeller<NY Rys.
Vogel & Co<Reinhardt.
Kugelmas<Boxer.
Clark<Dennison Mfg.
Schwartz<Reichman.
Fanarjian<Hunnualian
Zeisler<Braimworth.
Neuberg<NY Rys.
Roseman<Belt L Rys.
Goldberg<Schatz.
Baratz<Harris.
Lichtman<Fashion Garment Co.
Gohrig<Ringler.
Sailer<Schafren.
Popkin<Bradley Con.
Nurko<Nat Fireproof.
Rosalind Rty Co<St Paul Fire, &c. Co.
Same<Western Ins Co.
Rex<Barrett.
Hochman<Frank.
Fleeman<Penn RR.
Russell<Pelletere.
Porter<Rump & L Co.
Porr<Bradley.
Frey<Goodman.
Dougherty<Weston.
Binkowitz<Harrington Sons Co.
Batchan<Heasler.
Garment Adv Co<Balagur.
Fine<Guggenheimer.
Interstate Rubber Co<Mishel.
Kendall<Corn Ex Bk.
Evans<NY Rys.
Wright<Eller.
Gallob<Halpern.
Kramer<Wien.
Scal<Zweben.
Berwanger<NY Rys.
Cox<Loeffler.
Rosenbaum<Lynch.
Moffatt<Hatch Pub Co.
Blasco<Barrett.
Orban<Goldberg.
Schroeder<Sterngold.
Isaacs<7th Ave Amuse Co.
Young<NY Rys.
Benges<same.
Cane<Cooper.
Funt<Brady & Funt Co.
Greenberg<NYC Rys.
Maretzco<NYC Rys.
Rubman<NY Rys.
Langbaum<Solomon.
Case on.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.

Strohmeyer Co<Vaccarelli.
Wishnigrad<Chauser.
Lefkoff<Sands.
Weiss<Eisler.
Turley<Bishop.
Clear.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar. No day calendar.

PART IV.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—People<Buzzuffi—Timothy A Leary. N Y County Nat Bank<Richards Laundry S Co—Alphonse G Koelble. Matter of Brinckerhoff—Wm M Byrne.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Emanuel Jacobus<Marie Frank—Jacob Oppenheimer.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Myra V T Kerr<Westman Realty Co—Benjamin H Irving.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Solomon<Bulkowstein.
Farley<Vorndran.
Same<Di Iorio.
Greenbaum<So B'klyn R'way.
Kaplan<B H RR.
Abraham<Nassau RR.
Oronsky<C I & B RR.
Whittlesey<Harrison.
Falco<Falco.
Baldwin<Baldwin.
Re Larty.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—Term commencing Jan. 25.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

Breslin<Halfman.
Same<same.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Schuyter<Grossman.
Same<same.
Healy<Terens.
Kerr<same.
Lewis<I R T.
Markowitz<Un Ry.
Ciprietta<Rodgers & H
Ziehl<Mascia.
Evans<Manson.
Baxter<Union Ry.
McAllister<I R T.
Gartland<Smith.
Wallach<Union Ry.
Wexler<Union Ry.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Minnie Becker<Kate Reichwein—Edward C. Gibbs. Minnie Becker<Henry Bohlen—Edward C. Gibbs.

Referees Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, Jr. Schumacher<Weiss—Harold Straus.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly J.; Part II., Maddox, J.; Part III., Blackmar, J.; Part IV., Aspinall, J.; Part V., Benedict, J.; Part VI., Van Siclen, J.; Part VII., Jaycox, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Causes irrespective of the time required for trial thereof will be assigned on Fridays. If not finished that day will be carried over to the following Monday.

Caulfield<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Rosen<Turner et al.
Hursell<B H RR.
Lampe<Packard Mot C
Pienziek<Am Mfg Co.
Meyer<Heaviside.
Reitzer<B,Q C & S RR.
Hawkins<NY Con RR.
Sandstrom<McDonald.
McCormick<Sicuranza & ano.
Calandaro<Fargo.
Friemann<Sorrel et al.
McQuillan<Faber Pencil Co.
Karacand<B H RR.
Schiff<NY Rys.
Brockway<Federal Holding Co.
Mastrangelo<Allen.
Barr<B H R R.
Dickens<CNY & ano.
Murphy<NY Con RR.
Markiewicz<Colgate & Co.
Szaminski<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Oebeck<B H R R.
Solomon<Nelson et al.
Butler<Continental Iron Wks.
MacReynolds<C I & B RR.
Dirlin<CNY et al.
Hoffman<Goldberg.
Barnes<Welz & Zerweck.
Bergstrom<Nassau RR

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Wisen<Nassau RR.
Auer<Leggett.
Zemaitis<B, Q Co & S RR.
Davis<Nassau RR.
Kratchinian<B H RR.
Mulcahy<Atlantic Stevedoring Co.
Sharlun<same.
Elkein & ano<Welben & ano.
Aronson<Michelini.
Manza<O'Grady & ano
Walsh<Nassau RR.
Walters<Reich.
Hasakordgain<B H RR.
Dodd<Bklyn Union Pub Co.
Smith<same.
Slaviz<L I RR.
Graley<C I & B RR.
Daly<Bklyn Daily Eagle.
Lake<Fraade.
Baillie & ano<CNY & ano.
Burkhardt<Fritz.
Balestriero<De Nicola.
Akerblom<Kent Co.
Slaviz<Emmons.
Magliulo<Morris & Cummins Dredg Co.
Bergione<Casazza.
Slifkin<Sup Council of Royal Arcanum.
Schroeder<Nassau RR.
Schoeller<CNY et al.
Coangelo<B H RR.
Sager<Nassau RR.
Parshelsky<Downing.
Phillips<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Wilde<Obermeyer & Liebmann et al.
Phillips<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Cohen<Woolverton.
Bay View Const Co<Lasdon.
Cohen<Shirk.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5,077.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Manning, J. Motions at 10 A. M.

Re Jenkins (Ill Surety Co.)
O'Donnell<O'Donnell.
Tuck<Lutz.
Same<Same.
McNall<Lewin.
Same<same.
Carton<Nelson & Sons
Yaeger<D'Argon.
Same<same.
O'Connell<same.
Forger<Rosenstein.
Schaeffer<Schaequr.
Christian<Christian.
Wood Co<Bristol Bldg Co.
Swan<Thompson.
Wood Co<Bristol Bldg Co.
Demorest<Hogan.
Murray<Murray.
Howard<Howard.
Tokryman<Yoakum.
Leonard<Menendez.
Re Fourth Av Subway (Engel).
Guhring<Bell.
Same<same.
Leahy<McNulty.
Same<same.
Re Shevlin.
Re Met Tobacco Co (Manacker).
Rosser<Palatial Homes Co.
Troiano<Galasso.
Re Gross (Polish Mech Assn).
Mule<Boston Ins Co.
Re Frumberg (Re Berman).
Firester<Gordon.
Marzullo<Lentino.
Doscher<Doscher.
Security Bank<Wallace.
Mackey<Ill Sec Co.
Grimes<Atkin.
People<Michaels.
Gargano<Longarello.
Re Erasmus St (German Ch).

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Part III.—Kapper, J.—Trials. No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—Part IV.—Fawcett, J.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Nassau Cont Co<Freund.
Neufeld<Biber.
Acquavello<Gallo.
Kearney<Burroughs.
Dewer<James.
Compton<Walters.
Owen<Kiernan.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Mills, J.—Wright<Clark on trial.

PART II.—Morschauser, J.—Farley<Argus Co on trial.

Remainder of calendar goes over until Monday.

PART III.—Keogh, J.—Motions.

SPECIAL TERM—Keogh, J.

Cohen<Annex Homes of NYC, Inc.
Jalkoff<Annex Homes of NYC, Inc.
Wood<LeGrange.
Arlington Co<Hooke.
1st Nat Bk of Ossining<Bowron.

County Court.

Criminal calendar today and Monday.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—Wills for probate.

Daniel Driscoll.
Sarah D Bavin.
William M Wescott.
In re estate Frank J McGran.
Compulsory account.
Marcella Yonkers.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Scudder, J.—At 10 A. M.

McKim<McKim.
Mount, as admr<Harris et al.
Steiner<Ravenswood Paper Mill Co.
Mutual Profit Realty Co<Nelson et al.
Kchop<Kchop.
Herman<Jeffe et al.
Himment, an infant<Himment.
Walsh<Schick.
Blackston<Blackston.
Gibbs<Stewart et al.
Scheppner<Kelch and another.
Reilly<Reilly.
Lechner<Lechner.
Kalb<Meyer.
Sadoski<Sadoski.
Gottlieb<Gottlieb.
Krenkel<Krenkel.
Goodyear Imp Co<Buchanan et al.
Duncan<Jamaica Bay Mfg Co.
Von Gersdorff<Von Gersdorff.
Kirmse<Fritz and an.
Manhasset Mtge Co<The Bank of North Hempstead.
Same<Scofield.
Lancaster, as Trustee<Dale et al.
Kelly et al<Cook et al.
Akers<Akers.
Milan<Milan.
Bauman<Steingester.

Highest number reached, 515.

County Court.

EQUITY CAUSES—Humphrey, J.—At 10 A. M.

Nicholas et al<Cleary.
Dieter<Hughes et al.
Eichhorn<Mowery.

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HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Service discontinued until May, 1915.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:18 | Sun sets..5:05 | Moon sets..12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:21	12:30	6:40	6:50
Governors Island	1:10	1:16	7:34	7:46
Hell Gate	3:00	3:06	9:14	9:26

Arrived—Thursday, Jan. 21.

SS Patres, Algiers, Jan. 7.
SS Napoli, Naples, Dec. 29.
SS Bristol City, Swansea, Jan. 2.
SS Sydland, Baltimore, Dec. 24.
SS Satsuma, Sundswall, Dec. 31.
SS Caracas, San Juan, Jan. 6.
SS Santiago, Vera Cruz, Jan. 14.
SS Santa Marta, Cristobal, Jan. 14.
SS Comus, New Orleans, Jan. 16.
SS City of St. John's, Savannah, Jan. 18.
SS Chester, Amsterdam, Jan. 1.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Lusitania	Liverpool	Jan. 16
Baltic	Liverpool	Jan. 13
Tancred	Shields	Dec. 30
Rauma	Algiers	Jan. 1
Ferdinand Melson	Androssan	Jan. 4
Crios	Gibraltar	Jan. 9
Panama	Colon	Jan. 15
El Oriente	Galveston	Jan. 16
Charicis	Barry	Jan. 6
Gudrun	Blyth	Jan. 4
Matura	Grenada	Jan. 15
San Jacinto	Galveston	Jan. 16
DUE TOMORROW.		
Neches	Rotterdam	Jan. 9
Henry Fagner	Blyth	Jan. 6
Algonquin	Turks Island	Jan. 18
Apache	Jacksonville	Jan. 20
Regina d'Italia	Palermo	Jan. 10
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Jan. 20
DUE SUNDAY.		
Minnewaska	London	Jan. 14
Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	Jan. 12
Cameronia	Glasgow	Jan. 16
Madonna	Marseilles	Jan. 5
Ville de Rouen	Cardiff	Jan. 7
Pleiades	Balboa	Jan. 13
Rio Blanco	Rio Janeiro	Jan. 4
Guiana	Demarara	Jan. 16

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Suriname, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Esperanza, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ancona, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Oceana, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Juan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Voltaire, Argentina	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Purus, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bayamon, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Ausonia, Glasgow	——	12:00 M.
Transylvania, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Bantu, Montevideo	2:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Horatius, Montevideo	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JAN. 21.

SS Baltic, Liverpool to New York, was signaled; time and distance not given; due 22d, forenoon. White Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Algonquin, Puerta Plata to New York, was 1,115 miles S. at 7 P. M., Jan. 20.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 100 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 150 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 467 miles S. at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 100 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Zapata, Colon to New York, was 40 miles N. of Colon at 7 P. M.
SS Tivives, Limon to New York, was 976 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Mexico, Havana to New York, was 65 miles N. E. of Havana at 7 P. M.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 140 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 500 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Neches, Rotterdam to New York, was 254 miles E. of Ambrose Lightship at noon.
SS Energie, Tampico to New York, was 130 miles S. W. of Diamonod Shoals at 8 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 1,141 miles S. at noon.
SS Pleiades, San Francisco to New York, was 68 miles from Colon at 8 P. M.
SS Washingtonian, Honolulu to New York, was 660 miles N. E. of Cristobal at 8 P. M.
SS Evelyn, San Francisco to New York, was 100 miles N. of Watlings Island at 8 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 276 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Prins Maurits, at Madeira, Jan. 20.
SS Genesee, at Birkenhead, Jan. 21.
SS Trojan, at Adelaide, Jan. 21.
SS Annie, at Havre, Jan. 13.
SS Essequibo, at Newport, Jan. 19.
SS Royal Prince, at Muroran, Jan. 19.
SS Mimiro, at Aukland, Jan. 20.
SS Zacapa, at Colon, Jan. 21.

Sailed.

SS Kansan, from London, Jan. 21.
SS Moldegaard, from Seville, Jan. 14.
SS Maracos, from Naples, Jan. 14.
SS Kentuckian, from Colon, Jan. 21.
SS Carrillo, from Cartagena, Jan. 21.

Passed.

SS Gwynne, New York for Havre, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 22, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Jan. 23, SS Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Jan. 30, SS Patris.
Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 22, SS Rotterdam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9:30 A. M. Feb. 4, SS Oscar II.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 22, SS Ancona; at 5 P. M., Jan. 25, SS Taormina, and at 5 P. M. Jan. 27, SS Regina d'Italia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia	Jan. 22
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippines (via San Francisco)—Korea	Jan. 25
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra	Jan. 28
Japan, Corea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Chicago Maru	Jan. 28
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Marama	Jan. 29
Guam and Philippines (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Jan. 31

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Dec. 20; Hongkong, Dec. 22; Shanghai, Dec. 25; Yokohama, Jan. 2, and Honolulu, Jan. 12—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Korea, were dispatched east on Jan. 18, and are due in New York on the morning of Saturday, Jan. 23.

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From Pier 64, N. R., (foot W. 24th St.)
Ausonia...Jan. 25, 7 AM | Tuscania (new) Feb. 20, noon
Cameronia..Jan. 30, noon | Ausonia ....Mar. 3, noon
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Orduna......Sat., Feb. 13, 10 A.M.
Transylvania..Sat., Feb. 20, 10 A.M.
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CARPATHIA.....Tuesday, March 9, Noon
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St. Louis, Jan. 23, noon | New York, Feb. 6, noon
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
Minnewaska, Jan. 30, 10 AM | Minneapolis, Feb. 6
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Baltic.......Jan. 27 | Arabic......Feb. 3
AZORES—GIBRALTAR
NAPLES — GENOA
CANOPIC..JAN. 30, 10 A. M.
Cretic......Feb. 16 | *Finland....Feb. 27
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LA TOURAINE . Jan. 23, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . Jan. 30, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Feb. 13, 3 P. M.
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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment of THE MITCHEM COMPANY to HARRY ZALKIN, for the benefit of creditors. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on this day, Friday, the 22nd day of January, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 54-60 Lafayette St., sixth floor in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above named assignor, consisting of a large and new stock of COTTON GOODS, fixtures, typewriter, safe, adding machine, etc.

HARRY ZALKIN, Esq., Assignee, Office and P. O. address 141 Broadway, New York City.

ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of DOROTHY SILVERMAN and JOSEPH SIEGEL, individually and as copartners trading as SILVERMAN & SIEGEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Jan. 22nd, 1915, by order of the Court, at 11:30 A. M., at 1499 3rd Ave., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies coats, suits and furs, men's overcoats and suits, safe, fixtures, etc.

HARRY OSTERMAN, Receiver.

IRVING I. KREMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of Joseph Chicurel and Moreno Chicurel.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Friday, the 22nd day of January, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at 589 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of postal cards, souvenirs, leather goods, dolls, Teddy bears, mechanical toys, show cases, &c.

MOSES COHEN, Assignee.

HARRY ZALKIN, Attorney for Assignee, 141 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New York. In the matter of P. & S. ASEPTIC MFG. CORPORATION, Alleged Bankrupt.

Upon the annexed petition of Nat. Ottensoser, receiver in bankruptcy herein duly verified the 18th day of January, 1915, and upon all the papers and proceedings heretofore had herein and

On motion of Williams, Folsom & Strouse, attorneys for said receiver,

Let all creditors herein show cause before this court at a Stated Term thereof to be held at the Court Room in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York on the 1st day of February, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard why the offer of John Hildenbrand, Jr. and the prayer of the petition annexed hereto should not be granted and why such other and further relief as in the premises may be just and proper.

Let M. D. Knowlton Co., American Type Founders Co., T. W. & C. B. Sheridan Co. and Charles Ganz claiming to hold chattel mortgages or liens against said property and any other of the creditors herein whose names may not be specifically mentioned in this order and who likewise claim to hold chattel mortgages or liens against the property show cause why the said property of this estate should not be sold free and clear of any alleged liens so held by them, their alleged liens if any to attach to the proceeds realized from such sale.

Let service hereof and of the petition upon which this order is granted be made upon all the creditors herein and upon the attorneys for the alleged bankrupt, by mailing a true copy thereof to each of said creditors and attorney for alleged bankrupt addressed to their last known places of residence or their places of business and by making publication hereof in the New York Times at least twice prior to the return date of this order.

Dated, New York, January 19th, 1915.
AUGUSTUS N. HAND, D. J.

NO. 20688.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of M. TRACHTENBERG & BRO., Alleged Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above named alleged bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that M. Trachtenberg & Bro., alleged bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 21st, 1915, praying that the composition heretofore offered by them to their creditors and accepted in writing by a majority in number of creditors whose claims have been allowed and filed, which number represents a majority in amount of such claims, may be confirmed by the court at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 1st, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupts thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, January 21st, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York—In the matter of S. HEILMAN & CO., alleged Bankrupt.—No 20786.

Notice is hereby given that S. Heilman & Co., Bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated January 20th, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 1st, 1915 at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 21, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York—No. 20,754.—CHARLES GERNANNT, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Gernannt, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 7th, 1915 praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 22nd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 18th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York—No. 20,664.—J. WILLIAM SEGER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that J. William Seger, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 21st, 1914 praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 22nd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 18th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York in the matter of JAMES FRANK RYAN, Bankrupt.—No. 20592.

Notice is hereby given that James Frank Ryan Bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 15 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Tuesday February 23 1915 at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 20 1915

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,048.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES KRAUS, Bankrupt.

Charles Kraus was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 13, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 2, 1915, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 20, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21022.—In Bankruptcy.—ARTHUR R. HAVEN, Bankrupt.

Arthur R. Haven was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 9, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 3, 1915, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 20, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 19,634.—In Bankruptcy.—F. T. NESBIT & CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said F. T. Nesbit & Co. Inc., are hereby given notice that on November 27th, 1914, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, February 1st, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, January 21, 1915.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New York. WILLIAM P. ODELL, Complainant, against DEFENDER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Defendant. In Equity. 11-269.

To all creditors of or claimants against Defender Manufacturing Company:

Take notice, that by order of the above-entitled court, duly made January 16th, 1915, and filed herein January 18, 1915, it was

ORDERED

1. That any and all creditors of or claimants against the Defender Manufacturing Co., who claim that the Defender Manufacturing Co. is indebted to them or that they possess a cause of action against it, and all other persons whosoever who assert any claim against it, are hereby required to assert their said claims on or before the 18th day of February, 1915, and on or before the said date present and file duly verified written statements or proofs of their claims against Defender Manufacturing Co. and its estate with Joseph B. Martindale and Frederic A. Juilliard, as Receivers of the Defender Manufacturing Co., at their office, No. 224 Church Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York.

2. That no creditor of and no claimant against the Defender Manufacturing Co. who claims the Defender Manufacturing Co. is indebted to him, and that he possesses a cause of action against it, and no person whosoever who asserts any claim against it, who fails to file a statement or proof of claim on or before the said 18th day of February, 1915, as hereinbefore directed, shall thereafter be permitted to assert any claim whatsoever against the estate of Defender Manufacturing Co. in the hands of the said receivers or to share in any distribution thereof whatsoever.

JOSEPH B. MARTINDALE and FREDERIC A. JUILLIARD, Receivers of Defender Manufacturing Co., 224 Church Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
RUSHMORE, BISBEE & STERN, Solicitors for Receivers.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 20,110.—In the matter of ISIDOR RUBIN and JOSEPH KRAMER, individually and as members of the firm of RUBIN KRAMER and the firm of RUBIN & KRAMER, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Isidor Rubin and Joseph Kramer, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 21st, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Tuesday, February 23d, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated January 21st, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 20,684.—GECIEL STRUSSER and LEIB STRUSSER, individually and as co-partners doing business as STRUSSER BROS., Alleged Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Geciel Strusser, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 11th, 1915, praying for a confirmation of composition of all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 1st, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 18th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—SAMUEL BECKER and SIMON RUSSAK, co-partners, trading as BECKER & RUSSAK, Alleged Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel Becker and Simon Russak, alleged bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 18th, 1915, praying for a confirmation of composition in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 1st, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupts thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 21st, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,037.—HARRY FRIEDMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Harry Friedman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 9th, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 22nd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 18th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,526.—CHARLES GERBIN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Gerbin, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 23rd, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 22nd, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 18th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York—No. 20,726.—JENNIE MILHAUSER, Bankrupt

Notice is hereby given that Jennie Milhauser, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated December 30th, 1914 praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 22nd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 18th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20785.—In Bankruptcy.—IRVING GREENBERG and ANNA WEINSTEIN, individually and as copartners doing business as IRVING GREENBERG & CO., Bankrupt.

The above-named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 31, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 4, 1915, at 10:15 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 20, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20995.—In Bankruptcy.—CHARLES F. NUGENT, Bankrupt.

Charles F. Nugent was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 6th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 4, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 20, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21088.—In Bankruptcy.—ISAAC DAVIS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Isaac Davis are hereby given notice that on January 19th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, February 1st, 1915, at 3:00 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, January 21, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 20,567.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL SHEINDLEMAN CO., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Samuel Sheindleman Co., bankrupt, are hereby given notice that on January 19th, 1915, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 4th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York—No. 20888—In Bankruptcy.—FRED ROSSBACH, Inc., Bankrupt

Fred Rossbach, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 5, 1915 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on February 4, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Samuel Marx.

5th Av, 309, n w corner of 31st St, 29.4x125x irregular, four and five story buildings; M. B. Warburg against Flemish Realty Co. et al.; Stroock & S., attorneys; P. W. Boardman, referee; due, $416,803.26; taxes, &c., $10,824.20; to the plaintiff for $350,000.

9th St, 218 East, s s, 329 ft w of 2d Av, 21x75, four-story tenement and stores; C. R. Pelgram, executor, against Fannie Ungar et al.; Thompson, W. & P., attorneys; Benn Barber, referee; due, $15,958.51; taxes, &c., $795.07; to the plaintiff for $15,250.

By Joseph P. Day.

48th St, 220 to 228 West, s s, 275.6 ft e of 8th Av, 99.6x100.5, two and four story theatre, right, title, &c.; Black & Boyd Manufacturing Co. against Frazee Realty Co. et al.; Feiner & M., attorneys; Powell Crichton, referee; due, $4,262.48; taxes, etc, $2,592; to Ralph Bloom for $4,700.

Avenue B, 279, e s, 42 ft n of 16th St, 20x93, five-story brick tenement and stores and two-story rear shop; Sara Cohn, guardian, against Saul Nadler et al.; Samuel Hoff, attorney; R. M. Miller, referee; due, $11,166.18; taxes, &c., $308.35; to the defendant for $8,250.

By J. H. Mayers.

106th St, 302 West, s s, 283 ft e of Riverside Drive, 17x100.11, five-story dwelling; adjourned to Feb. 4.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

29th St, 319 and 321 East, n s, 240 ft e of 2d Av, 35x98.9, five-story tenement; Samuel Kats against East 29th Street Co. et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; Phoenix Ingraham, referee, due, $35,368.24; taxes, &c., $1,248.60; to the plaintiff for $35,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

170th St, 451 and 453 East, n s, 126.4 ft e of Park Av, 48x104x irregular, two two-story dwellings; S. C. Doty against Flora Schreiber et al.; B. E. Rabell, attorney; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $9,078.33; taxes, &c., $175; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

By J. H. Mayers.

Watson Av, n s, — ft e of Castle Hill Av, 100x108; also Watson Av, s s, 305 ft e of Castle Hill Av, 50x216 to Blackrock Av; adjourned to Jan. 28.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Newbold Av, s s, 128 ft w of Castle Hill Av, for a one-story frame storage house, 22x18; Jacob Weinheimer, on premises, owner; B. Ebeling, 135 Westchester Square, architect; cost, $250.

Vyse Av, e s, 175 ft s of 172d St, for a one-story brick store, 25x65; John Kroog, 1,496 Vyse Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

5th Av, s e corner 40th St, for a six-story storage, stores and lofts, 112.11x175xirreg.; F. W. Vanderbilt, Grand Central Terminal, owner; T. J. Bartley, 15 Broad St, architect; cost, $500,000.

Broadway, No. 2,494, for a one-story store, 201.4x80; Wm. W. Astor, London, Eng., owner; J. F. Burrowes, 410 West 34th St, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Spring St, s o corner of Mercer St, to an eight-story factory; United States Realty and Improvement Co., 111 Broadway, owner; J. H. Morgan, 331 Madison Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Duane St, Nos. 131 to 135, to a five-story store and lofts; estate of E. A. Hoffman, Inc., 258 Broadway, owner; Jno. B. Snooks Sons, 261 Broadway, architect; cost, $12,000.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 20,595.—ASCH BROS., alleged Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that MAX ASCH and CHARLES ASCH, alleged bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated January 12th, 1915, praying for a confirmation of composition of all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 1st, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the alleged bankrupts thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 18th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 19,271.—THE NEUBERGER JEWELRY CO., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that THE NEUBERGER JEWELRY CO., bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated January 11th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all its debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 22nd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 18th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York No. 20477 in Bankruptcy. LAWRENCE SAMUELS and ABRAHAM SAMUELS, individually and as copartners trading as L. & A. SAMUELS & CO., Bankrupt

The above named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 8, 1915 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 2, 1915 at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 20, 1915

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20852.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM FELDMAN and JACOB FRIEDMAN, individually and as copartners trading as FELDMAN & FRIEDMAN, Bankrupts.

The above-named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 21st, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 2nd, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 20, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 20,809.—In Bankruptcy.—AARON SEIDEN and MAX SEIDEN, individually and as co-partners, doing business as A. SEIDEN & SON, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Aaron Seiden and Max Seiden, individually and as co-partners, doing business as A. Seiden & Son, are hereby given notice that on December 30th, 1914, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, February 1st, 1915, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, January 21, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York No. 20948 in Bankruptcy. MORRIS SIMON, individually and as a member of the firm of CHARLES SIMON SONS, Bankrupt.

The above named Bankrupt was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 31, 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 4 1915 at 10 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 20, 1915

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20,600.—In Bankruptcy.—ALBERT BARON, HENRY S. BARON, and LEO A. BARON, individually and as copartners trading as BARON & CO., Bankrupt.

The above named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 14, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 3, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 20, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20974.—In Bankruptcy.—JAMES M. WEST, Bankrupt.

James M. West was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 4, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 2, 1915, at 10:45 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 20, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York No. 20531 in Bankruptcy. ROBERT M. BERNAGOZZI, Bankrupt

Robert M. Bernagozzi was duly adjudicated bankrupt on December 4th 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 4, 1915 at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, January 20, 1915

Finance and Economics. Authoritative articles on currency, commerce, stock and bond fluctuations for investors and students. See The Annalist. Every Monday, 10 cents by mail. The Annalist, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Washington Heights Apartments and Broadway Property in a $1,000,000 Trade—William Waldorf Astor to Build Taxpayers—Plans Filed for Arnold Constable & Co.'s New Home on Site of the Frederick W. Vanderbilt Mansion.

A deal involving an interchange of properties aggregating in value about $1,000,000, including two upper Manhattan apartments and a mid-Broadway building, gave an active tone to the realty market yesterday. The transaction is interesting in showing the confidence of out-of-town investors in well situated apartment property on Manhattan Island.

The larger end of the deal involved the purchase by Lawrence, Leonard and Bartholomew Jacob of Lake George of the two new six-story houses at Fort Washington Avenue and 161st Street. One, known as the Ronda, covers the southwest corner, a plot 150 by 100, and the other, the Chateau d'Armes, covers the opposite southeast corner, on a similar plot.

They were recently completed by the sellers, the Friedman Construction Company Henry Friedman, President, and are well rented. They are in the centre of the upper Washington Heights region, which has been extensively improved with apartment houses during the last three years.

In part payment the Friedman Construction Company took the two four-story buildings at 924 and 926 Broadway, adjoining the northeast corner of Twenty-first Street, covering a plot 39.10 by 113.4 and irregular. This property was assessed last year at $250,000.

The transaction was closed through the Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Company. Negotiations are said to be practically closed for the sale by the Friedman Company of the Highland View, a six-story house on the southeast corner of Fort Washington Avenue and 162d Street.

William Waldorf Astor to Build Taxpayers.

William Waldorf Astor, through his architect, J. Francis Burrowes, has filed plans for the improvement of the vacant block on the east side of Broadway, between Ninety-second and Ninety-third Streets.

One-story stores will be erected on the site, which has a frontage of 201 feet on Broadway. The cost has been estimated at $30,000.

Plans for Arnold Constable & Co.'s New Home.

Plans were filed yesterday for the new home of Arnold Constable & Co., to be erected on the southeast corner of Fortieth Street and Fifth Avenue, by Frederick W. Vanderbilt.

According to the plans by Joseph Bartley, the new structure, which will occupy the site of the former Vanderbilt mansion, will be six stories in height, with a frontage of 112.11 feet on Fifth Avenue, 175 feet on Fortieth Street and twenty-five feet on Thirty-ninth Street.

The cost has been estimated at $500,000.

The entire property, including the structure to be built, was leased on Sept. 30, 1914 by Frederick W. Vanderbilt to Arnold Constable & Co., for a long term of years.

Bronx Sales.

Mary C. Matthews has sold to an investing client of David L. Woodall, 496 East 172d Street, a two-story dwelling on a lot 17.6 by 110. The building, which is located near Bathgate Avenue, will be altered for business purposes by the buyer.

Harry Payne Whitney Adds to His Estate.

Harry Payne Whitney has purchased 178 acres of high rolling land from the Valley Land Company and adjoining his estate at Wheatley, L. I. The property has a number of farm houses on it of Colonial design, which Mr. Whitney contemplates remodeling.

It is located midway between the Meadow Brook and Piping Rock Clubs and in the heart of the hunting country. Cocks & Willets were the brokers in the transaction.

L. I. City Factory Site Sold.

A twelve-story fire proof factory building containing many novel features in the way of modern construction is to be erected on a plot of ground fronting 150 feet on Jackson Avenue and extending west 175 feet on Tenth Street, Long Island City, sold to a manufacturing concern by the Everett Realty & Construction Company.

The plot contains approximately 25,000 square feet, and is located in the business and factory district of the Hunters Point section.

Long Island.

The New York Suburban Land Company has sold in the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens a plot 60 by 100 on President Avenue to M. A. Samson, and a plot 40 by 100 on Dale Place to J. Corrigan.

Contracts were signed yesterday by officials of the Treasury Department for the purchase of the site at the northwest of Van Alst Avenue, between Ninth and Tenth Streets, Long Island City, for the new Post Office to be erected there.

The site is 170 by 200 feet and was bought by the Government from the Everett Realty and Construction Company at $40,000.

E. S. Willard & Co. have sold eighty-two acres of land at East Norwich, for the Island Dale Farm Company, to Guernsey Curran, who will build a large residence there.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. were associated as brokers.

Abandons Railroad Franchise.

The New York & Queens County Railway Company has filed with the Public Service Commission a declaration of abandonment of its franchise in Flushing Avenue and other points in Queens Borough, between Ehret Avenue and Jackson Avenue, and the commission has called for a hearing, to be held on the company's application for the approval of such declaration, on Feb. 5 at 2 P. M.

Commercial Leases.

Pease & Elliman, as agents for J. B. Duke, have leased a store in 200 West Fifty-eighth Street, at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue, to Mrs. Mary C. Ryder.

The Cross & Brown Company has leased for the Metropolis Securities Company the entire building at 130 and 132 West Eighteenth Street to the Star Box and Lumber Company.

The banking and brokerage firm of Edward B. Smith has leased the entire ground floor and basement in the Kean Van Cortlandt Building, at 30 Pine Street, for a long term of years. The lease was negotiated by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company.

Austin, Nichols & Co. have leased through William A. White & Sons, in conjunction with Asbury Lester, the entire ground floor and a portion of the seventh floor in the Franklin-Hudson Building, at 100 Hudson Street. It will be used as their New York salesroom and purchasing department.

M. & L. Hess leased for the Hess Building Company 37,000 square feet on the ninth and tenth floors in the Hess Building, situated at Fourth Avenue, southwest corser of Twenty-sixth Street, to the Baker & Taylor Company, 33 East Seventeenth Street.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for the Crex Realty Company the entire building 123 Park Row for a term of years to Robert M. McDonald; for Robert Livingston to Reimer Brothers the store and basement 94 Warren Street; for W. C. Runyon to T. Gordon the store and basement 113 and 115 Spring Street.

Among the firms who have leased space in the South Ferry Building, now in course of construction at the corner of State and Whitehall Streets, facing Battery Park, are Arkell & Douglas, Inc.; the Raymond-Hadley Corporation, the Luckenbach Steamship Company, the New York Dock Company, Inc.; Austin Baldwin & Co., C. Prentiss Whitman, Wemlinger Steel Piling Company, Sanders, Rehders & Co., Inc.; Simpson, Clapp & Co., and H. M. Lee.

Henry Wacker has leased for a term of years the store and basement situated at 357 West Forty-fourth Street to the Liekens Press.

Private Dwelling Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased, furnished, for Silas Wodell his four-story and basement, 20 by 100-foot house, 30 East Thirty-ninth Street, to Mrs. W. Roscoe Bonsal of Lenox, Mass.

Real Estate Notes.

Directors of the New York Title Insurance Company have elected as members of their Executive Committee William H. Chesebrough, William E. Harmon, George Zabriskie, Louis L. Clarke, Howard C. Smith, Benjamin Mordecai, and George T. Mortimer.

C. Maxwell Kaeppel, formerly with Ogden & Clarkson and Ernestus Gulick, has been made manager of the brokerage department of Ames & Co.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

WANTED TO BORROW

on first mortgage for one year or longer, $16,000 on about 25 acres building lots at Trenton, N. J. About one-fourth of original tract has been sold and stayed sold. The remainder, adjacent and equally good, we appraise for sacrifice sale at just half the prices paid for the part already sold, this after making allowance for discounts given for cash, and then from this reduced price allow off 20% further for selling expense, and on this sacrifice basis the property amounts to over $28,000 net, after all these deductions. Can prove every statement. Title insured. 6% interest paid and in addition a substantial bonus is offered, not because of any risk, but to secure prompt action and as inducement for making loan away from home. To bona fide inquirer will pay expenses of trip to investigate. Address M 131 Times.

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on Bond and Mortgage
in amounts up to
$250,000.
GEO. R. READ & CO.,
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4½% MONEY TO LOAN

In amounts not exceeding $40,000 each on desirable Manhattan properties. Conservative valuations essential.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
158 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Mortgage Money Bargain.

Sums of $15,000—$20,000—$25,000—$30,000 at 5% and $10,000—$15,000—$20,000 at 4½%. Manhattan only. West Side preferred. Total charges for these funds only 1% and title policy. Unlimited amounts for Manhattan and Bronx. DAVID LION, 170 Broadway.

SECOND MORTGAGE MONEY
2 $100,000 TO LOAN. 2
Lowest Charges. Prompt Decision.
HOWARD H. MOSHER,
"THE SECOND MORTGAGE MAN,"
135 Broadway. Tel. 5706 Cort.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 21.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 1,270, e s, 357.9 ft e of 5th Av, 62.3x100.8; Hugh C. Murray, substrustee, Wolf Kronethal, to Angela A. Cole, 357 West 56th St, (mtg $65,000,) all taxes, Jan 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$120,250

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 454, e s, 26.4 ft s of 133d St., 37.6x87.11; Gustave G. F. Kessler and another to Frederick Frenz, 515 3d Av, quitclaim, (mtg $28,000,) Jan. 15.....$1

THOMPSON ST, 222 and 224, e s, 275 ft n of Bleecker St, 50x85; Pietro Perniciaro to Nicola Perniciaro, 222 and 224 Thompson St, (mtg $46,000,) Jan. 15.....$100

1ST AV, n w corner of 108th St, 50x100; Columbus Holding Co. to Elihu Chauncey et al., 208 Madison Av, Jan. 8; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, n e corner of 108th St, 50.5x100, (mtg $30,000); 1st Av, n w corner of 108th St, 50.5x100, (mtg $30,000); 108th St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 300x100.11, (mtg $115,000;) Loretta M. Cassidy et al. to Raphael Kurzrok, all title, June 25, 1906; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

4TH ST, 116 East, s s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 25x96.2; The L. & T. Realty Co. to Sadie Harris, 317 East 13th St, (mtg $28,500,) all liens, Jan. 18; attorney, B. E. Kopelman, 320 Broadway.....$100

8TH ST, 316 East, s s, 288.6 ft e of Avenue B, 19.10x97.6; Minnie Mandel to Louis Wolff, 262 East 7th St, (mtg $28,250,) Jan. 19; attorney, W. B. Marx, 257 Broadway.....$1

12TH ST, 269 and 271 West, n s, 106 ft e of 4th St, 22.10x54.1x irregular; Charles Rubinger to Regina Jacoby, 163 6th Av, (mtg $70,000,) Jan. 20; attorney, Harry Edwards, 15 William St.....$100

13TH ST, 333 East, n s, 221.8 ft w of First Av, 28.4x103.3; Adavine Construction Corporation to Ezekiel Yachnowitz, 656 East 166th St, Jan. 20; attorneys, Kantrowitz & E., 320 Broadway.....$1

80TH ST, n s, 156.2 ft w of Avenue A, 18.2x102.2; Hy Ronnermann to Augusta P. Price, 150 Chestnut St, Brooklyn, (mtg $40,000,) Jan. 20.....$1

89TH ST, 70 West, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Frederick W. Marks to Lina Weil, 19 East 98th St, (mtg $25,000,) Jan. 21; attorneys, Wolf & K., 203 Broadway..$1

110TH ST, 170 East, s s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Sophie D. Levy to Joseph Sananes, 2,750 West 3d St, Brooklyn, all liens, Jan. 21; attorney, J. F. Benaim, 115 Broadway.....$100

111TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x100.11; Harry Knopp to David Katz, 200 West 113th St, (mtg $9,000,) Nov. 10, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; David Katz to Gerson B. Citron, 68 East 111th St, Dec. 31, 1914; attorney, same.....$100

112TH ST, 2,035 West, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; A. Welles Stump, referee, to German Savings Bank, 100 East 14th St, (mtg $65,000,) Jan. 18; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$12,000

113TH ST, 200 West, s w corner 7th Av, 1,862, 100x75.11; Edw. Jacobs, referee, to German Savings Bank, 100 East 14th St, (mtg $100,000,) (foreclosure Jan. 5,) Jan. 18; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$40,000

136TH ST, 102 West, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Walter A. Hirsch, referee, to Morris E. Webber, trustee will of Abbott Hodgman, 542 West 112th St, or 7 Beekman St, Jan. 8.....$8,000

170TH ST, 555 to 561 West, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; Isaac F. Cohen, referee, to Margaret Cameron, 241 West 120th St, Jan. 19; attorney, Thomas J. Meehan, 2 Rector St.....$1,000

Bronx.

BAYCHESTER AV, e s, 150 ft n of Edenwald Av, 25x75; Nicola Pascale to Rosina Pascale, 980 Willoughby Av, B'klyn, Sept. 14, 1914; attorney, Rosina Pascale, 980 Willoughby Av, B'klyn.....$1

BROADWAY, e s, 94.1 ft s of 231st St, 70.6x78.6; Penn Realty Co., Jesse S. L'Amoreaux and another, executors, Balston Spa, N. Y., (mtg $19,202,) Jan. 16; attorneys, Graham & L., 42 Broadway.....$100

BRYANT AV, w s, 80 ft s of 172d St, 20x100; Gabriel J. Cohen to Michael Herrmann, 1,449 Bryant Av, (mtg $8,000,) Jan. 17; attorney, H. A. Wolff, 2 Rector St....$1

CEDAR AV, w s, 100 ft n of land of Lewis G. Morris, 50x98.10; John Schreyer to Louisa A. Fields, 300 West 107th St, Jan. 6; attorney, Louis Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway...$100

CYPRESS AV, w s, 100 ft e of 149th St, 17.8x98; William E. Stevens to Grace L. Stevens, 13 Jackson St, New Rochelle, N. Y., (mtg $4,550,) Jan. 14; attorney, C. V. Halley, 502 Tremont Av.....$100

DECATUR AV, n s, 120 ft w of 205th St, 50x100; Gifford Building Co., Inc., to Sigur Olson, 118 Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., (mtg $2,990,) Jan. 15; attorney, Sigur Olson, 118 Broadway, Yonkers.....$1

GUION PLACE, n s, 150 ft e of St. Lawrence Av, 25x80; Harry Cohen to Mamie Cohen, 1,795 Guion Place, (mtg. $2,500,) Jan. 20; attorney, Mamie Cohen, 1,795 Guion Place.....$1

JEROME AV, 3,120, e s, 25x100; Thomas F. Bligh to John B. Stevens, Westhampton, L. I., (mtg $4,000,) July 9, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

JEROME AV, n w corner of Clarke Place, 50.6x irregular; Jacob E. Solomon, Referee, to Irene M. Karns, 606 Bainbridge St, and another, (mtg $9,000,) Jan. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,430

LOT 22, Block 17; Lots 27 to 30, Block 17; Lots 35 to 37, Block 32; Lots 2 and 3, Block 37; Lots 1 and 2, Block 38; map Pelham Park; George L. Lewis to Samuel E. Wing, 337 Prospect Av, Hackensack, N. J., Nov. 25; attorneys, Graham & L., 42 Broadway.$1

LOT 176, map of Hunts Point Realty Co.; Polatschek-Spencer Realty Co. to Lawrence Dairs, 76 Green St., Newark, N. J., (mtg $700,) Jan. 19; attorney, C. H. Friedrich, 35 Nassau St.....$100

LOT 322, map of part of Schieffelin estate; Ferdinando Martignetti to Graziantonio Martignetti, 111 Barnett Place, Dec. 22, 1914; H. Wabst, 3,318 White Plains Av.....$100

LOTS 9 and 10, map of W. B. Ogden; John Dawson to Philip Brady, 328 East 29th St, Jan. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MAGENTA ST, n s, being Lots 188 and 189, map of building lots near Williamsbridge station; Michael Pontano to Raphael Pontano et al., 795 Magenta St, Jan. 4; attorney, John Bruccoli, 3,542 Holland Av..$100

POPHAM AV, n s, 86.1 ft w of Montgomery Av, 50x100; John Schreyer to Louisa A. Fields, 300 West 107th St, Jan. 16; attorney, Louis Wendel, 277 Broadway.....$1

PLOT 122, map of Givan Homestead; William Z. Larned to Sarah Oakley, April 3, 1900; attorney, A. H. McCarthy, 261 Broadway.....$1

WOODYCREST AV, s e corner of 165th St, 50x100.9; James P. Hennessy, referee, to John F. Kaiser, 2,714 Bedford Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $28,000,) Jan. 15; attorneys, Todd & St. J., 258 Broadway.....$12,000

OLINVILLE AV, e s, 26.2x59.11; North Bronx Realty Co. to Charles McGarry, 3,018 Olinville Av, Jan. 20; attorney, C. P. Hallock, 999 East 180th St.....$100

3D AV, w s, 60.9 ft n of 151st St, 61.9x138.2; David L. Phillips to 2,923 3d Av. Co., 261 Columbus Av, (mtg $50,000,) Jan. 11; attorneys, Ferris & S., 165 Broadway...$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, w s, 75 ft n of Broome St, 51.3x88.5; Lillian Reichenbacher to Anna Kronmuller, 544 McDonough St.; Jan. 8, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Thomas J. Evers, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.....$1,000

BROADWAY, s e corner of Bond St, 58x130; Ehrick K. Rossiter to Billings Estate Corporation, 115 Broadway, Jan. 8, (prior mtg $325,000,) due Jan. 1, 1917; attorney, John French, 39 Wall St.....$75,000

7TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 25x91; Machziker Talmud Torah School to Lawyers Title, Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway; Jan. 21.....$4,000

12TH ST, n s, 106 ft e of 4th Av, 54.1x—; Regina Jacoby to Charles Rubinger, 1,990 7th Av, Jan. 20, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Unger & U., 115 Broadway..$20,000

32D ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x98.9; Catharine F. Campbell to Marion B. Isaacs, 214 West 92d St.; Jan. 21, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,500

91ST ST, s s, 357 ft e of 5th Av, 62.3x100.8; Angela A. Cole to Union Square Savings Bank, 20 Union Square; Jan. 21, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway.....$90,000

97TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.11; Wilmore Realty Co. to estate of George J. Smith, deceased, 366 5th Av, (prior mtg $90,000,) due April 15, 1916, 6 p. c., April 24, 1914; attorney, Mark M. Solomon, 43 Cedar St.....$20,000

111TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x100.11; Gerson B. Citron to David Katz, 200 West 113th St, Dec. 31, 1914, 2 years; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$5,500

123D ST, n s, 289.6 ft w of Park Av, 34.6x—; Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 21, due as per bond.....$35,000

162D ST, n s, 357 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18.6x112.6; William Volckhausen to Isaac H. Wolfson, 537 East 139th St, Jan. 20, (prior mtg $10,000,) due as per bond; attorney, August L. Martin, 76 William St.....$1,300

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, s e corner of 176th St, 78.4x122.9; John Letter to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 20, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$11,000

BROOK AV, w s, 40 ft s of 169th St, 42x100; Benenson Realty Co. to Louisa H. Jackson, 871 Madison Av, Jan. 20, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$26,000

HOE AV, n e corner of Westchester Av, 48x91.11; Adolph Suesskind to Frederick Hollender, 149 West 125th St, (prior mtg $52,000,) Jan. 19, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kurzman & F., 25 Broad St.....$10,000

JEROME AV, n w corner of Clarke Place, 50.6x irregular; Irene M. Keirns and another to Charles A. Kearns, 122 East Kingsbridge Road, Jan. 20, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

LOT 102, map of Claremont, 70.5x133x102.6x122, Nellie Wood to Becky Rothman, 1,532 Seabury Pl, (prior mtg $5,000) Jan. 19, due Aug. 1, 1915; 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,250

LOT 336, map of Van Nest Park; Ferdinand Hebrank to William L. Schaaf, 1,913 Bogart Av, Jan. 20, due Jan. 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 126 Walker Av.$3,800

LOTS 39 to 44, map of Varian estate, Lizzie Baron to Edwin Downing, Graman Av, Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 18, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

LOTS 68 to 70, map of Van Nest Park; Concetta Tataro to Peter Otten, 1,321 Clinton Av, Jan. 21, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, William Peters & Co., 1,044 Tremont Av..$3,000

ORCHARD AV, s s, 150 ft e of Main St, 76x103.6; Bertha Mullen and another to Louise E. McLure, 122 Hartow St, City Island, Jan. 20, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Bwy...$2,000

WALKER ST, w s, adj. land of Fredk A. Archer; 46xirregular; Mary M. Stachnik et al to Cath. Stachnik, 272 W. 154th St, (prior mtg $3,000) Jan. 4, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Cath. Stachnik, 2,916 8th Av.....$2,000

WEST ½ LOT 373, map of Wakefield, Harriet B Hanfield to North Side Mtg. Corp., 391 East 149th St, Jan. 9, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,730

3D AV, 2,946, (leasehold;) Justus Dulfer to Ernst Warmbold, 2,954 3d Av, Jan. 12, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, O. J. Kalt, 871 Brook Av.....$617

165TH ST, s s, 100.6 ft e of Tiffany St, 30x irregular; Arthur H. Page to Bowery Savings Bank, 128 Bowery, Jan. 20, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

8TH AV, 628, all; Josephine M. Ryan et al., to Charles S. Salomon, 583 8th Av.; 5 years from May 1, 1915.....$2,500

9TH AV, s w corner 26th St., 9th loft; Heywood, Strasser & Voigt Lithograph Co. to Lent & Graff Co., 137 East 25th St.; 10 4-12 years, from Jan. 1, 1915; attorney, Chester H. Lane, 233 Broadway.....$4,500

Bronx.

3D AV, 2,543, store; A. Hupfels Sons to Thomas A. O'Connor, 481 East 140th St, 5 years, from Jan. 1; attorney, Thomas A. O'Connor, 481 East 140th St.....$2,700

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

207TH ST, s e corner of Post Av, 75x50; American Hardware Corporation against Edward A. Cruikshank, owner; John H. MacDonald, contractor.....$331

GREENE ST, s e corner of Prince St, 20x50; Charles Jasenhaus against Mrs. Doris Eckhoff, owner and contractor.....$182

27TH ST, 145 and 147 West; Mugler's Iron Works against P. Biasetti, owner; G. A. Cirri & Biasetto, contractors.....$66

44TH ST, 15 and 17 West; A. Pardi Tile Co. against 15 West 44th St Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$388

BROADWAY, 3,585 to 3,595; Oberg, Blumberg & Bleyer against Louis, Alice M., and Edward Morrison, executors, owners; 147th & 148th St. Corporation, lessee; Keystone Construction Co., contractor.....$1,320

145TH ST, 543 to 551 West; A. Pardi Tile Co. against Fred L. Martin, owner; Rosen Building Co., contractor.....$60

13TH ST, 635 East; Sam Saritzky against David Moskowitz, owner; Louis Golden, contractor.....$30

AVENUE A, 361 to 373; Northern Waterproofing Co. against Mid-Crosstown Realty Co., owner; Auto Truck Garage Co., lessee; Eagle Concrete Arch Engineering Co., contractor.....$512

95TH ST, 3 East; Peter McKay, Inc., against Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, owner; John T. Brayd & Co., contractor.....$125

BROADWAY, 1,367; Jacob Rubin against Mary B. Averill and John J. Bradley, owners; Wolfenstein & Stein, contractors....$64

Bronx.

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 100x100; H. E. Astheimer Co., Inc., against Bucklesbach Construction Co., owners and contractors, (renewal).....$508

ELY AV, w s, 146 ft s of Boston Post Road, 25x95; Henry Koehler against Fred Byron, owner; John Marx, contractor...$50

168TH ST, 801 East; Samuel Burstein against H. M. Denton, owner and contractor....$92

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

30TH ST, 8 to 14 West; City Wire Works against Isaac A. Hopper et al., Jan. 18, 1915.....$75

87TH ST, 302 West; General Gas Appliance Co. against Coast Construction Co. et al., Dec. 29, 1914.....$176

Bronx.

INTERVALE AV, 993 and 995; James T. Byrne against Angel Construction Co., Inc., et al., Jan. 16, 1915.....$725

INTERVALE AV, 993 and 995; Max Brenner against Angel Construction Co., Inc., et al., Jan. 16, 1915.....$550

VAN NEST AV, 780; Henry H. Meise & Son, Inc., against Katharina Rieger et al., Dec. 16, 1914.....$35

158TH ST, n w corner Union Av, 50x114; Joseph Borella against 173d Street Improvement Co. et al., June 2, 1914, (canceled).$375

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, 67 to 71; Samuel A. Krulewitch against Louis D. Livingston et al., (action to declare trust;) attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

MADISON AV, 2,102; Henry H. Jackson et al. against Emil Christenson et al., (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Jackson.

17TH ST, 29 West; Brooklyn Savings Bank against Richard I. Brewster et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Schenck & Punnett.

19TH ST, 427 East; Horace Porter et al. against Nome Realty Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. R. Kellegrew.

71ST ST, 342 and 344 West; Barnet Marotsky against Sadie Bonwit et al., (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. H. Sandler.

119TH ST, s s, 184.5 ft w of Madison Av, 15.8x100.11; Elisabeth S. Harvie against B. Schneider et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Stier.

Bronx.

LOTS 128 129 130 and 131 map of Bruner estate at Jerome Av and Gun Hill Road; Francesca C. Nesbitt as executrix against Annie E. Delaney et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney E. C. Dusenbury.

RYER AV, e s, 181.5 ft n of 180th St, 103.8x103.6; Farmers Loan and Trust Co., as trustee, against Mary Bauer et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys Geller Rolston & Horan.

152D ST, n s, 75.3 ft e of Morris Av, 100x100; Peter Wynen against Arthur F. Krause et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Glatzmayer & Kalt.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

SACRIFICE FOR CASH
Right On the Sound
21 Minutes Out

I own most beautiful shorefront plot in Douglas Manor—200-foot frontage—desirable year-round residential neighborhood, with yacht club, country club, and congenial neighbors. This plot can't be equaled for $20,000, but I must sell now, and will accept $10,000 cash. Chance of a lifetime for sure investment. No brokers. Waterfront, 108 Times.

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Suburban Bargain

10 rooms, 2 baths; every modern improvement; near station, half hour out in N. J.

FACING 18-HOLE GOLF COURSE, NEAR CLUBHOUSE.

Settled section; desirable social atmosphere. All city conveniences. Must sacrifice at once. Little cash, RENT-MONEY TERMS. Send for photo and floor plans.

E. W. BILL, JR.,
Room 178, 50 Church St., N. Y. Phone 8749 Cort.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Artistic New COLONIAL DWELLING

A very attractive home on desirably located corner plot; 10 large rooms and 2 baths, sun parlor, etc.; modern and up-to-date in every detail; reasonable price and convenient terms.

15 Minutes From Herald Square

Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station. In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.

Many other new houses ready for occupancy, from $9,750 to $22,500. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty on reasonable terms. Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Station every day. Convenient trains to Kew: Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., via L. I. R. R., Week Days—8:16, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05 A. M., 12:30 (12:48, 1:10 Saturdays only), 1:24, 2:06, 3:00, 3:37, 4:03, 4:28, 5:00, 5:16, 5:29 P. M. Sundays—8:24, 9:57, 11:17 A. M., 1:08, 2:14, 3:03, 4:11, 4:38, 5:25 P. M. Returning at frequent intervals.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A BONAFIDE BARGAIN.

One-family cottage, 6 rooms and bath; parquet floors, electric light, sewer connections; all improvements; near new subway; will sell at assessed value, $3,300. Owner, J. P. Denlinger, 110 Avenue I. Phone Midwood 6652.

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MOUNT VERNON.

Drop in price from $10,500 to $7,900. Fine Chester Hill residence. Title Company mortgage $5,000, 5½%; 9 rooms, good living room with open fireplace. Corner plot; 6 minutes to New Haven station. This is a big bargain.

Cooley Realty Co., 39 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3409

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

Hotel, N. H., free and clear, and residence, Bar Harbor, Me., free and clear, for good equities Manhattan District, subject to first mortgage. Joseph Green, 89 State St., Boston, Mass.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Offices **377 Broadway** Salesrooms

Southwest corner of White Street.

A modern 12-story building, with good light, excellent service and shipping facilities. Especially suitable for

Knit Goods, Hosiery, Underwear and Dry Goods Concerns.

Comfort and satisfaction assured. Reasonable rentals, from $300 per year and up.

There are also available, for a representative concern, one entire floor, about 7,500 sq. ft., and a store with basement, about 11,500 sq. ft. Attractive rentals.

Full particulars from

Agent, LEWIS B. PRESTON, Inc.,
Telephone 7475 Cortlandt. 165 BROADWAY.

Wholesale&Retail Stores Combined
7th Ave. & 14th St.

A progressive business that expects future growth as well as present results will find This

EXPRESS STATION
14TH STREET.
7TH AVENUE SUBWAY

Corner Store

attractive for wholesale and retail combined. Store 40x90, includes basement 40x100. Fine 12-story, fireproof building. Corner to have subway express station. 100% sprinkler system. Immediate possession. Rent reasonable

Full Commission to Brokers

E. S. Willard & Co.
Phone 5989 Hanover 52 William St.

Sunlight Lofts
With 100% Sprinkler System

Permanent light on all sides; 92 ft. frontage; centrally located.

220-230 West 19th St.
Near 7th Avenue

Four fast elevators; suitable for publishers, importers, light manufacturing; high class, satisfied tenants now in building. New 7th Av. Subway to have station at 18th St. **Possession now. Rent reasonable.**

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491 Broadway Store or Cafe

in the notion and hosiery district; 32 foot frontage on Broadway; entrance on Broome St. — store, basement and sub-basement. 100% sprinkler system; possession now. Rent reasonable.

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41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.

Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park. OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets. **Modern Building Continuous Service** Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

TIMES SQUARE SECTION
RIPE FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Plot 100x100, adjoining corner of Broadway, near 50th St. Subway.

Will lease ground or erect for absolutely responsible tenant a twelve-story commercial building.

J. B. ENGLISH, 1,531 Broadway.

BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS TO LET
WM. H. WHITING & CO.
41 PARK ROW TEL 5900 CORT.

LOFTS.

Two, 40x90, all light, fireproof building; sprinklered; upper west side, steam heat, power, elevator service; live steam; low rent; low insurance; immediate possession. OWNER, 521 West 26th St.

77 MURRAY ST.

ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET.
Five story and basement, size 25x100. Electric light and elevator. Possession at once; low rent. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

TO LET
Desirable Banking Rooms in the New York Clearing House Building, 77-83 Cedar Street, formerly occupied by the Chase National Bank.
Apply to William Sherer, Manager, 77 Cedar Street, or own broker.

256 W. 23d St.
(Near 7th Av.)

STORE	LOFT
$1600	$1100

Passenger Elevator; Light 4 Sides; 25x100.
HENRY BRADY
200 West 23d.

634 FIFTH AVENUE
OPPOSITE CATHEDRAL.

AN UPPER FLOOR
(25x110 FEET)
For High Class Retail Trade.

Ready for immediate occupancy, as decorations, dressing rooms, lighting fixtures, carpets and portieres are already installed.

APPLY ON PREMISES.

Store & Basement, 75x98.9

In heart of wholesale and retail district.

22-24-26 WEST 32D ST.

New fireproof building; immediate possession; reasonable rent; will divide if desired; short or long term lease. Apply superintendent on premises, or MINTURN POST COLLINS, 1 West 34th St. 'Phone, Greeley—265.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WILLIAM B. MAY & CO.
749 Fifth Ave.

Near 57th St. Tel. 270 Plaza.
RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING APARTMENTS, WHICH WILL BE DECORATED TO SUIT.

KENMORE, 353 West 57th St.
8 rooms and 1 bath, $950 and $1,200.

HAROLD
Manhattan Ave. & 118th St.
4-5 and 6 rooms and 1 bath, $384 to $504.

DORENZA COURT
545 West 158th St.
4-5 and 6 rooms and 1 bath, $480 to $600.

ELEVATOR AND HALL BOY SERVICE.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

No. 1261 Madison Avenue Cor. 90th St.

A Handsome 7-Story House. Finest Corner Apartments North of 86th St. ONE SUITE OF 9 ROOMS & 2 BATHS, ONE SUITE OF 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS. High-class service. FAVORABLE TERMS.

DUFF & CONGER, Madison Ave., Cor. 86th St.

Can you remember the date of that important article you intended to clip from the paper? The New York Times Index will give the date and brief synopsis. $8 yearly, issued quarterly. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

AMERICAN FORTUNE GOES TO GERMANS

Countess von Waldersee Leaves Most of $750,000 Estate to Husband's Relatives.

REST TO FOREIGN CHARITIES

Her First Marriage Was to Danish Prince When She Was Miss Mary Lee of New York.

Edward W. Sheldon, President of the United States Trust Company, yesterday filed a petition in the Surrogates' Court for ancillary letters in probating the will of Countess Mary Esther von Waldersee, of which he is the American executor. She died in Hanover, Germany, on July 4, 1914, and was Miss Mary Esther Lee, a daughter of the late David Lee of this city.

Countess von Waldersee was the widow of Gen. Field Marshal Count Alfred von Waldersee, who commanded the allied forces during the Boxer rebellion in 1900. Before her marriage to him she was the widow of Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, of the royal family of Denmark, and related to Queen Alexandra of England and the Kaiser.

After the death of Gen. von Waldersee, the Countess lived quietly at Hanover, devoting her time to charity work. She was a member of the exclusive imperial circle and had become more of a German than an American. She was a warm advocate of international marriage, having often said that European husbands were the best in the world.

Mr. Sheldon, in his petition, states that the Countess's New York estate is valued at $180,000 and the German estate at 2,500,000 marks, or approximately $575,000.

She left two-fifths of her estate to a niece, Blanche, Baroness von Palm, who was born Lady von Waechter-Lautenbach of Castle Messbach at Darzbach, Württemberg, Germany. Out of this two-fifths the Baroness is instructed to give her three daughters, Lady Renata von Schlotheim, Lady Irene St. Andre, and Lady Blanche Josephine Stockhorner, 100,000 marks each. Three nephews, Col. Count George, Capt. Count Franz, and Major Count Gustav von Waldersee, each receive one-fifth of the estate. All three are with the Germany army at the front. Count Gustav is further instructed to pay 100,000 marks to a fourth nephew, Capt. Chamberlain Count Leopold von Waldersee.

To a sister of the Countess is left all her personal effects, and the family mansion in Hanover is left to the Association Frauenmission Malche, and all the household goods and furnishings contained therein, including the portraits of the testatrix and her husband. This bequest is made on the condition that the association shall use the building for its purpose, "the development of women's aid for the service of the Evangelical Home and Foreign Missions," and in addition the testatrix makes it obligatory for the association to carry on the work of the women, maidens, and children, "as much as possible in the same way as it was conducted by the testatrix herself." They are further instructed that the mansion shall be called the Waldersee Institute.

To her secretary, Miss Maria Wiehe, whose business it was for many years to visit the sick and poor of Hanover, the Countess leaves 25,000 marks. Sister Maria Zwingauer of a religious order, with headquarters at Hanover, receives the same amount, and 110,000 marks is divided among a number of nephews, nieces, and grandchildren.

The Countess's bequests to charity are $8,000 marks to the Hanover Y. M. C. A., 2,000 marks to the Berlin Y. M. C. A., 500 marks each to four women's organizations, 1,000 marks each to fifteen charitable organizations located principally in Berlin, and 16,000 marks divided between four others of national scope in Germany.

Theordore Bessler, Clerk of the County Court of Justice at Stuttgart, is the German executor of the will.

COCHRAN BACK FROM WAR.

Yonkers Yachtsman Served for Time as Official Courier.

Alexander Smith Cochran of Yonkers, wealthy carpet maker and yachtsman, who went abroad early in December, taking with him his high-powered automobile to aid the war victims, has returned.

Soon after his arrival in London he entered the United States service as courier between London, Berlin, and Vienna. It was understood that his object in entering this service was to be in position to get in touch with war sufferers, but apparently Mr. Cochran found he could not be of the use he had hoped.

One one of his trips he was held up by Germans and kept overnight in a guardhouse, but was released when his identity was established.

PAY $1 FINES FOR PETS.

Two Women's Dogs Have Noses Too Small for Muzzles.

Miss Dorothy Lazarus of 215 West Ninety-eighth Street and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander of 36 West Fifty-second Street paid fines of $1 each yesterday in the West Side Court for not having their pet dogs muzzled, although both women told Magistrate Herbert that it was a physical impossibility to comply with the law.

Miss Lazarus has a Pekinese and it hasn't any nose that any one can see. Consequently, asked Miss Lazarus, how could she fasten a muzzle to it. Mrs. Rhinelander's Boston bull pup is almost as badly off, its nose being only an eighth of an inch long.

Both women were summoned to court when they appeared in the streets with their dogs unmuzzled, and Magistrate Herbert told them he sympathized with them, but had no authority to do other than fine them.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BRUGGEMANN, MATILDA F., (Jan. 7;) no realty; personalty upward to $4,500; in equal shares to Mary S., Emma, and Louisa Bothmer.

BURLEIGH, ANNIE C., (Nov. 11, 1914;) no realty; personalty over $15,000; to Sarah C. Curtis, one-half income of estate; Eugene N. Curtis and Gertrude C. Todd, each one-fourth income of estate; Ingleborg Flinck, contingent remainder on one-half estate, and Alberton Curtis, contingent on French real estate.

HEWITT, ALFRED D., (Jan. 15;) no realty; over $10,000 personalty; details elsewhere.

LOSEE, EMMA, (Jan. 7;) no realty; personalty more than $10,000; to Joseph H. Lemkauf, $10,000; Bertha Alexander and Stella Lithauer, $5,000 each; Mary Murray, $1,000.

MICHELS, WILHELMINE, (Jan. 6;) realty not over $18,000; personalty not under $500; to St. Patrick's Cathedral, $500; Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, $500; St. Boniface's Church, $500; John Berendes, $2,000 and one-sixth residue; Theresa Schreider, $3,000, one-sixth residue and personal effects; Paula Schoenfeld, one-sixth residue and $2,000 in trust; John Michels, Mary Michels, Teresa and Lena Schreiner, $200 each and each four-fifths of one-sixth of residue; Lena Muller, Annie Wild, and Teresa Emerick, share equally in $1,000, and also in one-sixth of residue; Adolph Muller, one-sixth residue and Joseph George, $500 and one-sixth of residue.

NIELSON, MARIE or MARY, (Dec. 27;) 1914;) no realty; personalty, $1,075; to Barbara Bruder, $300; Lesnie Benet, $50; George Nielson, $400; Howard, Ethel, and Rosa Neilson, each $65.

O'NEIL, ANN, (Jan. 2;) no realty; about $600 personalty, to Margaret Duffy.

OSHINSKY, JOSEPH, (Jan. 5;) realty, $25,000; personalty, $845,000; details elsewhere.

VON WALDERSEE, MARY ESTHER, Countess, (July 4, 1914;) N. Y. estate, $180,000; entire estate, $2,500,000 marks; details elsewhere.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—A disturbance from eastern Colorado has moved to central Texas with a high pressure area to the northward, causing general and heavy snows over the central Rocky Mountain region, the Plains States, and the lower Missouri and middle Mississippi Valleys. Cold wave warnings have been ordered for the Southwest.

There were also snows in the Ohio Valley, the Lake region, the middle Atlantic States, and the extreme Northwest, and rain on the Pacific Coast.

It is considerably warmer in Texas, but elsewhere temperatures have fallen, especially to the northward of the storm centre and they are now much below the seasonal average over the greater portion of the country.

There will be snow Friday, in some cases heavy in the lower Missouri, upper Mississippi, and Ohio Valleys, and the Lake region.

It will be much colder Friday or Friday night in the Southwest and Friday night and Saturday in the Gulf States, the Middle Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys.

It will be warmer Friday in the south Atlantic and east Gulf States, and it will continue cold over northern portions of the country Friday and Saturday.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic coasts will be moderate north west and north south; Atlantic coast, moderate north east.

FORECASTS—TODAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday. Saturday, snow.

Southern New England—Fair Friday, colder in east portion. Saturday, cloudy, probably snow.

Western New York—Partly cloudy, Friday, snow at night and Saturday.

Northern New England—Fair Friday, colder on Coast. Saturday, partly cloudy.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	34	35	4 P. M.	41	34
6 A. M.	34	33	6 P. M.	35	32
9 A. M.	35	32	9 P. M.	25	24
12 M.	42	34	11 P. M.	22	23

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 29; for the corresponding date last year it was 33; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 33; at 8 P. M. it was 30. Maximum temperature, 35 degrees at 3:45 P. M.; minimum, 23 degrees at 10 P. M. Humidity, 70 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.97 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.18 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M.
2:05—66 Rutgers St.; Barney Bolinsky.. Slight
2:30—5 Vandam St.; Henry Shapiro... Slight
2:35—27 E. 110 St.; Zimmer Silverstein.. Slight
2:40—374 E. 141 St.; Peter Fries...... Slight
2:45—524 E. 111 St.; Abe Appel...... Slight
3:45—2,027 Washington Av.; Jacob Goldberg. Slight
4:00—161 Allen St.; Louis Cook........ Slight
4:10—126 E. 126 St.; Michael Mancusso.. Slight
5:30—Grand Concourse & Boulevard; A. Endre Express Co.......... Not given
5:55—648 Morris Av.; W. Raymond.... Slight
6:55—4,010 3 Av., Henry Bernstein.... Slight
7:30—38 W. 33 St.; Mrs. Auerback.... Slight
8:30—110 W. 29 St.; Moskowitz & Kluger. $1,000
9:35—47 W. 38 St.; Edward Hastings. $1,000
9:55—122 E. 98th St.; Quackenbush & Brice.................. Slight
10:35—510 W. 39 St.; W. Renteo......... Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Orders Dec. 16, as to Capts. C. L. Lanham, Q. M. C., and R. F. Woods, C. A. C., revoked.

Capt. C. L. Lanham, Q. M. C., to the Depot Q. M., this city, as his assistant.

2d Lt. P. R. Faymonville, C. A. C., from 25th Co. to unassigned list, effective about Feb. 1. Then to report to U. S. Mine Planter Colonel George Armistead.

Following transfers in Cav. Arm ordered: Capts. F. O. Whitlock, 12 to 2 Cav.; R. E. Wood, 2 to 12 Cav.; Capt. P. M. Goodrich, 11 Inf., to serve in the S. C., March 8, vice Capt. G. E. Kumpe, S. C., relieved from detail in that corps, Mar. 7; Capt. Goodrich to Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; Capt. G. H. Stewart, O. D., will make four visits during February and March to Colt's Patent Firearms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn., then to his station; Capt. R. P. Rifenbrick, Jr., retired, to Panama-California Exposition, to be held at San Diego, Cal.

Leaves: 1st Lt. T. B. Maghee, Inf., 2 months; Capt. L. L. Deitrick, 9 Cav., 10 days' extn., and Maj. R. N. Winn, M. C., 3 months.

Navy Orders.

Ens. V. L. Kirkman, the Milwaukee, to the Chattanooga. A. Paymasters: W. V. Fox, at Naval Pay Officers' School, Washington, D. C., and R. E. A. Lambert, Honolulu station to Asiatic station via Feby. transport. Pay Clerks: E. W. Paynter and W. C. Colbert, appointed, to the Montana.

Marine Orders.

Col. C. A. Doyen, Marine Corps Headquarters, to command Washington Barracks; Maj. C. G. Andresen, Marine Corps Headquarters, to fleet marine office, Asiatic fleet. 1st Lts. O. Becker, Jr., recruiting duty, St. Louis, to Marine detachment, American Legation, Peking, China, and T. E. Thrasher, Jr., New York Barracks, to Artillery Battalion, Annapolis.

Following officers ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, Exposition Grounds, San Francisco: Maj. J. T. Myers, Capt. J. McE. Huey, 1st Lts. J. Potts, T. D. Barber, L. W. Hoyt and E. M. Reno, and 2d Lts. M. R. Thacher, D. M. Gardner, Jr., and H. J. Pickett.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Wyoming, Utah, Florida, Michigan, New Hampshire, Louisiana, Vermont, New York, Virginia, New Jersey, Nebraska, North Dakota, and the Arkansas at Southern Drill Grounds; Connecticut and the Rocket at Norfolk; Birmingham, Henley, Burrows, Ammen, Patterson, Trippe, Jarvis, Jouett, Cassin, McDougal, Balch, Parker, and the Benham at Hampton Roads; Mars at Guam, San Diego at La Paz, and the Caesar at Mare Island.

Sailed—E-2, Gravesend Bay for Pensacola, via Hampton Roads; Eagle, Charleston for Port au Prince, and the Annapolis, Salina Cruz for Acapulco.

Notes—The flag of the commander of the fourth division, Atlantic fleet, which has been temporarily flying from the Rhode Island, has been transferred to the Connecticut.

The Rhode Island, now at Norfolk Yard, will leave on the 25th inst. for Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, Jan. 22: Patrol. J. J. Brennan, to 145th from 292d, assignment as station house attend. discontinued; G. M. Eckert, to 292d from 277th, assigned as station house attend.; M. Santaniello, to D. B. from 18th, as act. Det. Sergt., second grade; A. Polignani, to D. B. from 29th, as act. Det. Sergt., second grade.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. W. R. Wittenberg, 15th, to D. B. for 5 days from Jan. 24; A. F. Hornow, 26th, to D. B. for 2 days from Jan. 20; J. P. Harron, 151st, and E. Ghiggheri, 169th, to 16th Insp. Dist. for 30 days from Jan. 24; J. Godley, 292d, to D. B. for 30 days from Jan. 22. To D. B. from prects. indicated, for 10 days from Jan. 24, 1915: J. F. Shea, 5; A. Padrucco, 22; M. Friedlander, 38; F. Flynn, 7; C. Kane, 25; J. Wey, 39.

Fire Department.

The following members of the dept. having been tried and found guilty, the following penalties are hereby imposed: Eng. of St'm'r D. M. Kenney, Eng. Co. 35, charge, absence without leave, guilty, and ordered that six regular leaves of absence be withheld; J. Moran, H. & L. 12, guilty, and ordered that three regular leaves of absence be withheld on each charge, 15 regular leaves in all, and transferred.

Transfer, to take effect at 8 A. M., Jan. 22; J. Moran, H. & L. 12, to H. & L. 11.

Special leaves without pay: W. N. Kevil, Eng. 159, 24 hours, from 8 A. M., Jan. 24; F. C. Meyer, Eng. 92, for 24 hours from 8 A. M., Jan. 25.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The eligible list for director of public health education, at an annual salary of $5,000, is made public by the commission. The successful candidates are Dr. Ira S. Wile, member of the Board of Education; Dr. Winthrop Talbot, and Dr. Charles F. Boldnan. They are eligible for appointment in the order named. The campaign of public health education, planned by Commissioner Goldwater, will be started as soon as the new bureau gets its director. The duties include the organization and administration of the bureau, preparing and editing popular bulletins dealing with public health education, and serving as editor-in-chief of health publications issued by the department. The director will organize health exhibits and popular courses of lectures on public and personal hygiene, and try to attain the aid of moving picture shows in the campaign of education.

United States.

The commission announces for Feb. 3 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for physical laboratorian, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $3.04 a day in the navy yard, New York, N. Y. Competitors will be examined in practical questions and training and experience. Applicans should have a good knowledge of geometry and plane trigonometry, and have sufficient technical education to insure a good knowledge of strength of structural materials (particularly iron and steel), of elementary physics and mechanics, and some technical experience involving the above subjects. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Mayor Mitchel, President Churchill of the Board of Education, Associate City Supt. Ettinger, and William Wirt, Superintendent of Schools at Gary, Ind., visited yesterday morning P. S. 95, West Houston and Clarkson Streets, Principal John E. Wade, where the double-class and pre-vocational systems are in operation. Thence they went in the Mayor's automobile to P. S. 89, Newkirk Avenue and East Thirty-first Street, Brooklyn, Principal Alice E. B. Ritter, where the double-class system is in operation, and where the pre-vocational plan will be fully tried. They were joined there by Charles E. Hamlin, editor of School. The visitors expressed satisfaction with the progress of the work in both of the schools.

A continuation class was started yesterday morning in the Bush Terminal Aid Society's rooms. It consists of twenty pupils, who will meet five days a week, two hours each day. In the afternoon another session will be held in a different section of the plant—Building No. 5—from 2 to 4, for the convenience of those children employed in that district.

The twenty-second commencement exercises of P. S. 186, 145th Street, near Broadway, Manhattan, Principal John T. Nicholson, will be held in the great hall of the City College at 8:10 P. M., on Jan. 20.

President Churchill has designated as a Special Committee to study reports on the teachers' pension fund the following: Vice President John Greene, Chairman, and Messrs Bennett and Wilcox, members of the Board of Education, Principals Rogers and Best and Miss Ennis, representative of the teachers in the Retirement Board.

The men teachers of the seventh and eighth years, whom the Silverstein law does not benefit, will hold a meeting in the City College Club rooms, 302 Madison Avenue, at 3 P. M., tomorrow.

An exhibition of shopwork will be given at P. S. 74, 220 East Sixty-third Street, Manhattan, on Jan. 27.

The Board of Retirement will recommend to the Board of Education that a sabbatical year at half pay be allowed teachers who ought to be retired, but who cannot be, owing to the present lack of financial ability.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

Money to loan on first-class first mortgages, Manhattan Borough property; no brokers. Frank E. Holahan, 501 East Tremont, Av., New York City.

MORTGAGE AND LOANS.
ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 10 EAST 33D ST.

City Property.

Thirty cents a line.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Speculator's opportunity, two 5-story apartment houses in exceptional neighborhood, near Broadway, Riverside Drive, and Subway express station; can be made to rent for over $10,000 yearly; present mortgage very low; $15,000 cash required; price, $65,000; competent handling will improve price of this property at least 30% within six months. Owner, W. S., Box T 36 Times.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co. move Feb. 15 to 51 East 42d St.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes on rentlike terms. For beautiful booklet write to Otto Singer, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome all-year home on the Sound; 8 large, beautiful rooms; every improvement; hot-water heat; sewer, &c.; large plot all hedged in; locality finest on Long Island; buyer has rights to very fine bathing beach; yacht club, dock, and tennis courts; 30 minutes out; only 3 minutes from station; $500 cash required; balance to suit. Address, B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

Real Estate Wanted.

To lease two 5-story double flats, Trinity Av., near 163d St. Chas. Galewski Co., Inc., 206 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents a line.

Shop in Long Island City, near Queensboro Bridge; exceedingly low rent; suitable for carpenter shop, sheet metal shop, plumbing, or any light manufacturing; shop 20x60 ft., with yard 35x100 ft. and shed 25x30 ft.; light on three sides; dry basement; water, electricity, and gas; rent $45 per month. Inquire Room 1,010, No. 103 Park Av.

OFFICES TO SUBLET for unexpired terms of three months to three years; ANYWHERE, uptown or downtown; saving in rent, 20% to 40%; furnished or unfurnished; single offices and suites. OFFICE SUB-LETTING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (corner 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Lofts built to suit; rent, 22 cents per square foot; with rail and water facilities, 25 cents; make bid. Galbraith, 319 West 95th.

70 GREENE ST.—25-foot, four-story store and loft building; rent, $2,500.
Firm L. J. CARPENTER, 25 Liberty St.

Large front or back parlor, private house, suitable doctor, dentist, or high-class business. 155 West 118th St.

50th, 44 West.—Ground floor, 13x50; will alter. Plaza 2121.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING, LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Parlor floor, desirable doctor or dentist or other business purpose. 62 West 53d.

Parlor floor and basement, 36 East 49th St. Herbert A. Sherman, 41 East 41st St.

432 4th Av., corner 29th St.
Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

Part of loft, first floor, 106 West 32d, opposite Gimbel's. Premises, Lehman.

Desk room, newly furnished office, modern building. Room 1,023 417 5th Av.

Lofts, 50x90, light, power; suitable woodworkers; moderate rent. Krasa, 1,511 3d Av.

35th, 20 East.—Parlor floor for doctor; furnished or unfurnished.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents a line.

New York State—For Sale or To Let

Own a Summer Home, Sherman Lake, in the Catskills.—1,800 feet high. Will build five-room house, lot 50x100, for $700; easy terms. Dan Sherman, Columbia Theatre Building, New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

A farm of one acre at Glen Rock, New Jersey, adjacent Ridgewood, half mile from station; 20-mile view; street all improved; new house, 6 rooms and bath; oak floors, steam heat; exceptional country home; $5,000. Smith-Singer Co., Glen Rock, N. J.

Summit, N. J.—Fine old homestead property, uniquely situated, combining country surroundings with modern conveniences; large residence; barn; poultry houses; large grounds. Drake, 29 Broadway.

Newark.—Central business property within 5 minutes' walk from corner Broad and Market Sts.; price low; terms reasonable. Address Owner, Box 138 Times Downtown.

Bungalow sites; water, electricity; panoramic views over beautiful estates; near station, hour out, $250 each. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Cranford.—New, attractive Colonial house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; $6,800, terms; would rent. Droesche, 77 Warren St., New York.

We specialize in Bergen Co. real estate. Write for Booklet A, N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Real Estate—Out of City.

Properties of the better class; sale and rent. O'Connor & McCann, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
At Morningside Park, near Central Park.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on ease.

Owner, going West, will sublet beautifully furnished southwest corner apartment, facing Riverside, 8 rooms, 2 baths; 7th floor; Subway station at door; immediate possession; lease to June 1 or longer. Phone 4302 Morningside, or apply to manager Hendrik Hudson, 110th and Riverside.

Claremont Av., 189.—Splendidly furnished four, five rooms; Broadway Subway; elevator; electricity.

Apartment of 4 rooms and bath, facing Broadway; rent to June 1, $90 per month. 250 West 78th St., corner Broadway.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Comfortable apartment, seven light rooms. Kellock, 451 West End Av.; Schuyler 3780.

COMPLETELY furnished, beautiful elevator apartment; 4 rooms. 3 and 5 W. 104th St.

East Side.

Large, beautifully furnished housekeeping apartment, silver, linen, open fireplaces, to sublet for several months at $200 a month. Mackenzie, 130 East 24th St., Phone 3897 Gramercy.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Thirty cents a line.

Furnished apartment of two rooms and bath wanted by young married couple; immediate possession desired; prefer location between 70th and 110th Sts., west side; references exchanged. Address, stating full particulars, price, &c. Y 280 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

107th, 60 West.—Concessions made; newly renovated 4, 5 room apartment; bath; steam; elevator; telephone; electricity; $28 up; will decorate to suit. Resident landlord.

At special reductions, $36 up; 6-8 room beautiful elevator apartments; also doctor's suites. 221 West 141st, (7th Av.)

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

804 West 180th, corner Pinehurst Av.—High-class 7-room elevator apartments.

Non-housekeeping apartments. Spencer Arms, S. W. cor. B'dway and 69th St.

106-110 Central Park West, South Corner 71.—Six to nine rooms; $1,300 up.

On beautiful Morningside Drive, finely furnished. Apartment 52, 401 West 118th.

To Sublet.—Six room apartment, 310 W. 79th St. Inquire Supt.

East Side.

At 939 Madison Av., between 74th and 75th Sts., non-housekeeping apartments of one and two rooms and bath, with service, at very reasonable rentals. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Tel. 5700 John.

Brooklyn.

856 Nostrand Av.—Five rooms and bath, all light rooms; steam heat, hot water; $33-$35. Inquire Superintendent.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents a line.

PACKARD 1912 "18" Limousine car, painted dark blue, red striping, and upholstered in blue cloth; in good condition. (No. 850.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1861 B'way, N. Y.

STEARNS 30-60 Limousine car, painted maroon and upholstered with gray cloth. Equipment includes Warner speedometer, trunk rack and electric lamps. (No. 852.) Packard Motor Car Co. of N. Y., 1861 B'way, N. Y.

Automobile for sale.—7-seat touring Cadillac, with shock absorbers; self-starter, with electric lights, power, tire pump; bumper, wind-shield and top; in complete first-class running order. Apply Watson Club Garage, 58 East 88th St.

TRUCKS FORD PANEL DELIVERY; perfect condition; latest model, demountable rims, extra tire and tube; Klaxon horn, wind-shield, driver's apron hood cover; price reasonable; very easy terms; letter only. G. R. Chrysler, 1,678 74th St., Brooklyn.

Space wanted for Cadillac car, limousine body, in private garage, with phone service; rental not to exceed $25 per month. Address Y 281 Times Annex.

For Sale.—Two new General vehicles, 1,000 lbs., electric with new iron-clad batteries. Apply Mgr. of Delivery, 564 5th Av.

Hupmobile, "20" touring car, full equipment, A1 condition, $275. Charles E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

Beautiful collapsible landaulet body; must sell at once. Lloyd, 160 West 56th.

High-grade six-cylinder touring car; perfect; very cheap. Willner, 1781 Chelsea.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS.
TRUCKS.
TRUCKS.
On small cash investment will sell my new one to six-ton trucks—provide profitable contract making payments on balance from profits on easy terms; also some good rebuilt trucks at low prices; see at once.
Whitfield, 516 E. 29th St., Brooklyn.
Phone 8228 Flatbush.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
Wanted contracts for
Trucks, any size, any style; body suitable for your business; low rates; guaranteed service; if you are renting horses, get our figures and see real economy; if motor trucks we can surely beat them!
Harry A. Moss 800 East 173d St., New York.
Phone 3676 Tremont.

Trucking firm going out of business has a three and five ton Garford for sale; must have quick action. A. J. Gibney, 110 East 159th St., New York.

Automobiles for Rent.

Locomobile, seven-passenger, 1913, for rental by day, week, month, owner drives; reasonable. Telephone Chelsea 8720. Frank Azar.

Reasonable; seven passenger 1913 Locomobile, for rental; day, week, month; owner drives; phone Chelsea 8720. 516 West 20th St.

Landaulettes and Limousines for Rent.
Fine cars and careful drivers. Plaza 4300.
Hollywood Garage.

Packard limousine, hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4832-4421 Harlem, 156 E. 120th.

Automobile Supplies.

Modernize your car! Equip it with Starting, Lighting, Detachable Wire Wheels. High Grade Mechanical, Electrical Repairs. JESCO COMPANY, 245 W. 55 St. Col. 6245.

Automobile Repairing.

Detachable wire wheels for all makes of cars installed and repaired; three-year-guarantee. Jesco Co., 245 W. 55th. Columbus 6245.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Late autos; cash or consignment. Scott, 226 West 56th St.

Automobile Instruction.

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses,
Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL.
Largest and Best in Brooklyn.
BOOKLET AND VISITOR'S PASS FREE.
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., Bklyn.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL.
Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents.
FULL COURSE, $55.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST.
225 West 57th Street, (at Broadway.)

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass
WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col.
302 W. 57th St. Special class for women.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Steam-heated room; table board; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam; excellent table; references.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Furnished rooms and board, also table board.

62D, 10 EAST.—Large front room; private bath; other rooms; excellent table.

LEXINGTON AV, 965, (near 70th.)—Desirable large, small rooms; heat, electricity, 'phone; table guests.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath; one block 34th Subway.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; excellent table; telephone.

44TH, 260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Room and board, $11 weekly; European and American plan, bath; suites. Times Square.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms; private baths; electricity; table guests.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent board; electricity; telephone; references.

57TH, 349 WEST.—Sunny front hall room; running water, excellent table; references; 'phone.

61ST, 10 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room, with bath, all modern improvements, in elevator apartment; board if desired; private family.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large room, suitable two or three; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath, continuous hot water; private house.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

70TH, 62 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; conveniences; parlor dining room.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Large, second-floor, front room; references exchanged; table guests.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Extremely warm, small, large rooms; bath; gentlemen; private family.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Newly decorated, nicely furnished floor; private baths; excellent cuisine; continuous hot water; small rooms; references.

82D, 52 WEST.—Large, small rooms; bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

83D, 11 WEST.—Warm, newly decorated rooms; quiet, homelike; excellent board, reasonable.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Excellent house with refined Jewish family; private bath; reference.

93D, 139 WEST.—Delightful single rooms, $8, $10; first-class private house.

93D, 21 WEST.—Very comfortable rooms; "L" Park; all conveniences; table board.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms; electric lights, telephone; reference.

119TH, 430 WEST.—Large outside room, overlooking University Campus, with board; moderate rates.

121ST, 132 WEST.—Large sunny front room; excellent table; all conveniences; moderate.

122D, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room; business people, couple; twin beds; moderate.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

141ST (Riverside.)—Attractive room; two, couple; elevator; references. Apt. 5A. Audubon 6480.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway.)—"The Audubon," private family hotel; bright rooms; good board; low rates; select service. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family Hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

Brooklyn.

BABIES BOARDED by competent graduate nurse; terms reasonable. Nurse, 376 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

East Side.

15TH, ST, 105 EAST.—Furnished room; convenient to all car lines; no other boarders; breakfast optional; professional or business woman preferred; references. Apartment 22.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms; near all transit lines; private house; reasonable.

21ST, 55 EAST.—Large, small front rooms, fifth floor; near Subway; phone; reasonable.

24TH, 120 EAST.—Large room; running water; heated; $5; single $2.50, $3.00.

36TH, 138 EAST.—Attractive, large; every convenience; home cooking; refined location; references.

124TH, 156 E.—Large, small rooms, bath; housekeeping privileges; running water; telephone; private.

IRVING PLACE, 14—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—private house; charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

13TH, 115 WEST.—Comfortable back parlor; heated, hot, cold water; worth investigating.

22D, 350 WEST.—Beautiful suite; also large front room; select, homelike surroundings; references.

34TH, 47 WEST.—Single front sunny room, connecting to bathroom; excellent board.

50TH, 44 WEST.—Single room; private house; bath adjoining; $4; gentlemen; permanent.

51ST, 313 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; reference; private family.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; gentleman.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Elegant parlor; private bath; kitchenette; electricity; telephone; $9, $10, $11.

68TH, 47 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, overlooking Central Park; running water. Leonard.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Beautiful sunny rooms, $3 to $8, perfectly kept house; references.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences for gentlemen; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

71ST, 269 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private dwelling; all accommodations; terms reasonable.

73D, 255 WEST.—Furnished rooms; with or without bath; reference.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished rooms, with private bath and dressing room, $12; others, $3.50 to $7; telephone.

75TH, 56 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single and double; running water; private home.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Unusual opportunity secure medium room; steam; exceptional board; references.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Sunny front room; also other cheerful room; running water; telephone.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Newly furnished large, medium and small rooms; running water; moderate.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Elegant rooms, single, en suite; private bath; electricity; references required; telephone.

78TH, 203 WEST.—Front parlor, bedroom, next bath; single room; steam, electricity, telephone.

81ST, 265 WEST, (West End.)—Sunny suite three rooms or separate, excellent, quiet, roomy apartments; bundant steam, hot water; modern furnishings and lighting, private family; Subway, elevated; Riverside Drive bus convenient. Inquire elevator or telephone 1203 Schuyler.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, large room, private bath, kitchenette; all conveniences.

82D, 250 WEST.—Desirable outside room, bath; private family; gentleman; references. Dutton.

82D, 80 WEST.—Well-furnished large, single rooms; bath; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful large, small rooms; newly furnished; phone; references.

82D, 68 WEST.—Large, sunny, warm room; small room; excellent table; moderate.

82D, 134 WEST.—One or two large second-floor rooms; private baths.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Large, well-furnished rooms; heat, hot water, telephone; reasonable.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Attractive double, single rooms; steam, electricity; unusually excellent table.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable small, heated rooms; American; home comforts; $2.50; phone.

95TH, 122 WEST.—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, $3 AND $4 WEEKLY; PRIVATE HOME.

96TH, 38 WEST.—Large or small room, bath connecting; very fine neighborhood; excellent table board.

103D, 60 MANHATTAN AV.—Exceptional accommodations; front suite; suitable two or three gentlemen; phone, 7450 Riverside. Maguire.

105TH, 150 WEST.—Nicely furnished, clean room; conveniences; references exchanged. Sherwood, 2123-J Riverside.

109TH, 229 WEST.—Sunny front room in refined home; elevator; modern conveniences; call after 12. Apt. 22.

113TH, 622 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; elevator apartment; small American family; references.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Beautifully furnished outside, sunny rooms; all conveniences; reasonable. Walker.

113TH, 536 WEST, (Apartment 82.)—Large front room; Hudson view; elevator; breakfast optional.

114TH, 500 WEST.—Outside air; beautiful view; convenient location; business man. Wheeler.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Large room; running water; heated; bath adjoining; private house; refined Jewish family; suitable two gentlemen; $5.

118TH, MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.—Furnished room, private family, for lady employed during day. Phone 198 Morningside, Apt. 43.

118TH, 405 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; private; board optional. Apt. 32.

120TH, 434 WEST.—Opposite campus; large rooms for lady. $5.50. Apt. 5-E.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Newly furnished single, double rooms; elevator apartment; reasonable; references; telephone.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Will rent room, kitchen privileges, to refined married couple. Scott.

122D, 523 WEST.—Steam-heated, outside single, double rooms, $3; bath, telephone. Mapes.

124TH, 530 WEST.—Nicely furnished large room; conveniences; 'phone, electric; near Broadway. Chubb.

126TH ST., 169 WEST.—Large and small rooms; hot and cold running water; private house; telephone.

137TH, 622 WEST, (Apt. 4.)—Elegantly furnished room; board optional; Subway; conveniences; elevator.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, typist, file clerk, telephone operator, legible penman; 21; three years' experience. D., 330 West 141st St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, expert; seven years' experience; competent, reliable; capable taking entire charge office; $16. Brown, 383 E. 151st.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience mfg. concerns; best references. T 37 Times.

COMPANION, MOTHER'S HELPER.—Intelligent, willing. T 34 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, expert fitter; street, reception gowns; remodels like new; home. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Tel. 4059 Col.

EXPERT COMPTOMETER OPERATOR; SIX YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE. C 278 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

HOUSEWORKER.—Good cook and waitress; no laundry; adults apartment; call three days; reference. Velth, 124 West 63d St.

HOUSEWORK.—Swedish woman wants housework by day or week. Rydell, 362 W. 53d.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Thoroughly competent; quick and accurate worker; neat; $7. B 338 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly competent, desires position where brains and tact are essential; $15. C 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Ten years with one firm; efficient, dependable, conscientious, possessing the essential qualifications; nice appearance; A1 references; salary $15. Address "Valuable," Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—neat, reliable, three year's experience; handle technical dictation; references; $10; efficient office assistant. Margaret B 369 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A1 stenographer and expert typist; executive ability; double entry bookkeeper; highest references. Jean Gelb, 108 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, 6 months' experience; high school graduate; American; neat, rapid, accurate; $8. Miss Reid, 245 Times Downtown.

Stenographer, office assistant, not afraid of hard work; excellent qualifications. Anna Lowndes, 605 Madison Av., phone Plaza 2904.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; neat, rapid; high school education; $10. C 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Brainy; good grammarian; charge correspondence, office; references; $9. C 267 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; graduate thorough course; no agents; $6. Miss Larson, 247 Times Downtown.

TEACHER OF VOICE AND GERMAN.—Southern woman of good family wishes position as teacher of voice and German; studied abroad; much experience teaching young ladies; taught in well-known woman's college in South; has large acquaintance in South; convincing references. Address Teacher, A 23 Times Annex.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American, wishes position; small family; economical; city references. S., 66 West 106th, care Lee.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents a line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents a line.

REFINED WOMAN to live in institution and assist in care and training of girls. Apply in writing, stating age, experience, education, Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Ralph Av. and Pacific St.

SALESWOMAN.—For city trade, typewriter supplies; neat, attractive; salary or commission. Room 316, 261 Broadway. Call Saturday.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR in busy law office wanted; apply in own handwriting. T. L. E., Times Downtown.

THREE WOMEN wanted to call upon a selected list of professional people; commission. Travelogue Bureau, 156 5th Av.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL. 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents a line.

TYPIST, rapid, 9-5; $8. E. W. Carpenter Exchange Agency, Singer Building.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents a line.

Violin.—Excellent instrument, magnificent tone, with fine bow and leather case; dispose outfit cheap. Old Curiosity Shop, 79 Cortlandt St., city.

New, genuine, four by six Navajo Indian rug, $28. T 44 Times.

Sacrifice.—5 new, genuine Navajo rugs, sizes 6x9; best weaves and designs. M 130 Times.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents a line.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques Provident tickets purchased. Robert Ensko, 598 Madison Av.

HIGHEST PRICES for pawn tickets, diamonds, old gold, silver, platinum, antiques, artificial teeth. A. S. Borg, 146 West 23d.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents a line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000 $1.75, 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5350. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,005.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents a line.

West Side.

156TH, 501 WEST.—Attractive room, convenient; telephone; private; subway, L; $3. Conried.

139TH, 526 WEST.—Comfortable single room; $3; conveniences; private family. Apt. 11.

169TH ST., 600 WEST.—Large room in private family. Apartment 26.

187TH, 600 WEST.—Beautiful newly furnished front room; every convenience. Schrage, Apt. 53.

BROADWAY 3,089, (122D.)—Newly furnished, sunny rooms; private family; $3.50 to $7. Brown.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment would rent room, private lavatory adjoining bath. Jackson. 7915 Columbus.

CLAREMONT AV., 195, (127TH.)—Desirable front parlor; bedroom adjoining; private family; elevator. Apt. 26.

EXCLUSIVE HOME; sunny room, adjoining bath; select apartment; breakfast optional. Morningside 3903.

ONE AND TWO ROOMS,
each with bath, at 420 West 116th St., furnished; rentals at $25 per month and upward, including service. 'Phone 5800 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (95th.)—Beautiful sunny rooms; private family; high-class appointments; moderate. Apt. 7N. Riverside 7140.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550, (Apt. 52.)—Attractive double room, facing Hudson; elevator; board optional.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 731, (146th.)—Exceptionally large, well-furnished room; private house. Audubon 71.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 808, (151st.)—Large front room; southern exposure; board optional; reasonable; gentlemen.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful large front room; electricity; bath; 91st Subway; references.

Brooklyn.

PARK PLACE, 177.—Elegantly furnished rooms; convenient Park Row, Subway; reasonable; gentlemen.

Rooms Wanted

Twenty cents a line.

Furnished.

ROOM, bath, kitchenette, or kitchen privileges, with widow of refinement, preferred, by refined young couple; permanent; must be reasonable; references exchanged. Address Christian, C 272 Times Downtown.

Two furnished rooms; moderate price; below West 110th St. Address T 50 Times.

Unfurnished.

Two rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; non-housekeeping; permanent; by business couple; must be reasonable rental; 80th St. West section preferred. P. O. Box 1,520.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents a line.

A.—A.—ACCOUNTANT, RESULTS CERTIFIED.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized; $5 monthly upward; trial balance; financial statements. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone 2351 John.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, systematized; tax reports; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau, Room 501. Telephone 7958 Cort. Home telephone 9010 Melrose.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED.
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

ADVERTISING AND LAYOUT MAN.
An opportunity is afforded for an advertising agency or a large printing establishment to secure the services of a technical expert in typography, with 15 years' experience in the printing business; connected for the last four years with one of the leading New York printing houses as layout man; graduate I. T. U. course in printing and Massachusetts School of Advertising; samples submitted. S. A. Bartels, 540 44th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR and ad copy writer, at present engaged, 35 years of age, married; can solicit good business and write sure, safe, sound, serviceable, selling copy; possesses personality and has always made good; unquestionable references; expert. T 21 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, age 30, first-class general office man, good stenographer, best references, desires steady position; present employers liquidating. C 270 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER.—An expert bookkeeper, (27,) desires to connect with a progressive house; salary secondary to opportunity. C 274 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 29, married, 10 years' practical experience; capable taking entire charge; controlling accounts, &c.; highest credentials. C 262 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; would like to connect with concern who can use services evenings; auditing, statements, full charge of books. C 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 25, expert double entry; experienced systematizer; good correspondent; hard worker; take full charge. C 269 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, thoroughly experienced and competent, (25;) highly recommended. A. W., Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, efficient American, aged 30. C 234 Times Downtown.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.
Man who has had thorough experience at estimating, purchasing materials, directing construction, drafting, to manage office of building construction company; now holding similar position, but desires to make change. S 131 Times.

BUTLER.—First-class, long reference; honest, sober, obliging. P., 232 W. 37th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, Swiss, speaking French, German, Italian, desires position; drives Rolls Royce, Simplex, Packard cars; 6 years' New York references. Muller, 1,829 Washington Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young; colored; excellent mechanic; any car; also wife, cook or housemaid; will work together or separately; furnish highest references. F. A., 250 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, (30,) machinist by trade; make absolutely all my own repairs; several years' experience on high-grade cars. Mezcy, United Garage, 102 West End Av.

COOK.—Japanese, wants position in private family; city or country; reference; excellent family cook; economical, good disposition and temperate. S. Sazano, 41 East 19th St.

COMPANION, attendant, home or traveling; refined young man, (18;) good personality; highest reference. Y 274 Times Annex.

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEER.
THOROUGH BUSINESS AND ENGINEERING EXPERIENCE IN CONSTRUCTION, ENGINEERING, CONTRACTING, AND MANUFACTURING; BUILT MILLIONS DOLLARS' WORTH RAILROADS, HIGHWAYS, SUBWAYS, &c.; BUSINESS AND PERSONAL REFERENCES WILL STAND CLOSEST INVESTIGATION; BROAD AND EXCEPTIONAL ACQUAINTANCE WITH PROMINENT EASTERN ENGINEERS; SALARY DETERMINED AT INTERVIEW. Y 282 TIMES ANNEX.

DRESS AND SUIT MANUFACTURERS.
Salesman open for above line; large following among jobbers, retailers, and office trade; commission basis; references. T 43 Times.

ELECTRICAL SUPERINTENDENT desires position in charge of factory, office building, hotel; references for good character A1. S 172 Times.

EXECUTIVE.—Young man, 30 years, marked ability, thoroughly experienced and fitted to take entire charge of office; good assistant to General manager; best references. S 175 Times.

FOR HELP WANTED.
High-grade male and female, skilled or unskilled,
CALL FRANKLIN 6100
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAU
SERVICE FREE TO ALL
Cor. Lafayette & Leonard Sts.,
1 block from Broadway surface and Worth St. surface cars.

GARDENER.—Scotchman wants position in charge of private estate; experienced in gardening and farming; only first-class proposition considered. George McKinna, care of Kennedy & Hunter, 156 West 34th St., city.

HOUSEWORK or CHAMBERMAID.—Neat colored girl; small family. Darden, 59 West 98th.

MASSAGE.—Scientific; European system; at residences only. Address F. Fues, 15 West 65th St., or telephone 3953 Columbus.

NURSE.—Attendant to invalid or elderly gentleman; good reference. E. Potts, 161 West 86th St.

PAINTER.—Experienced, wants work; best work guaranteed; day work or contract; reasonable prices. Frank Kransz, 219 East 10th St., City.

SALESMAN.—Seeks local or traveling connection where personality, tact, energy count; age 31; exceptionally fine record with large manufacturer national reputation. C 276 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Strong, aggressive high grade salesman; good personality; broad experience; convincing talker; aged 38; Christian; exceptional ability. S 143 Times.

SALESMAN for automobiles desires position with reliable concern; commission basis. T 51 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Young man, educated, refined, with unusual personality and references; railroad manufacturing and literary experience. T 38 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, office assistant, recent graduate business school, desires position with advancement. Raymond Miller, 691 Madison Av. 'Phone Plaza 1790.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat American boy; $7 rapid, accurate. J. S., 246 Times Downtown.

WORK WANTED
for office help (male and female) of all kinds; best references; no fees.
WALL STREET EMPLOYEES
RELIEF COMMITTEE,
20 Broad Street.
Room 109. Tel. 3099 Rector.

YOUNG COLORED COUPLE, husband chauffeur, mechanic, house or furnace man; wife housemaid, cook; or would take janitor's position; excellent references. L. S., 150 Times.

YOUNG MAN (20) desires clerical position; familiar with German language; references showing 5 years' clerical experience; last 3 years employed as ledger clerk in bank; willing to work night or day. Box 97, 2,121 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, 19, high school education, two years' office experience, desires position; interviews appreciated; best references. S 150 Times.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

ADVERTISING.—Wanted, an unusual genius in advertising; one who can invent absolutely new methods that will wake the world; ordinary advertisers to the rear. Address B. F., T 33 Times.

SALESMEN.

RUBBER GARMENT SPECIALTY CO., BROOKLYN, desires connections with first-class TRAVELING SALESMEN FOR ALL TERRITORIES to sell as side line on commission the BEST MEDIUM-PRICED line of men's and women's RUBBERIZED RAINCOATS in the country; the RIGHT MEN can add nicely to present income; ALSO WANT RESIDENT SALESMEN in NEW YORK CITY, CHICAGO, and SAN FRANCISCO, with their own offices, who can handle our line conveniently as side line; only men selling the BETTER TRADE and who can do a SATISFACTORY VOLUME of BUSINESS for us; prompt deliveries; line now ready. REPLY AT ONCE, with full particulars.

SALESMAN to sell Ford owners a truly wonderful specialty; preference given to those owning Ford cars; we want a man who can earn $50 weekly on commission. Power, Room 60, 375 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents a line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1600 Bryant.

LOST.—Solid gold bag containing $23 in cash; painter's bill with owner's name on it, corner 93d St. and Broadway or Broadway corner; reward; no questions asked. Joseph E. Higgins, 25 Broad St.

Partner wanted to invest $8,000 in realty enterprise in New Jersey; money secured and large profits assured; none but those having the cash and meaning business need apply. Address Investor, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

LOST.—Between Pennsylvania terminal, 6th Av. "L" to 145th St. crosstown and Boston Road, car, purse containing $40, pawn tickets, and letters; liberal reward. Taylor, care Hoppe, 1,221 Boston Road.

LOST.—Jan. 19, between Flushing and New York, a diamond and platinum fancy ring, with lozenge shape diamond in centre. A suitable reward will be paid for return to Pickslay & Co., 570 5th Av.

LOST.—Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 19, at Sherry's, Lichenstein's, or Plaza Hotel, or street between these places, diamond flexible bracelet; liberal reward. Gerard, 21 East 82d St.

LOST—Square platinum watch, surrounded by diamonds, onyx on black moire ribbon; $25 reward; no questions asked. Ottinger, 2,170 Broadway.

LOST.—A silver mesh bag with five sapphires, 105th St., between Broadway and West End; reward. Mrs. B. Hendricks, 924 West End Av.

LOST.—Naturalization papers, during the month of December, 1914. Finder please notify William J. Hauser, 832 Broadway, city.

LOST.—Gold cigarette case, monogram and crest, J. H. de W.; liberal reward. J. H. De Witt, 40 West 51st St.

LOST.—Link bracelet, black enameled gold clasp; "L. A. M.," 116th Subway. K. 16 Times Annex.

LOST—Papers, life insurance, etc., Lenox Subway. Reward, Louis Armstrong, Great Neck, L. I.

LOST.—Black pointed fox neckpiece, Thursday, vicinity West 77th. Putnam, 16 W. 77th; reward.

LOST.—To Eltinge Theatre via Subway, old-fashioned gold watch pin. Clarkson, 255 W. 90th.

LOST.—Scarf pin, pearl surrounded by diamonds, platinum setting; reward. Phone 3654 Stuy.

LOST—Fifth Av. bus, lady's gold Watch, "F von S." Reward. Von Schmid, 30 W. 10.

LOST.—Mink cape, between 145th, Lenox and 157th. Waldridge, 3,810 Broadway; reward.

LOST.—Fob, with initials A. P. B., on Wednesday evening. Bersohn, 60 E. 113th.

$250 REWARD
For diamond bar pin with two pearl and diamond pendants, lost Jan. 19, between East 71st and 57th Sts.
TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av., 37th St.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Black and white female collie, Thursday morning, 21st; reward. W. B. McVicker, Ocean Av., Malverne, Lynbrook, L. I.

LOST.—Sable male collie; reward; name of owner and dog's name on collar. R. H. Lutz, 829 Park Av.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents a line.

Well-rated manufacturer needing additional banking facilities, wants introduction to bank in or out of New York which will give him good line on customers' paper; willing to pay for introduction. Can furnish highest references. T 13 Times.

IMMEDIATE NEED OF $1,500 required in my established business, (earnings exceeding $100 monthly,) for which investment I offer security of $5,000 personal property and interest; no brokers. T 23 Times.

Prosperous manufacturing business desires treasurer; Dun's, Bradstreet's references; investment required. Y 250, Times Annex.

MOTION-PICTURE THEATRE; 600 seats; excellent location, for lease to good party. Call, Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway.

First-class machine shop likes manf. small articles or repair autos or other machinery; moderate prices. T 20 Times.

Bookkeeper will pay liberal sum for steady position with salary; would invest in business if necessary. T 35 Times.

MERCHANT DESIRES $1,500 loan from private party; security, interest, bonus. C 258 Times Downtown.

Retiring, will sell established millinery business at sacrifice; exceptional location. Y 258 Times Annex.

Associate wanted with $5,000 to complete orders; exceptional opportunity. C 266, Times Downtown.

For Sale—High-class established rooming house, West 86th, near Drive. Y 241 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents a line.

Fire Escapes; fireproof windows; approved fire alarm systems. J. Geschelidt, 212 E. 52.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Pianos and Organs.

RENT A PIANO.
Great variety of Small and Full-size Pianos for rent. Mahogany, walnut, mission. BIG BARGAINS in Player-Pianos and Small Grands. EASY TERMS.
JAMES & HOLMSTROM, M'f'rs.,
23 East 14th St.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents a line.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS furnished to manufacturers and wholesalers; advances on accounts and merchandise; confidential. Principals only. Wormser & Co., Commercial Bankers, 95 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

Advertiser wants broker obtain best terms for advancing money on our accounts receivable from commercial banker. T 14 Times.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 149 Broadway.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents a line.

SALESMAN wanted to solicit orders for a well-known necessity, which has been on the market for the past 25 years; commission basis; permanent position. Call after 11 A. M., 92 Pine St.

SALESMAN to sell flake graphite for lubricating purposes; large profit; great demand; commission. Asbury Specialty Co., Asbury, N. J.

SALESMAN.—Full line (guaranteed) noncorrosive inks; open to high-power salesman; liberal commission; references required. X 283 Times Annex.

SALESMEN (traveling) to sell side line "Cinch" and "Gem" paper clips; commission. Noesting Pin Ticket Co., 220 5th Av.

SALESMEN wanted on commission basis to sell petticoats. William Morris & Co., 140 West 22d.

SALESMAN.—Hustler to sell new 10c practical invention; big commission; restricted territory. Ideal Co., 1,452 3d Av., 82d St.

SALESMAN wanted to sell sweeping compound; commission basis; call 4 to 6. Hygienic Dust Co., 224 India St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on imported woolens for men's wear trade; salary and commission. M 128 Times.

STOCK CLERK, ASSISTANT, 18 years; 1½ years' experience hardware; willing; excellent reference; $9. C 271 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN.
First-class stock salesman wanted to undertake sale of a small issue of treasury stock; high-grade proposition; good commissions; no advancements. T 16 Times.

TEACHER (Roman Catholic) for high school; subjects Latin, English, algebra; state qualifications, experience, references, salary. L. E., Times Harlem.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents a line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.
AEOLIAN HALL. 35 WEST 42D ST.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY.
Grand Possibilities. Write or call.
THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA.
25 W. 45th St. Largest, Most Complete.

Men.—Great demand; splendid income assured mechanical dentists; no book study. Bodee's Dental Trade School, Dept. T. 439 5th Av., near 42d; first school recognized by dental profession. Estab. 1892.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents a line.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assistant; dry goods; commission; experience; $18. Carpenter Exchange Agency, Singer Building.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents a line.

LEGITIMATE manufacturing concern wants to interest live, wide-awake man and women, solicit orders for patent article used in all homes, offices, hospitals, and schools, selling at fair price. Profits big. $10 to $15 per day. Wonderful chance to make money in spare moments or at night. Bohem Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.

PICK MORE DEPUTIES AS STRIKER KILLERS

Appeal to Governor Follows the Death of Second Victim in Hospital.

BILL FOR CONSTABULARY

Legislature May Creat Mounted State Force to Prevent Repetition of Roosevelt, N. J., Shooting.

A mounted State constabulary, similar to that of Pennsylvania, may be organized in New Jersey as a result of the attack by deputies on strikers of the Williams & Clark chemical plant at Roosevelt, N. J., last Tuesday, which cost a second life yesterday. Carman Patty, one of the wounded strikers, died in the Alexian Brothers Hospital in Elizabeth. A bill creating such a force is being prepared for introduction into the Legislature, probably on Monday.

Immediate results of Patty's death were the preparation of new warrants for the twenty-two Deputies already arrested for the death of Desiderio Alessandro, the first striker to die, and the appointment of a Committee of Five at a citizens' mass meeting in Roosevelt to ask Gov. Felder to investigate the attack and especially the report that the guards arrested and admitted to bail did not include all the men actually involved in the shooting. Many of these men, it has been rumored persistently, escaped to Staten Island in rowboats and made their way to this city.

The prime cause of indignation in Roosevelt is that the arrested deputies, all under $2,000 bail, have been allowed to return to the plant where they are again acting as guards. Sheriff Houghton was criticised severely at the meeting for permitting this, and he has promised a statement explaining his view of the whole affair today.

Last night Prosecutor Florance's men took sixteen strikers to the plant to identify the newly accused deputies, and from a group of sixty the strikers picked out eight already under arrest, and three other men, including a regular employe of the company. The strikers complained that the light wos so poor that the proceeding was unsatisfactory, and they have asked that it be repeated today by daylight.

Prosecutor A. A. Stein of Union County, who took the dying statement of Alessandro and Patty, said his investigation had shown all the wounded strikers to have been shot in the back and fired upon when they were not on company property.

"The conduct of the detectives," said he, "was brutal to say the least. Nothing will justify such methods. My investigations have disclosed conditions that are startling, and I am ready to lay them before Prosecutor Florance of Middlesex County, who has the chief investigation in charge."

Chief of Police Harrington of Roosevelt said yesterday that he had a witness in the person of an employe of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, who was ready to testify that there were no ties in front of the train when it stopped at the chemical plant; that there was no objection to the strikers boarding the train and that there was no excuse for the attack on them, which was made by some of the deputies firing from the opposite side of the train and leaning down to shoot beneath the cars which explains why so many strikers were wounded in the legs.

Patrick F. Gill, investigator for the Industrial Relations Commission, finished his inquiry yesterday and came to New York to report to Chairman Frank P. Walsh.

Everything was quiet in Roosevelt yesterday. Sentiment in the town is overwhelmingly in favor of the strikers. Borough Clerk Walter V. Quinn announced that he intended taking up with the county authorities the question of having the officials of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, which controls the Williams & Clark and the Liebig plant, indicted for murder.

Picketing will be resumed today, but there is no fear of further trouble unless the 900 strikers are aroused by the funerals of Alessandro and Patty, which are to be held publicly tomorrow. It is expected that all the strikers except those on picket duty will march in the funeral procession.

"Mother" Jones addressed the strikers at a meeting yesterday afternoon and advised them to hold "out to the last ditch." She urged them to be quiet and not to use firearms, no matter what the provocation. To the women, many of whom were present, she said:

"Stick to your husbands. Don't let them go back as scabs. Help them stand firm, and, above all, keep them away from the saloons."

GOT BACK HER CHECKS, BUT

Crowd Kept $190 in Bills Spilled from Girl's Handbag.

Miss Rose Stanitsch left her brother Antonio's piano store, at 26 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, a few minutes after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon with $250 in cash and $29 in checks which she intended depositing to her brother's account in the North Side Bank at Havemeyer Street and Broadway. She was boarding a Broadway car when a small boy rushed up and told her she had dropped something. Looking down, she saw that her bag was open and the money missing.

Down the street a block away a crowd had gathered. Money was flying about in the wind, and boys and men were scrambling to get it. The young woman rushed into the crowd and shouted that the money was hers. Some of those engaged in the tussle for it returned what they got to her; others did not. Miss Stanitsch recovered the checks and $60 in cash, but $190 is still missing.

BALSA WOOD A WONDER.

Lighter Than Cork, but Stronger, Says Capt. Ruser.

Capt. Hans Ruser, commander of the Vaterland and Commodore of the Hamburg-American Line fleet, was discovered cruising in the lobby of the Biltmore yesterday holding in his hands two blocks of what at first glance seemed to be white pine. When handled, they seemed to be of the weight of so much paper.

"It's balsa wood," explained Capt. Ruser. "I have just been attending a demonstration of the uses of it. It comes from Brazil, and while you can crush it easily you cannot easily break it. I just saw a 200-pound man jump up and down on a plank of it, and he couldn't break it. It is lighter than cork, and it looks to me as if it was going to prove a wonderful material for fenders."

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
LAST 2 NIGHTS, LAST MATINEE TOMORROW
JOHN DREW In His Famous Success, ROSEMARY
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—SEATS NOW.
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE SHADOW

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Thurs. 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON IN OUTCAST

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Fri., Sat. & Wed.
SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY
WATCH YOUR STEP
Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney

DANSE DE FOLLIES At 12 Nightly. Dancing from 10:30.
Atop New Amsterdam Thea. Tel. 3093 Bryant.
Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
THE OVERHEAD GLASS PROMENADE.
Reserved Seats and Tables at Box Office.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy,
DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
☞ BIGGEST DRAMATIC NOVELTY OF THE SEASON.
OTIS SKINNER In the new 4 Act Play, THE SILENT VOICE

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
☞ A LAUGHING RIOT ☜

KNICKERBOCKER. NEXT MONDAY.
Marie Cahill—Richard Carle Seats Now.
in the musical play, "90 IN THE SHADE."

HUDSON West 44th Street. Eve. at 8:15. Mats Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
THE Show Shop with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IRVIN COBB—Saturday Night, Carnegie Hall. Seats on Sale at Box Office and Gimbels.

FULTON 46th Street, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20
Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:20. TWIN BEDS
IRVIN COBB—Saturday Night, Carnegie Hall. Seats on Sale at Box Office and Gimbels.

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:15.
☞ "A GREAT ACTRESS IN A GREAT PLAY."—Telegram.
MARGARET ILLINGTON in THE LIE By HENRY ARTHUR JONES.
IRVIN COBB—Saturday Night, Carnegie Hall. Seats on Sale at Box Office and Gimbels.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:20. Last Mat. Tomorrow 2:20.
LAST 3 TIMES LEO DITRICHSTEIN PHANTOM RIVAL
TUES., JAN. 26 Seats NOW. Frances Starr MARIE-ODILE.

WALLACK'S Beginning JAN. 26
Androcles and the Lion, by Bernard Shaw, with The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife.

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK.
"KICK IN"

Grand O. H. 23d St. & 8th Av. Ev. 25c to $1. Matinee Tomorrow 25-50 & 75c.
"SO MUCH FOR SO MUCH."
Next Wk—Rose Melville (Herself) "Sis Hopkins"

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

NOW PLAYING ADLER'S PEOPLE'S 201 Bowery. Orchard 478.
FOURTH MONTH
JACOB P ADLER with ROSA KARP.
דיא לעבעדיגע יתומים
LEBENDIGE JESOMEM.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'way 47 St. Daily Mat. 25-75c | Helen Ware & Co., Orville Harrold, Conroy & LeMaire (new act.) Pekin Mysteries, Isabel Rodrigues. Others.
COLONIAL Daily Mat. 25c. | Trixie Friganza, "Lonesome Lassies," Eva Condon & Jack Devereaux.
ALHAMBRA Daily Mat. 25c. | Valeska Suratt & Co., Nellie V. Nichols, Paul Conchas, Hoey & Lee. oths.

LOEW'S NEW YORK 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.
OPENS NEXT MONDAY (JAN. 25)
WORLD'S BEST PHOTO-PLAYS
PROGRAMME CHANGED DAILY—10c and 15c.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 and 8:30.
Hearts & The Highway & Special Pictures
Sunday—Complete Change of Program.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. | MARIE DORO in The Morals of Marcus. Strand Orch. & Soloists.
10c to 50c. Next Week, "The Goose Girl."

MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. | Mat. Today. BURLESQUE. MONTE CARLO GIRLS.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. | BURLESQUE. Mat. Today. HONEYMOON GIRLS.

Two box seats for next performance of Carmen. Telephone Scott, Columbus 9947.

HIPPODROME
Mammoth Winter Circus Supreme
6TH AVENUE, 43D & 44TH STREETS.
OPENS TOMORROW MATINEE
Nights 25c to $1.50 Daily Mats. 25c to $1.

39th St. Theatre, near Broadway. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
MARIE DRESSLER "A MIX-UP."
Gallery 50c. Balcony, Fine Dollar Seats.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
EXPERIENCE
Most Wonderful Play in New York.
Best Seats in First Balcony, 75c. & $1.00.

Winthrop Ames LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St.
Evs. 8:45. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
Cyril Harcourt's Comedy.
A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS
All Seats $2.00.

SHUBERT THEA., 44th. W. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
Song, Mirth and Beauty—Herald.
LONDON GAIETY CO. of 80 in
"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"
ALL GALLERY SEATS, 50c.
SPLENDID BALCONY SEATS, $1.00.

44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Phone 7292 Bryant. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
Evgs. 8:20. THE LILAC DOMINO Last 2 Weeks

LYRIC 42d, West of B'way. | Evenings 8:15, Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
JOE WEBER OFFERS THE ONLY GIRL
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

CORT 48th St., E of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20
THE PLAY THAT HAS EVERYTHING
UNDER COVER
IRVIN COBB—Sat. Night, Carnegie Hall. Tickets on Sale at Box Office & Gimbels.

Chickering Hall
Lord & Taylor Music Rooms
Saturday, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.

SOLOISTS

Grace Northrup	*Soprano*
Mabel Beddoe	*Alto*
Norman Jolliffe	*Baritone*
H. Denton Bastow	*Tenor*

Harry Oliver Hirt at the Chickering Piano

Homer E. Williams at the Chickering Grand Player Piano

PART I.

1. Polonaise in A flat ...... *Chopin*
Mr. Williams
With aid of Chickering Grand Player Piano
2. "Hunting Song" .. *W. W. Gilchrist*
Miss Northrup, Miss Beddoe, Mr. Jolliffe, Mr. Bastow.
3. Greetings .... *Ascherfield*
Woodland Song ...... *Chaminade*
Mr. Bastow.
4. (a) The Worldly Hope. *Lehmann*
(b) The Chrysanthemum.. *Salter*
Miss Beddoe.
5. (a) Coolan Dhu .... *Leoni*
(b) Long Ago in Alcala .... *Merrenger*
Mr. Jolliffe.
6. (a) Autumn Wind So Wistful. *Branscombe*
(b) A Forest Song .... *Whelpley*
Miss Northrup.
7. Welte-Mignon Hungarian Rhapsodie ...... *Liszt*
As played by Ignace Paderewski.

PART II.

Flora's Holiday

—a song cycle, by H. Lane Wilson, consisting of solo and quartette numbers.

Admission Complimentary

Lord & Taylor
Fifth Avenue
38th Street *39th Street*

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
Saturday Aft., Jan. 23, at 2:30
N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
WALTER DAMROSCH ...... Conductor
Mendelssohn, Rossini, Grainger, Mozart, Suk.
Soloist, EMILIO DE GOGORZA
Tickets at Office, 1 W. 34 St., & Carnegie Hall.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. Recital of Violin Chamber Music—ALBERT SPALDING
ANDRE BENOIST at the Piano (STEINWAY.)
Seats at Hall or Antonia Sawyer, 1425 B'way.

Tonight & Tomorrow Evg. at 8:15, Aeolian Hall
SAPIRSTEIN
Parquet Seats, 50 cts., $1, $2. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Jan. 26, at 3.
Gabrilowitsch
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Jan. 25, at 8:15.
Flonzaley QUARTET. SECOND CONCERT. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

Irving Pl. Theatre Every Aft., War Pictures. TONIGHT.
"Die Spanische Fliege." Sat., "Kammermusik."

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings at 8.
Mat. Tomorrow. Best Orch. Seats, $1 & $1.50.
DANCING AROUND with AL JOLSON
Sunday Night Concert—Bill of All Stars.

TO-NIGHT 8:30
BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WINTHROP AMES Presents
Children of Earth
The American Prize Play By ALICE BROWN.
"For the first time in years a truly American play."
—Tribune.

BOOTH THEATRE .... SPECIAL
NEXT TUESDAY, also Feb. 2d & 9th, at 3:30.
Beatrice Herford
IN HER ORIGINAL MONOLOGUES.

PRINCESS THEATRE OF IDEAS. 39th, near Broadway. Evs. 8:30.
Special Mat. Today $1 & $1.50
BENNETT in MATERNITY
Beg'g NEXT MON. EVE. | B. IDEN PAYNE & HIS CO. in Sheridan's Comedy, THE CRITIC
Evs. $1.50 & $2. Wed. Mat. $1.00 & $1.50.

COMEDY Beginning Tomorrow Night
THE FALLEN IDOL

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'y. Ev. 8:20. Last Mat. Tomorrow. | Last 3 Times
FAVERSHAM with MLLE. DORZIAT in THE HAWK.

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:15.
THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
Matinee Tomorrow 2:15.
SINNERS
Biggest Success in New York.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2.
Matinee Tomorrow at 2.
LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.
Hundreds Turned Away Nightly.

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Mat. Tomorrow 25c, 50c, 75c.
"POTASH & PERLMUTTER"
Next Week—JOSE COLLINS in SUZI.

SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Next Sunday Afternoon, Jan. 24, at 3.
EMILIO DE GORGOZA, Soloist.
SYMPHONIE FANTASTIQUE, BERLIOZ; DVORAK, MOZART, FRANCK, MASSENET.
Seats 50c to $2, at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

SPECIAL SERIES OF FIVE MASTER COMPOSER CONCERTS.
FEB. 4, 10; MARCH 2, 9, 16, AT 3 P. M.
IN CONJUNCTION WITH Five of the World's Greatest Pianists.

Bauer	Brahms	Program
Busoni	Liszt	Program
Hofmann	Rubinstein	Program
Borwick	Beethoven	Program
Gabrilowitsch	Tschaikowsky	

AT CARNEGIE HALL
Subscription Tickets $1.50 to $6.
Room 1202, Aeolian Hall. George Engles, Mgr.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tonight 8. (Premiere). Mme. Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola, Bada, Tegani, Leonhardt. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 2. Ballo in Maschera. Destinn, Hempel; Caruso, Amato, Rothier, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 8. (75c to $3.) Tannhaeuser. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Goritz. Cond., Hertz.
Sun. Concert at 8:30. Busoni, the celebrated pianist; Case, Delaunois; Botta and Ent. Orchestra.
Next Mon. at 8. Mme. Sans-Gene. (Cast above.)
Wed. at 8. Carmen. Farrar, Bori, Garrison, Braslau; Caruso, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Thurs. at 2:30. Rheingold. Matzenauer, Ober; Sembach, Goritz, Braun, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8. Manon. Alda, Duchene; Caruso, Scotti, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
This Afternoon at 2:30. Carnegie Hall.
Soloist, FRITZ KREISLER
BEETHOVEN VIOLIN CONCERTO.
BEETHOVEN PROGRAM
Next Sunday Afternoon at 3.
Soloists { FLORENCE HINKLE, Soprano. WASSILY BESEKIRSKY, Violinist.

HOTEL BILTMORE
1st Friday Morn. Musicale, Jan'y 29, 11:30
BILTMORE BALLROOM
FARRAR
PABLO CASALS
LUCCA BOTTA
Res. Seats, $3.00. Orders may now be sent to R. E. Johnston, 1451 B'way. Knabe Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tomorrow Aft., at 3. Violin Recital THEODORE SPIERING
Assisted by COENRAAD V. BOS. Seats at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. HANSON. (Steinway Piano.)

The Society of the Friends of Music.
Extra Concert, Sunday Afternoon, Jan. 24th, at Ritz-Carlton, 3 o'clock.
Mr. Pablo Casals and Mr. Harold Bauer.
Limited number of tickets ($3) will be sold. Apply to Miss Cottonet, 161 Madison Av., or at door.

4 Modern Recitals, Bandbox Theatre, 205 E. 57th St.
LEO ORNSTEIN
JAN. 26, FEB. 7, 16 & 28.
Tickets for Series, $5.00; Single, $2.00, $1.00.

Opera Seats Phone 8790 Bryant. | Seats for CARUSO in MASK BALL. In All Parts of the House. Kaiserhof Ticket Office, B'way, 39th Opposite Opera House, 1418 B'way

CARNEGIE HALL, 57 St. Sat. Eve. 8.15 IRVIN COBB of the Saturday Eve. Post. Seats now at Box Office & Gimbels. | WHAT HE SAW AT THE FRONT IN THE EUROPEAN WAR ZONE

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Travesty on "ON TRIAL." BAT NELSON, Jack Wilson, Sam Mann & Co., "A Telephone Tangle," "Eloping," & 12 oths.

ASTOR THEATRE, B'way, 45 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & TUESDAY 2:15.
YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT HELLO BROADWAY
with Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 others.

CANDLER West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
ON TRIAL 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

PARK Col. Circle, 59th St. Phone 9590 Col. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30
Polygamy
AMAZING, FASCINATING LOVE DRAMA.

LONGACRE WEST 48 ST. | Today 2:30—25 & 50c. Tonight 8:30—25 to $1
WM. L. SHERRY presents BOSWORTH'S
HYPOCRITES

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Ave. Mat. Tom'w 25-50 & 75
LEW FIELDS, "The High Cost of Loving."
Next Wk—"INNOCENT," with Pauline Frederick

THEATRE FRANCAIS
(Century Theatre Lyceum.) Central Park W., 62d St. Phone Col. 8800, Matinee Today, 2:30. Orchestra Seats, 50c to $2.50. Last week of this series, Eugene Brieux's masterpiece,
Tonight & Sat. Night LA FRANCAISE
Today at 3. Sat. at 2:30. L'ABBE CONSTANTIN
Subscription and seats now on sale for 2nd Series, commencing Feb. 8th.

BURTON HOLMES SCOTLAND
CARNEGIE HALL SUNDAY AT 8:30 Mon. Mat. AT 3
SEATS 50c TO $1.50. NOW ON SALE.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
TUESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26TH.
UNEMPLOYED MASS MEETING under the auspices of the Federation of Churches and co-operation of Mayor's Committee on Unemployment. THEODORE ROOSEVELT will deliver lecture on South America, illustrated by moving pictures. Proceeds for benefit of the unemployed. Tickets unsold are Dress Circle, $2; Balcony, $1.50, and Family Circle, 75c, at box office.

THEATRE PARTY OMNIBUSES Lenox 7800
See Page 10, Telephone Directory.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

MAJESTIC KITTY MacKAY | MATINEE SATURDAY. Best Seats $1. The Merry Comedy of Youth.
Next—FAVERSHAM in "The Hawk." Seats selling

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LARGEST AND FINEST
Transient & Family Hotel Uptown
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ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.
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Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up
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Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00.
We Cater to Dinner Parties.
SINGLE ROOM WITH BATH (per year)..$540
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3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS (per year)...$1,200
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BROADWAY at 43RD ST.
PATRICOLA
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YOU SHOULD HEAR HER
Special—"Chin Chin" Night Tonight.

UNUSUAL SUITES
33 W. 51st St. (New Apart. Hotel) | 1 Room and Bath TO 5 Rooms, 4 Baths
Furnished or Unfurnished.
REASONABLE RENTALS.
Inquire Resident Mgr. Phone 8265 Plaza.

CASTLES IN THE AIR Atop 44th St. Thea. Phone 5935 Bryant.
Nightly at 11 P. M. MR. & MRS. Vernon Castle Adm. $1.
EVENTS:
Daily Matinee Teas at 5, no admission. On Saturdays (Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle dancing), admission $1, including tea. Dinner a la carte every night, 6 to 10, no admission. Restaurant in charge of "Pierre" and "Louis."

JOAN SAWYER'S PERSIAN GARDEN
Broadway & 50th. (Ent. on 50th.) Phone 1122 Col.
Nightly from 10:30 till closing time.
Miss Joan Sawyer, Assisted by GEORGE HARCOURT
Music by New Persian Garden Orchestra.
Cuisine International | Thes Dansants Saturdays | Unusual Souvenirs

"Chez" Maurice (Formerly Palais De Danse) B'way & 50th. Phone 9260 Col.
Nightly, including Sunday, 10:30 until Closing.
"Thes Dansants," Saturdays, 4:30 to 6:30 P. M.
Free demonstration by MAURICE and Florence WALTON.
Competition Dancing Every Monday.
TUESDAYS & FRIDAYS—"APACHE NIGHT."

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CLOTHING, HATS AND FURNISHINGS

Still Greater Values

We have made this further downward revision of prices of the Men's Suits in our present Clearance Sale:

$24.50	for our	$40,	$35,	$30	Suits
18.50	" "	$28	&	25	"
14.50	" "	$22,	20,	18	"

All Overcoats—Including Fur Overcoats
Now 20% Off

Our Madras Shirts, Underwear and Neckwear are marked at about one-third of former prices

Boys' Clothing and Furnishings at 20% Off

At our Broadway Store we have about 100 Suits and Overcoats, Sizes 40 to 50, including Stouts—only one or two of a kind—that we have reduced from $18.00-$25.00 to $12.00.

At Cooper Square only, broken assortment of Boys' Double-Breasted School Suits, Chinchilla Reefers and Russian Overcoats, 3 to 17 years, reduced from $12.00 to $3.75 and $4.75.

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Broadway, near 32nd Street
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Just to say $30, $32.50 and $35 Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats now $22—gives you an idea of the price reductions, not of the value.

It is value that is all important.

At their regular prices these clothes offered better values for the money than you would find elsewhere.

Now you lose a great opportunity to make the most profitable clothes investment of the season if you do not see these Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats that are reduced to

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Two Broadway Stores:
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HOFBRAU HAUS 30TH ST. & BROADWAY.
DINNER DE LUXE, FINEST TABLE D'HOTE IN TOWN, $1.25
IN THE NEW GRILL ROOMS. ALSO A LA CARTE.

Splendid Food, Quick Service, Moderate Prices. Club and Theatre Parties. Accommodation 4—100.
HOFFMAN'S FORMERLY MURRAY'S Cor. 34th St. and Broadway
Conte's Celebrated Philharmonic Orchestra, at Luncheon, Dinner, and Supper. Heart of Shopping District.

60th St. & Broadway. DANCING Noon till Close. CABARET.
BUSTANOBY'S
39th St., West, near Broadway. LUNCH, 50c. Dinner Choisi, $1.50. Dinner, $1.00.

Prince George Hotel Fifth Ave. and 28th Street.
One of the most beautifully appointed hotels in New York.
800 Rooms with Bath Rates, $2 and up.

ROMA 50th St. & 6th Ave.
NO CABARET.
LUNCH, 50c.—DINNER, (week days,) 80c.
HOLIDAYS and SUNDAYS, $1.00.

IF YOU MISS YOUR SHOW VISIT MAXIM'S
MAXIM'S 110 WEST 38TH ST.
LUNCHEON, 60c. DANCING NOON TO CLOSE CABARET AFTER 6:30.

42d St. GRILL 42d St. & Madison Ave. *Superior Service Moderate Prices* MUSIC-DANCING WM. F. HEALY.

Breakfast....35c-50c
Luncheon..........60c
Tea with Waffles..30c
Club Dinner.......75c
Daily, Suns, & Holidays.
The Fernery Miss Tucker 22 East 33d St.
THE OLDEST TEA ROOM in NEW YORK. Bet. 5th & Mad. Aves. SMOKING in the Conservatory.

TABLE D'HOTE $1.25. HOTEL ST. ANDREW BROADWAY AT 72D STREET.
MUSIC EVERY NIGHT. DANCING IN GRILL ROOM.
"ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL" ON "AM. & EUROPEAN PLAN."

WOMEN in Business
THE RUTLEDGE, COR. 30TH STREET & LEXINGTON AVE.
Large, light, outside rooms. Baths. Homelike surroundings. Unexcelled cuisine. Tariff, $11 to $15 weekly, including meals.
The Only Place of Its Kind in the World.

MOE LEVY & SON
& SON
MOE LEVY & SON
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Our Clearance Sale Means 50% Saving

THOUSANDS have been crowding our store since we announced this sale. Lots of them tell the salesmen that they didn't really need a suit or overcoat, but couldn't let this opportunity pass. So they bought for next season's wear.

Clothes at Half Price! Our regular prices, you know, are already far below actual values—and Clearance Sale means big reductions from usual prices. Dollar for dollar—every suit or overcoat in the sale would represent good, honest value at just twice its present price.

SUIT or OVERCOAT At Half Price

$9.38	$11.25	$13.12	$15.00	$18.75	$22.50
Were 12.50	Were 15.00	Were 17.50	Were 20.00	Were 25.00	Were 30.00
Worth 18.50	Worth 25.00	Worth 27.50	Worth 30.00	Worth 37.50	Worth 45.00

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